

Answer Key

Our Society And Our Environment

PART

4



Our Society and Our Environment (4)

1.

India - Location and Physical Divisions

exercises -

① Fill in the blanks -

- (a) India is located in the Southern part of Asia.
- (b) India is the 7th largest country in the world.
- (c) India is the second most populous country in the world.
- (d) The southern most point of the Indian mainland is Kanyakumari.
- (e) The southern plateau is triangular in shape.

② Match the following -

- (a) Islands in the Arabian sea (iv) Lakshadweep
- (b) Islands in the Bay of Bengal (v) Andaman Nicobar
- (c) The state in the north of India (ii) Jammu Kashmir
- (d) The state in the east of India (iii) Arunachal Pradesh
- (e) The state in the west of India (i) Gujarat

③ Tick (✓) the correct answer -

- (a) China lies to the North/south of India.
- (b) Pakistan lies to the east/west of India.
- (c) Myanmar lies to the south/east of India.
- (d) Maldives/Bangladesh lies to the south of India.

(e) India is surrounded by sea on all/three sides.

(4) Answer the following questions -

(a) In how many states and Union territories is India divided?

Ans- India is divided into 28 states and 7 Union territories.

(b) What is the area of India and for how many kms. does it extend from north to south and east to west?

Ans- Its area is about 32,80,000 Sq. Kms. and it extends for about 3,200 Kms from north to south and about 3,000 Kms from east to west.

(c) How can you say that India has varied physical features?

Ans- India's landscape is very varied. It is divided into six physical divisions -

The Northern Mountains, The Northern plains, The Great Desert, The Southern plateau, The coastal plains and the Islands.

(d) How do the Himalayas help in making the northern plain so fertile?

Ans-

The rivers rising from the Himalayas make the land of these plains very fertile.

(e) Why do we say that India has unity in diversity?

Ans- People of India speak different languages, follow different religions, eat different type of food and wear different types of dresses but we are all Indians.

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2.

The Northern Mountains

Exercises

① Fill up the blanks -

- (a) The highest Mountain peak of the world is Mt. Everest.
- (b) The slow moving rivers of ice are called glacier.
- (c) Many beautiful hill stations are located in the Himachal range of the Himalayas.
- (d) The highest range of the Himalayas is called the Himadri.
- (e) Rohtang Pass is in Himachal Pradesh.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

- (a) The highest Mountain peak in India is Kanchenjunga / Mount Godwin Austin.
- (b) The Terai region lies to the North / South of the Shivalik hills.
- (c) The Himalayas are wider in the East / West.
- (d) Kanchenjunga is in the state of Himachal Pradesh / Sikkim.
- (e) The Himalayas protect us from the cold / hot winds of the north.

③ Match the following -

(a) Mt. Everest

(iv) Nepal

(b) Mount Godwin Austin

(v) Jammu, Kashmir

(c) Pine and fir trees

(ii) Himachal Range

(d) Thick forests and rich wildlife

(i) Shivalik Range

(e) Snow covered peaks

(iii) Himadri Range

④ Answer the following questions -

(a) Describe the location and extension of the Himalayas.

Ans - The Northern mountains stretch from Jammu and Kashmir in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east for about 2500 Kms. Their width varies from 450 Kms in Kashmir to 160 Kms in the east.

(b) Which are two highest mountain peaks of India? What is their height?

Ans - K2 Mount Godwin Austin (8611 metres)
Kanchenjunga (8,598 metres)

(c) Name some famous valleys situated in the Himachal Range.

Ans - Kashmir, Kullu, Manali and Kangra.

(d) Name five important hill stations of India

Ans - Shimla, Dharmshala, Srinagar, Mussoorie

e) Write any three main uses of the Himalayas.

Ans-(i) They protect us from the cold winds of the North.

(ii) They help in causing rainfall in most parts of our country.

(ii) The forest of Himalayas provide us with valuable products such as timber, medicinal herbs etc.

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3.

The Northern Plains

exercises-

① Fill in the blanks-

(a) The Northern plains extend from Punjab to Assam.

(b) River Indus flows through the states of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab.

(c) The river Ganga is considered to be the most sacred river of India.

(d) The river Brahmaputra flows through a long distance in Tibet.

(e) The river Ganga and Brahmaputra form the largest delta of the world called the Sunderban delta.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) The Satluj / Ganga basin covers the largest area of the Northern plains.

(b) The river Brahmaputra enters India in Jammu and Kashmir / Arunachal Pradesh.

