



**C. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Himalayas is the highest mountain range of the world. Mt. Everest is the highest peak on it.
  2. This is because the land in the plains is flat and fertile.
  3. There are 29 states and 7 union territories in India.
  4. People in India speak many languages. They follow different religions, celebrate a number of festivals, wear variety of dresses and yet they all are one. That is why India is referred to as a country that shows Unity in diversity.
  5.
    - Afghanistan and Pakistan in the north-east.
    - China, Bhutan and Nepal in the north.
    - Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.
    - Sri Lanka and Maldives in the south.

## 2 The Great Mountains



### Exercise

#### Section-I

**A. Answer these questions orally :**

- Ans.**
1. Mt. Everest.
  2. The Himadri, The Himachal and the Shiwalik.
  3. Passes are natural or man-made passages in the mountain region.

**B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

- Ans.**
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. a. Himadri | 2. b. Saffron |
| 3. b. Koli    | 4. c. Tripura |

**C. Identify the state in the Northern Mountain region :**

- Ans.**
- |   |   |                          |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Small boats are used as floating shops           | : | <b>Jammu and Kashmir</b> |
| 2. Newly formed hill state                          | : | <b>Uttarakhand</b>       |
| 3. The Third highest mountain peak is situated here | : | <b>Sikkim</b>            |
| 4. Beautiful things made from cane and bamboo       | : | <b>Nagaland</b>          |
| 5. Famous Dussehra celebrations                     | : | <b>Himachal Pradesh</b>  |

#### Section-II

**A. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. The moving mass of ice is called a **glacier**.
  2. The **Great Himalaya of Himadri** ranges are located in the north of India.
  3. Houseboats are used as hotels in the **Jammu and Kashmir**.
  4. **Hemkund Sahib** is an important pilgrimage centre of Sikhs.
  5. The main occupations of the Naga people are **hunting** and **farming**.

**B. State true or false :**

**Ans.** 1. False      2. True      3. True      4. False      5. True.

**C. Answer the following questions :**

**Ans.** 1. (i) **The Himadri :** The Great Himalayas or the Himadri are like a great wall along the northern border of India. The highest peaks in the world that remain covered with snow throughout the year lie in this range.

In some areas of this range, the snow keeps moving down slowly. This moving mass of ice is called a glacier.

(ii) **The Himachal or the Lesser Himalayas :** This range lies to the south of the Himadri. This is lower in height but has regular snowfall during the winter season. Some of India's most beautiful hill stations like Srinagar, Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Shimla, Nainital, Manali, Darjeeling, Dalhousie, Almora, etc. are located in this range.

(iii) **The Shiwalik or the Lower Himalayas :** This range lies at the base of the Himalayas. It has only low-lying hills. This area receives very heavy rainfall. The hill slopes are covered with thick forests having wild animals such as tigers, leopards, bears, sambhar and crocodiles.

2. The main occupation of the local people in Jammu and Kashmir is agriculture. The hill slopes have been cut into terraces for cultivation at different levels giving the look of a staircase. These are known as terraced fields where rice is chiefly grown.

Some people are also engaged in animal rearing and grazing. The wool of sheep is used for making beautiful shawls and carpets. The Kashmiri people also make delicate handicrafts of wood, metal and papier mache.

3. Sikkim is the second smallest and the least populated state in India. It is located in the eastern region of the Himalayas. Sikkim is famous for its orchid plantations. Weaving is the main cottage industry of Sikkim. Women wear long skirts called baku with heavy beads. The people of Sikkim love music and dancing.

4. **Arunachal Pradesh** is the largest state in the north-east region and Itanagar is its capital city. The state is sparsely populated and people live in small groups in stilt houses. They are hunters and farmers and grow rice, maize, millets, tobacco and oilseeds.

**Mizoram** is a hilly state. Most of the people speak Mizo and English Languages. Aizawl is the capital city. Farming is the main occupation of the people of Mizoram and they grow rice, maize, potato, ginger and tobacco. Sericulture is also popular. The bamboo dance is very famous.

# 3 The Northern Plains



## Exercise

### Section-I

#### A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.** 1. The land area that is formed by the river and its tributaries is called a river basin.
2. Kanpur, Meerut, Mathura, Agra, Ghaziabad are important industrial cities of Uttar Pradesh. Textiles, carpets, brass work, handicrafts, sugar are some important industries here.

