

Social Studies

Key



4

1

India : Our Country

Discuss

- Ans.** • India is known as a sub-continent because it is a big landmass and has distinct physical features.
• India is situated in the centre of the Indian ocean. This helped India to become a major trade centre in the ancient times.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

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

B. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. seventh 2. 6,100 3. States, union territories 4. KanyaKumari 5. Lucknow

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. India stretches for about 3,214 kilometres from north to south and for about 2,933 kilometres from east to west.
2. India is surrounded by the **Arabian Sea** in the west, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the **Indian Ocean** in the south.
3. Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and China.
4. West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
5. There are six Union territories in India. These are— Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and DIU, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.
6. The five major physical divisions of India are : The Northern Mountain; The Northern Plains; The Western Desert; The Southern Plateaus; The Coastal Plains and the Islands.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Activity

F. Find the following about any one neighbouring country of India.

Ans. Name of the country Nepal

1. Kathmandu 2. Nepali 3. Pashupatinath Temple 4. Shivratri

Map Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

2

Life in the High Mountains

Discuss

- Ans.** • The people living in high mountains face the problems of uneven terrain and unavailability of fertile land.

- People overcome these problems by building step farms.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Gangotri 2. Sikkim 3. Himachal Pradesh 4. buddhist monasteries 5. bamboo

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

C. Match the following :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (f) 5. (d) 6. (b)

D. Given one word for the following :

Ans. 1. Himalaya 2. Kangri 3. Rauf 4. Meghalaya 5. Bamboo Dance

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram.

2. The people of Jammu and Kashmir follow three main occupations of farming, weaving and wood-carving. People drink kahwa, green tea with dry fruits to keep themselves warm. They like to eat rice, rajma, fish and meat. People here mostly speak Kashmiri, Urdu, Dogri and Ladabhi languages. They celebrate festivals such as Eid with great fervour.

3. Farming and animal rearing are the main occupations of the people of Himachal Pradesh.

4. Mussoories, Nainital, Gangotri, Yamunotri, Badrinath and Kedarnath are some places of tourist interest in Uttarakhand.

5. The states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizeram and Tripura are called seven sisters. They are called so because they are a distinct group of states which lie in the eastern Himalayas.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Fun To Do

Ans. Do yourself.

3

The Northern Plains

Discuss

Ans. • The Northern plains are one of the most fertile areas in the world because they are drained by the great rivers such as Ganga and Yamuna.
• The important rivers of the Northern Plains have water even in summer when it does not rain because they get their water from the glaciers of the Himalayas.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

Ans. 1. c 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. c

B. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. sutluj, Ganga, Brahmaputra 2. rice 3. Kumbh mela, twelfth 4. Ganga, brahmaputra 5. Brahmaputra

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

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

E. Give one word answers :

Ans. 1. Sundari 2. Bhakra Dam 3. Haridwar 4. Wheat

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The Northern Plains extends from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. They stretch across a very long area of about 2400 km.
2. The Northern Plains are called the food bowl of India because large quantity of foodgrains is produced here.
3. The rivers which form the Ganga Basin are the Gomti, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi, Chambal, Son, Ken and Betwa.
4. Sangam is the name given to the place in Allahabad where the river joins the Ganga.
5. The Northern Plains are heavily populated because here the land is fertile and flat. Here water is available in plenty and lots of industries are located.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Fun To Do

Ans. Do yourself.

4

The Western Desert

Discuss

Ans. • Men have helped in creating deserts by cutting trees and building concrete structures.
• We can stop the expansion of deserts by planting trees in large numbers.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

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

B. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Oasis 2. Camel 3. thick 4. colourful

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Give reasons :

Ans. 1. The sands present in the desert region gets hot and cold very quickly. Thus, the desert region becomes hot during the day and cool during the night.
2. Camel can walk very easily on the hot sands. it is the only animal that can live in a desert. That is why it is called the 'Ship of desert',
3. Sand dunes are loose hills of sand. A strong wind can displace them from their place. That is why they move from one place to another.