- (c) Hugli is a distributary/tributary of the Ganga river.
- (d) The eastern/western parts of the Northern Plains get more rainfall.
- (e) The river Brahmaputra/Ganga flows through Assam.

③ Write True or False -

- (a) Most part of the Indus basin is in Bangladesh. False
- (b) Yamuna is a tributary of the river Ganga. True
- (c) Allahabad is situated on the bank of the Gomti river. False
- (d) The Northern plains are wider in the east and narrower in the west. False
- (e) Satluj is a tributary of the Indus river. True

④ Answer the following questions -

- (a) Which states are situated in the Northern Plains?

Ans- Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and part of Assam.

- (b) Why are the Northern plains so densely populated?

Ans- The Northern plains have very fertile soil and are rich in agriculture. There is a good network of roads and railways in these plains.

(c) Name three important religious places located on the bank of the river Ganga.

Ans- Haridwar, Allahabad and Varanasi.

(d) How is the climate of the Northern plains

Ans- The climate of the Northern plains is of extreme type. It is very hot in summers and cold in winter. The rainfall decreases from east to west.

(e) How is the Sunderban Delta formed?

Ans- The river Ganga and Brahmaputra join together form the largest delta of the world called Sunderban Delta.

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4.

The Great Indian Desert

(i) Fill in the blanks -

(a) The Great Indian Desert lies mainly in the states of Rajasthan.

(b) The Aravalli hills obstruct the rain bearing winds.

(c) The Great Indian desert is partly sandy and partly rocky.

(d) The small hills of sand found in desert are call sand Dunes.

(e) The camel is the most useful animal for the desert people.

(2) Tick (✓) the correct answer:-

(a) The Great Indian Desert lies to the east/
west of the Aravali hills.

(b) Desert plants have long/short roots.

(c) Date Palm/oil palm trees grow around an oasis.

(d) The climate of the desert is moderate/extreme.

(e) River Luni/satluj flows through Rajasthan desert.

(3) Write True or False -

(a) The Great Indian Desert is rich in plant life. False

(b) Sand Dunes go on shifting from place to place. True

(c) The desert soil can be used for growing crops if irrigation water is available. True

(d) River Luni has a lot of water all the year round. False

(e) Indira Gandhi Canal is used mainly for navigation. False

(4) Answer the following questions -

(a) Describe the location of the Great Indian Desert.

Ans - The Great Indian Desert lies mainly in the state of Rajasthan to the west of the Aravalli hills.

(b) What type of natural vegetation is found in the desert?

Ans - Due to scarcity of water very little vegetation of thorny bushes and scrubs is found here.

(c) Describe the climatic characteristics of the desert.

Ans - The climate of the desert is of extreme type. Summer days are extremely hot but the nights are pleasant. During winter also the days are warm but the nights are cold.

(d) What is a sand dune? How is it formed?

Ans - The sand carried by the winds is deposited in the form of small hills. These small hills of sand are called sand dunes.

(e) What is an oasis? Why are there clusters of villages around the oases?

Ans - In some places ground water comes to the surface it is called an oasis. The people living around an oasis grow millets and some vegetables. Date palm trees also grow around an oasis.

(4) Why is the camel most useful animal for the desert people?

Ans - Camel can easily walk in the hot desert sand and travel for several days without water.

(9) How are the desert people benefitted from the Indira Gandhi Canal?

Ans - This canal takes water from the Satluj river and its tributaries. The barren desert land is now changed into green fields and crops like wheat, barley, maize and millets are grown here.

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5.

The Southern Plateau

Exercises

(1) Fill in the blanks -

(a) The Sathura Range lies between the Narmada and Tapi river.

(b) The highest peak of the southern plateau is Anaimudi. It is in the Nilgiri hills.

(c) The largest river of the southern plateau is the Godavari.

(d) The rivers Narmada and Tapi join the Arabic sea.

(e) Kolar gold mines are in the state of Karnataka.

(2) Name the following -

- (a) Two rivers of the southern plateau flowing from east to west - Narmada, Tapi
- (b) Four rivers flowing from the west to east Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri
- (c) Three rivers flowing from the southern plateau towards north - Chambal, Betwa and Son
- (d) Any five hills of southern plateau - Aravalli hills, Rajmahal hills, Vindhyas, Sathpura Range, Sayadri hills.

(3) Tick the correct answer -

- (a) The southern plateau is wider/narrower in the North
- (b) Malwa plateau is in the northwest/north east of the central highland.
- (c) Jog falls are in Tamil Nadu/Karnataka.
- (d) Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra is entirely in the southern plateau region.
- (e) The rivers of the southern plateau are fed by snow/rain.