#### B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. c. Gangotri      2. a. Bihar      3. c. Jharkhand      4. c. Bengal

#### C. Name the states of the capital cities given below :

- Ans.** 1. Lucknow : **Uttar Pradesh**
2. Patna : **Bihar**
3. Ranchi : **Jharkhand**
4. Dispur : **Assam**
5. Kolkata : **West Bengal**
6. Chandigarh : **Punjab, Haryana**

### Section-II

#### A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Satluj, Ganga** and **Brahmputra** are the three major rivers of North India.
2. Delhi is to the west of **Uttar Pradesh**.
3. **Chandigarh** is the capital of both Punjab and Haryana.
4. In West Bengal the climate is **hot** and **humid**.
5. **Bihu** is the main festival of the people in Assam.

#### B. State true or false :

- Ans.** 1. True      2. False      3. False      4. True      5. True

#### C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Rivers of the Northern Plains bring fertile soil from the Himalayas as they run down towards the plains. The soil brought by them is called silt and is very fertile. Due to this the land of the Northern Plains is so fertile.
2. The states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Sikkim and West Bengal lie in the Brahmaputra river basin.
3. Wheat, rice and Sugarcane.



## 4 The Great Indian Desert



### Exercise

#### Section-I

##### A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
1. A desert is a sandy area with little vegetation.
  2. Trees cannot grow in such climate conditions. Only plants with thorns and long roots can exist in very hot and dry climate. Such as palm and cactus.
  3. The main festivals of Rajasthan are the Desert Festival, Gangaur, Teej, Holi, Dussehra, Diwali and Eid.

##### B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.**
- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. a. Rajasthan | 2. a. Dunes |
| 3. c. Jaipur.   |             |

#### Section-II

##### A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The Thar Desert lies to the **South-west** of the Northern Plains.
  2. **Rajasthan** is the hottest state of India.
  3. Nomadic people of Rajasthan are called **banjaras**.
  4. **Baolis** or **step wells** are commonly found in Rajasthan.
  5. Jaipur is called **pink city**.

##### B. State true or false :

- Ans.**
- |         |          |          |
|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. True | 2. False | 3. False |
| 4. True | 5. True. |          |

##### C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Thar Desert or the Great Indian Desert is a large arid region lying in the northwest of the Indian subcontinent. It spreads across India and Pakistan and forms a natural boundary between them. In India, it primarily covers the state of Rajasthan, and borders on Haryana, Punjab and Gujarat.
  2. The camel is called the ship of the deserts. It is an important means of transport in the region. Camels have long legs and padded feet for walking in the sand. They can walk for long distances without food and water. They are used for carrying people and goods from one place to another.
  3. The houses have flat roofs, thick walls and small windows to keep cool.
  4. Many people travel all the time in the Great Indian Desert region, in search of food. They do not have a home. Such nomadic people are called banjaras.



## Exercise

### Section-I

#### A. Answer these questions orally :

Ans. 1. Narmada river 2. Bhopal, Raipur, Hyderabad, etc.

#### B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. a. cotton 2. c. Hyderabad 3. b. Kannada  
4. a. Chennai 5. a. Tirupati

### Section-II

#### A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. The Southern Plateaus are **triangular** in shape.  
2. The **Malwa plateau** is bounded by the Aravalli Hills and the Vidhyas.  
3. The **Khajuraho temples** and **Sanchi Stupa** are the main tourist attractions of Madhya Pradesh.  
4. The land surface of Karnataka is both **uneven** and hard.  
5. **Bharatnatyam** is the popular dance form in Tamil Nadu.

#### B. State true or false :

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

#### C. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The Southern Plateaus are located towards the south of the Northern Plains of India. The Southern Plateaus are roughly triangular in shape. They are surrounded by mountain ranges on all sides. The Southern Plateaus cover about half of the total land area of India. They extend from north to south to a distance of about 1,600 kilometres and from east to west to a distance of about 1,400 km. The average height of the Southern Plateaus ranges between 600 metres to about 1000 metres.

2. The Central Highlands are surrounded by the Aravalli Hills in the north-west, the Vindhya Range in the South and the Chota Nagpur plateau towards the east. The Malwa plateau lies in the centre. The satpura Range is between rivers Narmada and Tapi.