4. in desert areas, water and vegetation is not available in plenty. This prevents people from residing there.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Indian Desert extends from Aravalli hills to the border of Pakistan in the West and from Kachch in the south west to the border of Haryana.
2. An oasis is formed when underground water comes to the surface through a spring. It is important for a desert as water is available here and hence most villages are situated near an oasis.
3. The Indira Gandhi Canal is very important for the people living in the western Desert as it provides water to them for irrigation.
4. When a place doesn't receive rainfall for a very long time, the entire vegetation of that area died out, and that area gets converted into a desert.
5. A camel is a very useful animal in the desert. It provides milk. **Camel hair** is used to make clothes and its skin to make tents. Camels are used to plough the fields and draw water from wells.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Fun To Do

Ans. Do yourself.

5

The Southern Plateau

Discuss

- Ans.** • Most rivers in the Deccan Plateau flow from west to east because the Deccan Plateau slopes towards the east.
- In the Deccan Plateau we can find more waterfalls because here the land surface is rocky and spotted by many hills and small plateaus.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

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

B. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. waterfalls 2. Rice 3. monsoon 4. mahandi 5. Southern

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

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

E. Cross (X) the odd one out :

Ans. 1. Jog Falls 2. rice 3. rose 4. Sand

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. A plateau is a flat area which is high above sea level. It is slightly flat at the top.
2. The rivers of the plateau region are rain fed. They get their water from the monsoon rains. Whereas the rivers of the Northern Plains are snow-fed. They get their water from the glaciers found in the Himalayas.
3. Iron, manganese, mica and coal.
4. The Southern Plateau extends from the river **Krishna** to the far south. The **Nilgiri Hills** and **Cardamom Hills** are in this region.

The region has many waterfalls. Jog Falls is very famous. Climate is quite warm throughout the year. **Coffee** and **tea** plantations on the slopes of the hills give the region a scenic charm.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Activity

G. Make a list of the minerals which are found in the Chhotanagpur plateau.

Ans. Iron, manganese, mica and coal.

6

The Coastal Plains and Islands

Discuss

- Ans.**
- Long coastline provide ample opportunities for fishing and establishing ports for developing trade and centre.
 - The Eastern coastal plain more fertile than the western Coastal Plain because many rivers flow through the Eastern Coastal Plain. The water of these rivers make the land fertile.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (**✓**) the right answer :

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

B. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

Ans. 1.F 2.T 3.F 4.T 5.F 6.T 7.T 8.T

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. island 2. Indira Point 3. peninsula 4. deltas 5. harbour 6. coral

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The northern part of the western coast is called the Konkan Coast.
 2. The deltas of rivers are called the 'rice bowl of India' because the land here is very fertile. It is good for the crops of rice.
 3. The Coral deposits found in Lakshadweep are called coral reefs.
 4. Coasts are very important for us. They provide large for fishing. They provide large for fishing. They also provide facilities for the development of ports.
 5. There are bays and **hills** in the region which stretch upto the seashore. Therefore **lighthouses** have been built on the coast to warn the ships against the danger. **Mumbai**, the biggest harbour lies in this coast.

E. Match the following :

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

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

Project Work

G. Mark the following on the given outline map of India.

Ans. Do yourself.

The Climate of Our Country

Discuss

- Ans.**
- The Himalayas protect us by working as a wall all along the northern border of us. They prevent the cold winds of central Asia from entering India.
 - The Northern Plains are far away from the moderating influence of the sea. Thus, they have the extreme type of climate.
 - Rajasthan and Gujarat lie outside the area of the monsoon winds emerging from the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal. Thus, they receive scanty rainfall. Mawsynram, on the other hand, lie in the area of the monsoon wind emerging from the Bay of Bengal.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick () the right answer :

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

B. Write ‘T’ for the true and ‘F’ for the false statements :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. loo 2. malabar coast 3. summer 4. Mawsynram 5. winter

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following features with the climate :

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

E. Name :

Ans. Do yourself.