(4) Answer the following questions

- (a) What is the difference between the Himalayas rivers and the peninsular river?

Ans - Himalayas rivers are fed by snow covered peaks of the Himalayas but peninsular rivers are fed by rain.

(b) Name the three important dams of the southern plateau and the rivers on which they are built.

Ans - Hirakund Dam on the river Mahanadi,
Nagarjuna Sagar Dam on the river Krishna and
Mettur Dam on the river Kaveri.

(c) What is the importance of the southern plateau?

Ans - See the Paragraph - The importance of the Plateau Region.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

6.

The Coastal plains
and the Islands

Exercises

(i) Fill in the blanks -

(a) The Eastern coastal Plains stretch from west Bengal to Tamil Nadu.

(b) The western coastal plains stretch from Gujarat to Kerala.

(c) Both The Eastern and the western coastal plains meet at Kanyakumari.

(d) Lagoons are found mainly in the state of Kerala.

(1) Chennai is the most important sea port of India.

(2) Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) Light houses are made along the Malabar/Konkan coast.

(b) Kochi is an important sea port along the coromandal coast/Malabar coast.

(c) Goa is a state/union territory.

(d) The coastal plain of Gujarat is wider/narrower than the coastal plain situated along the Konkan coast.

(e) Konkan coast lies to the south/north of the Malabar coast.

(3) Write True or False -

(a) The eastern coastal plains are wider than the western coastal plains. True

(b) Vishakhapatnam is a seaport along the west coast. False

(c) There are fertile river deltas along the west coast. True

(d) The Konkan coast is rocky and uneven. True

(e) The southern most point of Indian union is Kanyakumari. False

④ Match the following -

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Lakshadweep Islands | (iv) Arabian sea |
| (b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands | (iii) Bay of Bengal |
| (c) Coromandel coast | (i) Kerala |
| (d) Malabar coast | (v) Tamil Nadu |
| (e) Sabarmati river | (ii) Gujarat |

⑤ Answer the following questions -

(a) Write two main differences between the Eastern coastal plains and the Western coastal Plains?

Ans - (i) The Eastern coastal plains lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal while the Western coastal Plain lies between Western Ghats and the Arabian sea.

(ii) The Western coast except Gujarat coast receive more rainfall than the Eastern coast.

(b) Why are the light houses made along the Konkan coast?

Ans - Light houses are made along the coast to warn and guide ships of the rocks that lie hidden just beneath the surface of the sea.

(c) What are the two main differences between the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands?

Ans - (i) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are in the Bay of Bengal. The Lakshadweep Islands are in the Arabian sea.

(ii) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are of volcanic origin. The Lakshadweep Islands are made up of coral reefs.

(d) Which crops are mainly grown in the coastal plains?

Ans - The important crops of coastal plains are - rice, coconut, sugarcane and groundnuts.

(e) What is the importance of the coastal plains?

Ans - see Paragraph - The importance of the coastal plains.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

7.

Exercises

The Climate of India

① Fill up the blanks -

(a) India has a monsoon type of climate.

(b) The climate of a place depends mainly on its location.

(c) The state of Tamil Nadu gets heavy rainfall in winter.

(d) The spring season comes after the winter season.

② Choose the correct answer -

(a) The nights are longer than the days in the winter / summer season.

(b) The Northern Plains / coastal plains are not very hot in summer.

(c) The places near the equator are cooler / warmer than the places very hot in summer.

(d) In the rainy season the wind blow from land to sea / sea to land.

(3) Match the following -

	A		B
(a) Summer	→	May	
(b) Winter	→	January	
(c) Rainy	→	August	
(d) Spring	→	March	
(e) Autumn	→	October	

(4) Rearrange the letters to form the correct words -

(a) People like to visit the hill station in this season - Summer

(b) Flowers bloom in this season - Spring

(c) This season comes before the winter season - Autumn

(d) It is a cold weather season - winter

(5) Answer the following questions -

(a) What is the difference between weather and climate?

Ans- Weather is the condition of the atmosphere of a particular place at a particular time. (16)

climate is the general weather condition of a place over a long period of time.

(b) What is a season?

Ans - The general weather conditions of a place for a few months is called season.

(c) Which factors affect the climate of a place?

Ans - The location of a place, the direction of winds and the distance from the equator affect the climate of a place.

(d) Why is the climate of India called the monsoon type of climate?