3. Karnataka is chiefly an agricultural state. Cotton, sugar cane, coffee, jowar and spice are the crops grown here. The forests are full of teak and sandalwood trees. Besides agriculture, people are involved in various other industries also. Karnataka's handicraft items, made from sandalwood are also popular in India.

4. Andhra Pradesh is famous for bidri work on metal ware. It is also well known for its Kuchipudi dance. The Venkateswara Temple at Tirupati is a major attraction here. It is a well known pilgrimage centre. Lakhs

of people visit it every year.

## 6 The Coastal Plains and The Islands



### Exercise

#### Section-I

**A. Answer these questions orally :**

- Ans.** 1. The coastal plains extend from the Arabian sea to the Bay of Bengal.  
2. Raas-Garba is a folk dance of Gujarat.  
3. Beautiful beaches are the main tourist attractions of Goa.

**B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

- Ans.** 1. a. Malabar Coast                      2. c. Goa                      3. c. lagoons

**C. Unscramble the letters to form the correct words :**

- Ans.** 1. Shallow saltwater lakes                      :                      **Lagoons**  
2. Land which meets the sea                      :                      **Coast**  
3. Hard body covering of sea creatures                      :                      **Coral**  
4. Town near the sea                      :                      **Port**

#### Section-II

**A. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. The two coastal plains meet at **Kanniyakumari**.  
2. Lagoons are locally called **Kayals**.  
3. **Navratri** is widely celebrated in Gujarat.  
4. Daman and Diu is famous for its beautiful **Sea beaches**.  
5. The people of Lakshadweep speak **Malayalam**.

**B. State true or false :**

- Ans.** 1. True      2. False      3. False      4. True      5. True

**C. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The area between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea is called the Western Coastal Plains. The area between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal is called the Eastern Coastal Plain. These two coastal plains meet at Kanniyakumari, the southern-most tip of the mainland of India.

2. **Importance of Coastal Plains**

A long coastline is very beneficial for a country like India :

- It facilitates inland and foreign trade.
  - Fertile land of the plains is good for the cultivation of many types of crops.
  - Fishing is done on a large scale and fish is exported.
3. Onam is the most important festival of Kerala. Boat race is held on this occasion. Kathakali is the most popular dance.

Kerala is a popular tourist destination for Indians as well as foreigners. It is called 'God's own country'. The backwaters that form a wide network of interlocking rivers, lakes and canals near Alleppey, Kumarakom and Kollam are popular destinations. Munnar is a popular hill station. The main pilgrim centres are Sabarimala temple, Padmanabhaswamy temple and Guruvaypoo temple : Kerala is also famous for its ecotourism.

4. **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** : The Andaman and Nicobar islands, with their capital a Port Blair, are a group of more than 300 islands. A majority of them are uninhabited and thickly forested. The Cellular Jail at Port Blair was used by the British to imprison Indian freedom fighters.

**Lakshadweep Islands** : The smallest union territory of India is Lakshadweep which comprises of twenty-seven islands in the Arabian Sea. Only ten of these islands are inhabited. The capital of Lakshadweep is on Kavaratti Islands.

## 7 The Climate of Our Country



### Exercise

#### Section-I

##### A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.** 1. India experiences a monsoon type of climate.  
2. South west, east and north east.  
3. Summer, winter and monsoon.

##### B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b. weather                      2. b. kalbaisakhi                      3. a. long

##### C. Circle the correct word :

- Ans.** 1. The climate of a place depends on (temperature / food).  
2. In winter (days / nights) are shorter.  
3. Towards the end of summer, humidity (falls/ rises ).  
4. Mountains are (warmer/ cooler) than the plains.

#### Section-II

##### A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Weather is **temporary** and changes **often**.  
2. India is a vast **peninsular** country.  
3. **Hill stations** or **mountain tops** experience relatively colder climate.  
4. North India has **harsh** winter.  
5. The monsoon season lasts from **June** to **September**.