F. Answer these questions :

- Ans.**
- Wind, height, distance from the sea are the factors which affect the climate of a place.
 - Summer, winter and rainy are the main three seasons in India.
 - The climate is mild in peninsular India because of the calming influence of the water bodies present all around it.
 - The Coromandel Coast receives heavy rainfall in the winter months.
 - The winter season starts in the mid of November. During this season, the days become short and the nights become long. In the Northern Plains, very cold winds blow making the winter months severe. Most of the hilly areas receive heavy rainfall. In Peninsular India the winter is mild.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

Our Natural Resources

Discuss

- Ans.**
- This is so because it is the hardest metal and can be used to make all kinds of durable things. The things

made from iron remain in their form for a long time.

- Mineral fuel can be conserved by cutting short their use and decreasing their use.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

- A. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :**

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

- B. Fill in the blanks :**

Ans. 1. metals 2. Petrol, diesel 3. inexhaustible 4. black, green 5. Trees

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

- C. Tick (✓) the resources which are inexhaustible and cross out (✗) those which are exhaustible :**

Ans. 1. ✗ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓ 6. ✓ 7. ✗ 8. ✗ 9. ✗

- D. Answer the following questions :**

Ans. 1. Some countries rich in natural resources remain poor because they don't have the technology to develop them.
2. Exhaustible resources = Some reaources such as metals (iron, copper, aluminium, etc.) are found deep inside the earth.
Inexhaustible Resources = Some natural do not get exhausted. Solar energy air, water, plants and animals.
3. Coal is an important source of power. It is used as a fuel for cooking, heating and for generating electricity. It is also used to run steam engines and fuctories.
4. Plants give us food and oxygen to breathe. Almost all animals depend upon plants for food. Trees prevent soil erosion and provide shelter to many animals. This is why they are called greengold.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

9

Our Soil

Discuss

Ans. • Alluvial soil is found in plains around rivers because the water of the rivers renew the soil year after year.
• Soil erosion causes floods in rivers.
• The presence of humus encourages the growth of plants in the soil.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

- A. Tick (✓) the right answer :**

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

- B. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :**

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

- C. Fill in the blanks :**

Ans. 1. Plains 2. cotton, sugarcane 3. coarse 4. trees 5. Laterite

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

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

E. Cross out (X) the odd one in each :

Ans. 1. cauliflower 2. rubber 3. coffee 4. sand 5. rose

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- Soil is formed by the breaking up of rocks. It is a process that takes thousands of years.
 - The alluvial soil is found in coastal plain regions of India and some river valleys.
 - The removal of soil by running water and wind is called soil erosion.
 - We can control soil erosion by planting more trees.
 - Desert soil is found in deserts. It does not permit growth of plants. Vegetation is not found in such soil. Forest, on the other hand, is an area having high growth of plants. The soil found in forests permits growth of vegetation.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Project Work

Ans. Do yourself.

10

Forests and Wildlife

Discuss

- Ans.**
- Forests provide us many useful things such as wood, timber, gum, resin, etc. That is now they are useful for us.
 - Wildlife sanctuaries and national parks provide shelter to wild animals. They help in protecting the animals.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

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

B. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T

C. Fill in the blanks :

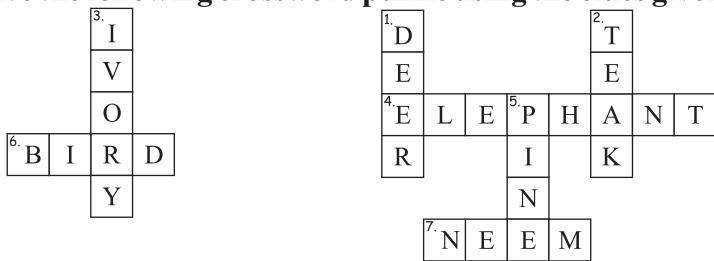
Ans. 1. ecosystem 2. balance 3. Forests 4. rainfall 5. interdependence 6. monsoon