Ans - There is a great seasonal variation in the climate of India. The climate of India therefore described as the monsoon type of climate.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

8.

Our Natural Resources
Soil and water

Exercises

① Fill up the blanks —

(a) Soil is the top layer of the earth's surface.

(b) Soil is formed by the breaking of rocks.

(c) Black soil is formed by lava deposits.

(d) Alluvial soil ^{is} the most fertile soil. (H)

(e) Bhakra Nangal Dam is built on the river Satluj.

(2) Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) Hirakund Dam is built on the Mahanadi/
Krishna river.

(b) Farakka Barrage is built on the Brahmaputra
Ganga river.

(c) Sardar Sarovar Dam is built on the Narmada
Godavari.

(d) Cow dung is an organic/chemical fertiliser.

(e) Rubber/cotton is grown in the black soil.

(3) Write True or False -

(a) Nagarjuna Dam is built on the Krishna river. True

(b) Red soil is very fertile. False

(c) Desert soil can be used to grow crops if irrigation
water is available. True

(d) Mountain soil is rich in humus. True

(e) It rains in India all the year around. False

④ Match the following -

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Alluvial soil | (iii) North Indian plains |
| (b) Red soil | (v) Eastern Madhya Pradesh |
| (c) Black soil | (iv) Northwest of the Deccan Plateau |
| (d) Laterite soil | (ii) Heavy rainfall areas |
| (e) Desert soil | (i) Rajasthan and Gujarat |

⑤ Answer the following questions -

(a) on which factors does the fertility of soil depend?

Ans - The fertility of the soil depends on the Parent rock from which the soil is formed, topography of the region and the type of vegetation found there.

(b) How can we conserve soil?

Ans - We should plant more trees and stop cutting of trees. Rotation of crops is also a method of soil conservation.

(c) For which different purpose is water used?

Ans - Water is used for irrigation, domestic purpose and for industrial use.

(d) What are the various sources of irrigation?

Ans - The sources of irrigation are canals, wells and tanks and tube wells.

(e) What are the different uses of a Multipurpose River valley project?

Ans- These projects are used for irrigation, navigation, to check floods, to generate electricity, for breeding fish and to provide water for domestic and industrial use.

(f) How can we conserve water?

Ans- We should not waste and pollute water.

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9.

Our Natural Resources:
Forests and Wildlife

Exercises -

① Fill up the blanks -

- (a) Deciduous forests are called Monsoon forests.
- (b) Mangrove forests are also called Tidal forests.
- (c) Evergreen forests are found in the heavy rainfall area.
- (d) Cutting trees in large number is called Deforestation.
- (e) Sundari trees are found in the Mangrove forests.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

- (a) Trees gives us oxygen / carbon di oxide.
- (b) Coniferous trees have hard / soft wood.
- (c) Wild animals disturb / maintain ecological balance.
- (d) In our country the area under forest is 30

increasing / decreasing.

(e) In the lower regions of the Himalayas we find deciduous / coniferous trees.

③ Match the following -

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| (a) Kaziranga | (iv) Assam |
| (b) Corbett | (v) Uttarakhand |
| (c) Periyar | (i) Kerala |
| (d) Jir | (ii) Gujarat |
| (e) Kanha | (iii) Madhya Pradesh |

④ Name four trees found in each of the following types of forests -

- (a) Evergreen - Ebony, Mahogany, ironwood, rosewood.
- (b) Deciduous - Teak, Sal, Sheesham, Bamboo.
- (c) Coniferous - Spruce, Pine, Chir, Deodar.

⑤ Answer the following questions -

(a) What is a forest?

Ans - A forest is a large area of land covered with trees and plants which grow naturally.

(b) What is the main difference between Evergreen and Deciduous forests?

Ans - Evergreen forests do not shed their leaves at the same time but Deciduous forests shed

their leaves every year in the dry season.

(c) why does the natural vegetation vary in the Himalayas region according to height?

Ans - The natural vegetation varies according to height because the weather becomes cooler and cooler as we go higher and higher in the mountains.

(d) write any three main uses of the forest.

Ans - (i) Trees gives us oxygen and make the air fresh.
(ii) Forests provide us many useful products.
(iii) The roots of the trees check soil erosion.

(e) what steps have been taken by the government to conserve wild life?

Ans - National Parks and wild life sanctuaries are set up in different parts of our country by the government to conserve wild life.

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10.

Our Natural Resource
Mineral

Exercises -

① Fill up the blanks -

(a) Iron is the most useful metal.

(b) Kolar gold mines are in the Karnataka state.