**B. State true or false :**

**Ans.** 1. True      2. False      3. True      4. True      5. False

**C. Match the following :**

**Ans.**

1. Monsoon	→	a. Winter rainfall
2. Summer	→	b. June to September
3. Winter	→	c. Dry hot wind
4. Tamil Nadu	→	c. March to May
5. Loo	→	e. November to March

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
- Overall, India experiences a monsoon type of climate because all parts of it are influenced by the monsoon. But it has large regional variations.
  - Factors determining the climate of a region are temperature, wind, rainfall, sunshine, location, distance from sea, physical features and altitude.
  - The rainy season begins with the onset of Southwest monsoon which lasts from June to September. The wind, loaded with moisture, blow from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal towards the land and are called the monsoon winds. They reach the coast of Malabar by June and by the middle of June, the entire country experiences monsoon rain. South India receives more rain than North India.
  - The summer season lasts approximately from the middle of March till the end of June.  
This season is characterised by heat and dryness all over India except along the coast and in the hilly regions. The days are long and the nights are short. June 21 is the longest day.  
Local winds, the loo blows in the northern plains, Kalbaisakhi in West Bengal and Assam and the mango showers in South India.
  - Winter is chilly in India during the months of November to February. January is the coldest month. North India has harsh winter. At some places the temperature is below 0°C. The night is longer than the day. Snowfall makes the winter bitter cold for the people who live in hilly regions. Coastal area has pleasant winters.

## 8 Soils

Unit-2 : Our Resources



### Exercise

#### Section-I

**A. Answer these questions orally :**

**Ans.** 1. Alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, mountain soil, desert soil.

- Black soil.
- In India we basically find six types of soil – alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, mountain soil, desert soil.

**B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

- Ans.** 1. c. Fourth layer                      2. b. iron                      3. c. Black Soil

**C. Unscramble the letters to form the correct words :**

- Ans.** 1. Soil found in Northern plains : **ALLUVIAL**  
 2. Soil good for cultivation : **FERTILE**  
 3. Soil made up of lava rocks : **BLACK**  
 4. Sandy and infertile soil : **SANDY**

**Section-II**

**A. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Plants get their **nutrients** from the soil.  
 2. Soil consists of **four** layers.  
 3. **Alluvial soil** is the most fertile soil of India.  
 4. The black soil is mainly found in the **Deccan trap** region.  
 5. **Soil erosion** needs to be prevented at any cost.

**B. Match the following :**

- Ans.** 1. Red soil —————→ a. most fertile soil for cultivation.  
 2. Alluvial soil is the —————→ b. formed from the lava that cooled down.  
 3. Desert soil is —————→ c. where there is heavy rainfall.  
 4. Black soil is —————→ d. contains oxides of iron.  
 5. Laterite soil is found in areas —————→ e. a sandy soil.

**C. Give reasons :**

- Ans.** 1. Because it consists of clay, sand and humus.  
 2. Because it can hold moisture for a long time.  
 3. Because it is not very fertile.  
 4. Because it can increase the fertility of soil.

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Soil consists of four layers. The topmost layer consists of minute soil particles and remains of dead plants and animals. This layer is very important for the cultivation of crops. The second layer is made up of soil with fine particles like clay. The third layer is a combination of weathered rock materials and soil and the fourth layer is made up of unweathered hard rocks also known as parent rock.
2. **Alluvial Soil :** The rivers from the Himalayas and the Deccan Plateau deposit large quantities of sand and silt, which they bring with them, in the plains around the river banks. This soil is the most fertile soil and called alluvial soil. It consists of clay, sand and humus. It is





**C. Match the tree with the forest in which it grows best :**

- Ans.**
- |             |   |                      |
|-------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Sundari  | → | a. Coniferous forest |
| 2. Rosewood | → | b. Tidal forest      |
| 3. Sheesham | → | c. Deciduous forest  |
| 4. Keekar   | → | d. Evergreen forest  |
| 5. Pine     | → | e. Thorn forest      |