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following features with the climate :

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

E. Solve the following crossword puzzle using the clues given :



Ans.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Forests are of great importance to us. We get fuel, timber, fruits, resin, pulp, gum, cane, herbs and many other things from forests. **Timber** is used for building houses, furniture, agricultural implements and varnishes. **Woodpulp** is used for making paper. Forests provide shelter and fodder for the animals.
forests help in the rainfall. They prevent soil **erosion** and **flood**.
 2. The interdependence of plants and animals on each balance in it is maintained by plants and animals. We take in oxygen and give out carbon-dioxide. Plants absorb carbon-dioxide and give out oxygen. This creates a balance in ecosystem.
 3. **The Chipko Movement** was started in 1947 under the leadership of Sunderlal Bahuguna. The volunteers of Chipko Movement cling to the trees to stop the woodcutters from cutting down the trees. This clinging to the trees was known as **chipko**. Thus the movement came to be known as **Chipko Movement**.
 4. Following types of forests are found in our country :
Evergreen forests, deciduous forests, coniferous forests, thorny forests, tidal forests.
 5. The evergreen forests are called so because the trees remain green all round the year. The trees never shed their leaves before the coming out of the new ones.

Activity

11

Our Water Resources

Discuss

- Ans.**
- Sea water can't be used for drinking or irrigation because it is salty.
 - Several environmentalists opposed large dams because according to them, big dams create environmental problems for us.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

- Ans.** 1.c 2.a 3.c 4.b 5.a 6.c

B. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. pollute 2. floods 3. satluj 4. rocky 5. Mahanadi

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. Bhakra Nangal 2. Indira Gandhi Canal 3. Farming 4. Dams 5. Hirakud

E. Find words in the grid matching the following :

- Ans.**
1. Sea water
 2. Ground Water
 3. Bhakra Nangal Dam
 4. Hirakud Dam

R	A	J	A	S	T	H	A	N
Z	M	A	H	A	N	A	D	I
W	P	N	O	Z	J	K	K	T
E	L	S	A	T	L	U	J	T
L	K	S	H	S	A	L	T	Y
L	O	P	U	I	M	P	H	L

5. Indira Gandhi Canal

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. We need water for most of our daily needs like **drinking, cooking, bathing, cleaning and washing clothes**. Water is needed, most importantly, to **irrigate** our crops.
2. Some projects called multi-purpose projects because they serve many purposes. They not only provide water for irrigation, but produce electricity and control floods also.
3. Sometimes when the level of water is very deep, we have to dig wells by drilling very deep and narrow holes. A pipe is put in the hole and water is taken out with the help of a diesel or electric pump. Such wells are called **tubewells**.
4. Canal irrigation is mostly employed in those areas where there are many big rivers.
5. **Dams** are barriers built to hold river water and to raise its level. Dams help to control floods as the barriers made of concrete and steel have gates which can be opened or closed as and when required. A huge lake is created behind the dam. The water from such lakes can be diverted to the canals for irrigation. Water falling from great heights from the gates of the dam can be used to generate **electricity**.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Activity

12

Our Mineral Wealth

Discuss

- Ans.** • Iron is the backbone of industries as most of industrial machines are made of iron. No industry can prosper without iron.
- Petroleum is called liquid because in today's world it is as important as gold. It is needed for the development of transportation.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

- Ans.** 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. b

B. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. mineral ore 2. mineral oil 3. Mumbai High 4. Coal 5. mine

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (a)

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Coal is a very useful mineral fuel. It is used for cooking food heating homes, producing electricity, driving railway engines and for running big factories.
2. A rock that contains a large quantity of mineral is called mineral ore.
3. Minerals are a very useful natural resource. When purified, they can be converted into a variety of things.
5. The government is encouraging the use of renewable resources of energy because the conventional sources of energy are fast depleting. To save the resources from getting exhausted.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