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Large areas where trees and plants grow close to one another on their own are called forests. Forests provide us with food and fruits. They give us timber for making different products like furniture, houses, matchsticks and paper. Some medicines are made from the roots, leaves, bark and stems of some plants. People also use wood as fuel for cooking, especially in villages. Forests provide shelter to many birds and animals. Without forests, most animals would not have a place to live.
  2. Evergreen forests are found in regions which receive 200 centimetres rainfall throughout the year. The trees of these forests are tall and dense. The trees never shed their old leaves before the coming out of the new ones. So, they remain green and are called evergreen forests. Rosewood, ebony, sandalwood and bamboo are the main trees of these forests.
  3. • **Tidal Forests :** The tidal forests are found on the deltas along the coast. They are also known as mangrove forests. The trees of these forests can survive in fresh as well as salty water of the sea. As the land where mangrove trees grow is extremely marshy, the roots of these trees tend to come out of the surface of the soil.  
Sundari is the most common mangrove tree. The forests are popularly called the 'Sunderbans' because of the sundari trees found here. The wood of the sundari tree is used for making boats.
  - **Mountain Forests :** Mountain forests are also called coniferous forests. The mountain forests grow at a height. These forests are found on the slopes of the Himalayas in north and the Nilgiri hills in the south. The trees in these forests are very tall. Most trees have needle-shaped leaves and bear cones. The trees have soft wood. Pine, cedar, spruce and silver fir are the common trees.
  4. It is estimated that about 4-5 per cent of the plant and animal species on the Earth are found in India. However, our wildlife is facing several threats due to urbanisation, overuse of forest resources, overgrazing and hunting.





- (b) We are rapidly consuming mineral resources that require millions of years to be renewed.
- (c) Minerals resources are finite and non-renewable.

## 11 Human Resources



### Exercise

#### Section-I

##### A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.** 1. The main reason for poverty in India is its ever-increasing population.
2. For the past many years, the village population has been moving to cities in search of work. This is known as migration.

##### B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. c. Human resources    2. a. poor    3. b. hospitals    4. c. Social

#### Section-II

##### A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. We need **skilled** and **educated** people to convert the natural resources to a useful form.
2. A large number of people in India live below the **poverty line**.
3. There is a shortage of **schools** and **colleges** in our country.
4. The government is providing **free education** in schools.
5. **Beggary** and **poverty** are the social problems we are facing today.

##### B. State true or false :

- Ans.** 1. True    2. False    3. False    4. True    5. False

##### B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. A large number of people in India live below the poverty line. This means, most of the people in the country earn less than ₹100 per day. They do not get enough to eat. The main reason for poverty in India is its ever-increasing population.
2. India's ever-increasing population has led to many problems. A few of them are :
- Shortage of food and water.
  - Shortage of schools and colleges in the country.
  - A large number of uneducated population.
  - Increase in unemployment.
3. India's population is unevenly distributed. Plains and deltas are densely populated while deserts and hilly areas are sparsely populated. In India, most of the people live in villages. So agriculture is the main occupation. Three out of four Indians live in villages.
4. The government tries to help the poor and the needy by providing :

- Free education to children till a particular age.
- Mid-day meals in schools to the children from poor families.
- Night schools for adults who want to study but need to work during day time
- Free medical and healthcare centres in small towns, villages and other places
- Land and shelter

## 12 Agriculture and Livestock Rearing Unit-3 Agriculture and Industry

### Exercise

#### Section-I

##### A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.** 1. Rice, wheat, millets and pulses are the main food crops of India.  
 2. The efforts undertaken by the government to increase milk production is known as white revolution.

##### B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b. rabi crop      2. c. Tea      3. b cattles      4. b. Robusta

##### C. Give one word answer :

- Ans.** 1. Main occupation of the people of India. **Farming**  
 2. It is called the golden fibre of India. **Jute**  
 3. This state is the major producer of tea. **Assam**  
 4. Here pulses are grown in large quantities. **Madhya Pradesh**

#### Section-II

##### A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. India ranks **second** in farm output.  
 2. **Food crops** form the staple diet of the people.  
 3. Millets include **jowar, ragi** and **bajra**.  
 4. India is the world's largest **producer** and **consumer** of pulses.  
 5. **Fertilizers** are used for increasing the yield of the land.

##### B. State true or false :

- Ans.** 1. True      2. True      3. True      4. False      5. False

##### C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Agriculture has played a key role in the development of human civilisation. It allowed early humans to lead a settled life.  
 India is an agricultural country. Agriculture in India has a long history, dating back to thousands of years. Today, India ranks second in farm output, worldwide. Two-thirds of its population is involved in agriculture. Agriculture provides food for people and raw materials

for industries. About 33 per cent of our total national income comes from agriculture.

2. There are three types of crops grown in India. These crops include the Kharif crops, Rabi crops, cash crops or plantation crops.  
The Kharif seasons begins in April and continues till July. Kharif crops are rice, millets, sugar cane, etc. These crops are harvested in winter. Rabi season begins in October and continues till February. The Rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, pulses and mustard. These crops are harvested in summer.
3. **Food Crops** : Food crops are grown to feed people in the country. They form the staple diet of the people. Rice, wheat, pulses, millets and maize are the main food crops of India.  
**Cash Crops** : The crops which can earn money, particularly foreign exchange are known as cash crops. Sugar cane, cotton, oilseeds, jute, tea and coffee are cash crops. These crops earn money.
4. Pulses are grown all over the country. They are the edible seeds and are a rich sources of proteins. India is the world's largest producer and consumer of pulses. They are grown in regions with dry climate. Madhya Pradesh is the leading producer of pulses in India followed by Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.
5. Fertilizers are used for improving the quality of the soil and increasing the yield of the land. Modern machines such as tractors and harvesters, and better agricultural tools are :
  - being used for improving efficiency of farming.
  - Better quality seeds are also being provided to
  - the farmers. Improved irrigation methods have brought more land uner cultivation. All these steps have resulted in a very large growth in agriculture. All this is a result of the Green Revolution which was started in the 1950s.

## 13 Industries in Our Country



### Exercise

#### Section-I

**A. Answer these questions orally :**

- Ans.**
1. All the things we need are manufactured in industries.
  2. Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Chennai are some of the main centres of this industry.





- (i) **Land Transport** : Land transport are of two type :
- (a) **Road Transport** : India has one of the largest road networks in the world. Roads help in transport goods and industries and thus support trade and industry. It is two types – Kuchcha Roads and Pucca Roads.
- (b) **Rail Transport** : Railway in India is the main mode of transportation for people and goods. They are the 'life lines' of our country.
- (ii) **Water Transport** : Water transport is one of the cheapest means of travel. Ships, boats, yachts and canoes are means of travel over waterways. These waterways are seas, rivers, lakes, canals and backwaters. Ships not only carry people but also goods from one port to another.
- (iii) **Air Transport** : An aeroplane is the fastest means of transport. All important cities in India are connected by air. Aeroplanes transport people and goods, especially perishable goods such as fresh fruits, flowers and vegetables, to far-off places. They also carry mail.
2. On the basis of construction, roads can be of four types.
- National Highways** : They connect important cities in a country. The Grand Trunk Road is the oldest road in India. It is also called NH-2. It was built by Sher Shah Suri and connects Amritsar to Kolkata.
- State Highways (SH)** : These are constructed and maintained by the state governments. These join the state capitals with the district headquarters.
- Major district roads** : These connect the district headquarters with the other important nodes in the district.
- Rural roads** : These are inter-village roads.
- Roads help in transport goods and individuals and thus support trade and industry. Roads also help during emergencies and natural calamities.
3. Water transport is one of the cheapest means of travel. Ships, boats, yachts and canoes are means of travel over waterways. These waterways are seas, rivers, lakes, canals and backwaters. Ships not only carry people but also goods from one port to another. Boats have been used by man for travelling from the ancient times and are still used in the countryside for crossing rivers or streams.
4. Air transport is best suited for the transportation of perishable items as it can carry these items to faraway places in a very short time.







2. **Mobile Phone** : These are wireless phone. It is very small to keep in pocket. Now-a-days, they have been changed into smart phone. By which we can talk, send message or video calling too.
3. Through mass communication or mass media, messages can reach a larger number of people at the same time. Radio, newspaper, television, magazines and books are some examples of mass communication.
4. Fax, the abbreviated word for the facsimile machines, are widely used in offices as well as homes. These are connected to telephone lines and can transmit printed messages or images.
5. Speed post is a post which takes very less time to reach its destination whereas normal post takes 7-10 days to reach its destination.

## 16 Our Goods, Rights and Duties

Unit-5 : The Way We  
Govern Ourselves 

### Exercise

#### Section-I

##### A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
1. A constitution is a legal document, which has a set of rules and regulations to run a country.
  2. The term 'secular' means that all the religions are treated equally.
  3. We can protect our fundamental rights by going to the courts for redressal.