F. Make a list of three minerals which we use in our day-to-day life. Also show how we use them :

Ans.	Mineral	Uses
(a)	Iron	In making tools and machines.
(b)	Copper	In making electrical wires
(c)	Coal	In producing electricity

13

Our Human Resource

Discuss

- Ans. • Due to over population, the government is forced to spend important resources in providing basic amenities to the people rather than on the progress of our country.
• We can improve the living conditions of the people by providing them all kinds of facilities.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. people 2. 120 3. village 4. uneven 5. lakhs, schools

C. Name the following :

Ans.	1. Russia,	USA,	Brazil,	Canada,	China, Australia
	2. Uttar Pradesh,	Bihar,	West Bengal,	Maharashtra	
	3. Mizoram,	Tripura,	Monipur,	Arunachal Pradesh	
	4. Gonds,	Bhils,	Santhals,	Minas	

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The people of a country are its greatest resource as only people can utilize all types of natural resources into useful goods.
2. The constantly increasing population creates many problems. There is shortage of food, water, houses, schools, colleges, hospitals and jobs.
3. Villagers move to cities in search of better employment opportunities.
4. Gonds, Bhils Santhals, Minas, Oraons, Mundas and Khonds.
5. The government is taking the following steps to solve the problems related to over-population:
• Jobs are being given to the poor.
• Lands and houses are being allotted to the poor.
• Health centres and hospitals are being opened in villages and towns to provide medical facilities.
• Children from poor families are being educated. The government is running lakhs of schools all over the country.
• Most importantly, people are being encouraged to have small families. 'A small family is a happy family' is a popular slogan.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Project Work

14

Agriculture

Discuss

- Ans.** • Green Revolution was introduced in India after independence to solve the problem of growing food shortage.
• Development of agriculture is important for our country because most of the people of our country are engaged in agriculture.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

Ans. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. a

B. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Agriculture 2. agricultural 3. Wheat 4. rice 5. foreign 6. Coastal 7. Green Revolution

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

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

E. Write the name of two leading producer states of the following crops :

Ans.	1. Millets = (i) Maharashtra	(ii) Haryana	2. Rice = (i) West Bengal	(ii) Bihar
	3. Wheat = (i) Haryana	(ii) Punjab	4. Tea = (i) Assam	(ii) West Bengal
	5. Coffee = (i) Kerala	(ii) Karnataka	6. Jute = (i) West Bengal	(ii) Bihar
	7. Cotton = (i) Maharashtra	(ii) Gujarat	8. Spices = (i) Kerala	(ii) Tamil Nadu

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. There are mainly two—crop seasons here namely the kharif season and the rabi season.
2. The jute industry earns the highest foreign exchange. Therefore, it is called golden fibre of India.
3. Rice grows well in the hot and rainy parts of the country. Fertile soil and sufficient water is needed for the production of rice.
4. The methods implemented by Indian farmers to increase the production of foodgrains in India is known as Green Revolution.
5. India became self-reliant in foodgrains due to the methods adopted by the farmers under the movement called the green Revolution.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

15

Our Industries

Discuss

- Ans.** • This is so because it helps in cutting down the cost of transportation of raw materials to the industries.

- Large-scale industries are the backbone of the industrial development of a country. That is why they are encouraged even though they are very expensive to setup.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

Ans. 1. a 2. c 3. b

B. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. money 2. raw materials, power, machines, workers 3. big cities 4. Jamshedpur, Bokaro, Jharkhand
5. lakhs, industries

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

Ans. 1. (d) 2. (f) 3. (g) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (e)

E. Name two cities where the following industries are located :

Ans. 1. Cotton textiles	=	(i) Mumbai	(ii) Surat
2. Iron and steel	=	(i) Jamshedpur	(ii) Bokaro
3. Ship building	=	(i) Visakhapatnam	(ii) Kochi
4. Automobiles	=	(i) Kolkata	(ii) Mumbai
5. Aeroplanes	=	(i) Kanpur	(ii) Bengaluru

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Some people process the raw material in their house, generally with the help of their family members. Such industries are called **cottage industries**.
 2. In a small-scale industry, people are employed to work in a small factory. These industries require a suitable sum of money. Some examples of such industries are utensils, industry, cycle parts industry, biscuits industry. In a large scale industry, a large number of workers are employed in a big factory. A very large amount of money is needed to run such industries. Some examples of such industries are textile industries, iron and steel mills.
 3. Iron and steel industry provides necessary raw material for the manufacture of machines. These machines are required for the establishment of other industries. Thus, iron and steel industry is the backbone of other industries.
 4. Industries provide employment to a large number of people. They also help in raising the life style of people. We export many things to other countries. Due to it we get important foreign currency which is vital for our prosperity. In this near industries, increase the property of our country.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

16

Means of Travel and Transport

Discuss

- Ans.**
- Roads can be built right upto our houses. They can be built in anytype of terrain. That is why road transport is considered to be the most convenient.

- Unlike other mode of transport, water transport does not require any type of building or maintenance on its surface. Thus, it is considered to be the cheapest mode of transport.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

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

B. Write ‘T’ for the true and ‘F’ for the false statements :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Aeroplanes 2. fourth 3. metro service 4. backwaters 5. seas

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

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

E. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Shatabdi Express, Rajdhani Express	2. Aeroplanes, Helicopter
3. Sahara, Indigo	4. Kochi, Visakhapatnam

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Road transport, Rail transport, Air transport, water transport.

2. Scooters, bicycles, rickshaws, tongas.

3. Kuchcha roads which are not levelled and are fit for travel on foot or by bicycle, bullockcarts and tractors.

Pucca roads provide the means for fast and comfortable travel.

4. Mumbai, Vishkhapatnam, Kochi and Kolkata.

5. Aeroplanes are the fastest means of transport. They have made the world very small. Air travel has helped us to go to different parts of the world in a very short time.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.

17

Means of Communication

Discuss

- Ans.** • We can carry a mobile phone with us wherever we go. It helps us in keeping in touch with others all the time. This is not possible in a fixed phone. This is the advantage of a mobile phone over a fixed phone.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Write ‘T’ for the true and ‘F’ for the false statements :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Letters 2. telephone 3. radio and television 4. internet

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

C. Write the full forms of the following :

- Ans.** 1. STD = Subscriber trunk dialling
2. ISD = International subscriber dialling
3. E-mail = Electronic-mail

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Communication is the sending and receiving process of spoken or written message between people and place.
2. Newspaper, radio, television etc.
3. The internet is a worldwide computer network, by which a user can connect this computer to another computer in any part of the world.
4. Today, we can listen to news, discussions and enjoy the different programmes of entertainment without leaving home. On radio and television, these are programmes for students and farmers. Both these means have brought the world closer to us.
5. Newspapers are very useful for us. They provide opinions, information and news of interest from every corner of the world.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Project Work

Ans. Do yourself.

18

Municipal Committees

Discuss

- Ans.** • We can help municipal committees in implementing welfare schemes for the people by following the rules laid by them. We should pay them all the taxes in time and in full.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. gram panchayat 2. committees 3. corporation 4. mayor 5. taxes

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

B. Write three functions performed by Municipal Committees :

- Ans.** 1. To keep the city clean.
2. To provide free education to children from poor families.
3. To supply clean drinking water.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Project Work

Ans. Do yourself.