##### B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.**
- |    |                       |    |               |
|----|-----------------------|----|---------------|
| 1. | b. 26th January 1950  | 2. | b. Secularism |
| 3. | b. Fundamental Duties |    |               |

#### Section-II

##### A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Our country got independence on **15th August 1947**.
  2. **26th January** is celebrated as the Republic Day.
  3. **Secular** means that all the religions are equally respected.
  4. Right against exploitation makes **Child labour** illegal.
  5. We should develop a **scientific attitude** altitude.

##### B. State true or false :

- Ans.** 1. True    2. False    3. True    4. False    5. True

##### C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Our country got independence from the British Rule on 15 August 1947. This day is celebrated as Independence Day in India every year.
  2. The Constitution of India was adopted on 26 January 1950. Thus, 26 January is celebrated as the Republic Day in India, every year.

3. Fundamental Rights refer to the privileges offered to every citizen of our country. When these are denied to a citizen, it becomes a punishable offence. We have seven Fundamental Rights mentioned in our Constitution. These are listed below.
  1. Right to equality
  2. Right to freedom
  3. Right to religion
  4. Right against exploitation
  5. Cultural and educational rights
  6. Right to constitutional remedies
  7. Right to education
4.
  - Obey the Constitution and respect its ideology.
  - Respect the National Flag and the National Anthem.
5. Our Constitution has laid down some important principles for the government to follow. These principles are fundamental to the governance of the country. It is the duty of the state to apply these principles while making laws. These are called Directive Principles of State Policy.

## 17 Inspiring Reformers

Unit-6 : Our Legacy



### Exercise

#### Section-I

##### A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
1. Epics are the long poems, typically derived from ancient oral tradition narrating the deeds and adventures of heroic or legendary figures or the past history of a nation.
  2. The followers of Jainism are known as Jains.
  3. Swami Vivekananda.

##### B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.**
- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. c. Risabh     | 2. c. Parsis         |
| 3. a. Guru Nanak | 4. b. Ramabai Ranade |

##### C. Correct the underlined words :

- Ans.**
1. Most of the Indians are **Hindus**.
  2. **Risabh** was the first Tithankar of the Jains.
  3. Christianity was founded by **Jesus Christ**.
  4. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** fought against the practise of sati.
  5. Charaka was a famous **Physician**.

#### Section-II

##### A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Hinduism** is a very old religion.

2. **Ramayana** and **Mahabharata** are the two great epics.
3. Christianity was founded by **Jesus Christ**.
4. The holy book of the **Parsis** is **Zend Avesta**.
5. **Kabir** believed that everyone is equal.

**B. State true or false :**

- Ans.** 1. True      2. False      3. False      4. True      5. False

**C. Match the following :**

- Ans.**
- |                      |       |   |                 |
|----------------------|-------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Jesus             | _____ | → | a. Buddha       |
| 2. Siddhartha Gautam | _____ | → | b. Jainism      |
| 3. Kara              | _____ | → | c. Dohas        |
| 4. Mahavira          | _____ | → | d. Sikhism      |
| 5. Kabir             | _____ | → | e. Christianity |

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Many religious thinkers and reformers, like **Adi Shankarcharya**, **Maharshi Dayananda**, **Swami Vivekananda**, have guided the people to lead a better and more satisfied life.
  2. **Lord Buddha** taught people to follow the eight fold path. The right view, right intention, right speech, right action, right living, right effort and right mindfulness and right concentration.
  3. **Jesus Christ** was the founder of Christianity. He taught that all men are brothers because they are the children of the same God. The Bible is the holy book of the Christians.
  4. **The Zoroastrianism** is the religion that is followed by the **Parsis**. It was founded by **Prophet Zarathustra**. He believed in practising good actions to be happy and peaceful. The holy book of the Parsis is *Zend Avesta*.
  5. **Kabir** was a great poet. He believed that everyone is equal. He worked against the caste system, blind faith and importance given to rituals in all religions. He spread his message of love and brotherhood through *dohas* and *bhajans*.

## 18 Our Culture



### Exercise

**Section-I**

**A. Answer these questions orally :**

- Ans.**
1. There are 22 languages recognized by the Constitution of India.
  2. In earlier days, classical dances were performed in temples as a form of worship. Later, kings encouraged these forms of dances in their courts.
  3. **Victoria Memorial**, **Victoria Terminus**, **Parliament house** etc.