Goals, Rights and Duties

Discuss

- Ans.**
- This means that the real power lies with the people of India. The people elect their own representatives to form the government of their choice, and can vote out the government.
 - This is so because it gives the citizens a right to approach the courts for safe guarding their fundamental right, all the other rights are worthless because there is no use of rights if we can't safeguard them from being taken away by others.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad 2. 26th January 3. Democracy socialism, secularism 4. six

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

C. Match the following :

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

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- Constitution is a set of rules according to which a country is governed.
 - The members of the constituent assembly were elected indirectly by the members of the individual provincial legislative assembly.
 - Fundamental Rights are important because they provide the necessary conditions of better living to all the citizens. The Fundamental Rights given to a citizen are as follows :

(i) Right to Equality	(ii) Right to Freedom
(iii) Right against Exploitation	(iv) Right to Freedom of Religion
(v) Cultural and Educational Rights	(vi) Right to constitutional Remedies.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Fun To Do

Ans. Do yourself.

Our National Symbols

Discuss

- Ans.**
- A national symbolises sovereignty. It gives a country an independent identity. It shows that a country is not under the rule of anybody. Thus, it is a symbol of freedom.
 - National Symbols were chosen to create a board of oneness among all the people.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Saffron, white, green 2. lions, horse, bull 3. Rabindranath Tagore 4. peacock 5. summer, rain

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

C. Match the following :

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

D. What do the following on our National flag stand for?

Ans. 1. Courage, Sacrifice 2. truth, justice 3. prosperity 4. progress

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Our three national symbols are— National Flag—Tiranga; National Animal—Tiger; National Bird—Peacock.

2. ‘Satyameva Jayate’ on our National Emblem means ‘Truth Alone Triumphs’.

3. In my school the National Flag is hoisted and the National Emblem is played on the occasions of Independence Day and Republic Day.

4. The figure present in the National Flag and below the lions in the National Emblem is the Wheel. It signifies continuous movement, that is, progress.

5. We can show respect to our National Anthem by standing in attention when it is being sung or its tune is played.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

21

Our Culture

Discuss

Ans. • Hindi was chosen as the national language of India because maximum number of people speak and understand this language.
• Harvest festivals are celebrated to express our joy and happiness over good harvest.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

Ans. 1.c 2.a 3.c 4.a

B. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Hindi 2. Nati 3. Yakshagana 4. The victoria memorial 5. Pongal

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

Ans. 1.(e) 2.(f) 3.(g) 4.(b) 5.(a) 6.(c) 7.(d)

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The people who live in the hot regions, wear light coloured clothes whereas people living in the cold regions wear dark coloured clothes. In the same way people living in the colder regions eat lots of non-vegetarian food to get energy. This shows that climate influences our food and clothing.
 2. Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, Odissi Manipuri.
 3. Flute, sitar, Veena, Sarod.
 4. Bhangra, Nati, Bihu, Ghoomar.
 5. Holi, Baisakhi.
 6. Republic day, Independence day, Gandhi Jayanti.
 7. Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.

22

They Showed Us the Way

Discuss

- Ans.**
- All the great religious teachers preached love and brotherhood. All of them asserted that we must treat all people as equal. We should speak truth and shun violence.
 - The reason for this is that all of them felt that without improving the condition of women, no real change can be brought in the society.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. bhajans, dohas 2. Kalinga 3. Hinda 4. Aryabhata, Varahamihira 5. Charaka, Sushruta

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

C. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. (b) (iii) 2. (d) (i) 3. (a) (iv) 4. (c) (ii)

D. Write :

- Ans.** 1. Ramayana, Mahabharata 2. Mecca, Medina 3. Zarathustra 4. Guru Granth Sahib

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The early religious teachers emphasised on building the bond of love among the people.
 2. The social reformers told us to give up wrong practices and love our fellow beings.
 3. Raja Rammohan Roy tried to remove the evil practices of child marriage and burning of widows along with their dead husbands (sati).
 4. Emperor Ashoka is famous for his teaching of love and harmony among his subjects. He did a lot for the people of his kingdom.
 5. JC Bose, CV Raman and Homi J Bhabha are some famous scientists.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Project Work

Ans. Do yourself.