(c) Coal, Petroleum are fossil fuels.

(d) India is the largest producer of Mica in the world.

(e) Mica is used for making electrical goods.

(2) Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) Coal and petroleum are the exhaustible / inexhaustible sources of energy.

(b) Jharkhand / Uttar Pradesh is rich in minerals.

(c) Copper / Iron is used to make electric wires.

(d) Mica / Manganese is used in iron and steel industry.

(e) Coal / Petrol is used for smelting iron ore.

(3) Name any four states where each of the following minerals is found -

(a) Iron ore - Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Goa.

(b) Bauxite - Jharkhand, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra.

(c) Manganese - Karnataka, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra.

(d) Coal - Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh.

(4) Match the following -

(a) Iron

(iv) Tools and Machines

(b) Manganese

(v) Glass

(c) Petroleum

(i) Plastic

(d) Coal

(iii) Electricity

(e) Aluminium

(ii) Aeroplanes

⑤ Answer the following question -

(a) why is iron called most useful metal?

Ans- Iron is used for making tools, machines, buildings etc.

(b) What are the various product obtained by refining crude oil? Where are the oil wells found in India?

Ans- We get Petrol, diesel, kerosene and cooking gas from Crude oil. The oil well found in Assam, Gujarat and Mumbai High.

(c) What is the difference between minerals and other natural resources?

Ans- Minerals are found deep inside the earth while Natural resources such as soil, water, forests are found on the earth's surface.

(d) Which are the renewable sources of energy? What is their importance?

Ans- Solar energy, wind energy, water energy, geothermal energy are the renewable source of energy. We should use these renewable sources so that we don't face energy crisis in future.

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11.

Human Resources

Exercises -

(1) Fill in the blanks -

- (a) India is the second most populous country of the world.
- (b) According to 2001 census, the population of India was about 102 crores 70 lakhs.
- (c) The average density of population of India according to 2001 Census was 324 persons per sq. Km.
- (d) Since independence the population of India has increased by more than three times.
- (e) In India, the highest literacy rate is in the state of Kerala.

(2) Tick (✓) the correct answer -

- (a) The human resources are more developed in Africa/
Europe.
- (b) After independence the death rate of children has
increased/ decreased in India.
- (c) The birth rate in India is high among educated rich
people/ uneducated poor people.
- (d) People migrate from villages to city/ from cities
to villages in search of jobs.
- (e) North east hilly states of India have high/low
density of population.

③ Answer the following question-

(a) Why were the natural resources not properly utilised by early humans being?

Ans- The early humans were not able to make proper use of natural resources due to lack of knowledge and skills.

(b) Which qualities of human beings make a country rich in human resources?

Ans- A country where most of the people are educated, healthy and hardworking can be called rich in human resources.

(c) Name any five states of India where the density of population is relatively higher.

Ans- West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab.

(d) In which ways have the human resources developed in India after independence?

Ans- After independence the literacy rate has increased, the medical facilities have improved, the death rate of children has declined, means of communication have improved in India.

(e) What are the main problems being faced by many Indian families at present in spite of so many developments made after independence?

Ans - The biggest problem in India is the rapid growth of population. Many poor children are unable to go to school and get proper food and medical facilities. There is a serious problem of unemployment in India.

12.

Agriculture and
live stock

Exercises -

① Fill in the blanks -

(a) The two main food crops grown in India are wheat and rice.

(b) The most important plantation crop of India is Tea.

(c) Cotton and Jute are the fibre crops.

(d) Tea and coffee are the beverage crops.

(e) Anand Dairy is in the state of Gujarat.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) Rice is a Kharif/Rabi crop.

(b) Wheat is the staple food of the north western/southern part of India.

(c) Rubber is grown in Kerala/Assam.

(d) About one third/two third population of India is engaged in agriculture.

(e) Sunflower seeds are used as a spice/to make cooking oil.

③ Match the following -

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| (a) Rice | (vi) West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu |
| (b) Wheat | (v) U.P., Punjab, Haryana |
| (c) Tea | (vii) Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala |
| (d) Cotton | (iii) Gujarat, Maharashtra |
| (e) Sugarcane | (iii) U.P., Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka |
| (f) Millets | (i) Gujarat, Rajasthan |
| (g) Rubber | (iv) Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu |

④ Answer the following questions -

(a) What is the difference between the climate condition required for the growth of rice and wheat?

Ans - Rice grows well in hot and wet climate. Wheat requires cool and moist climate during growing season and a dry warm climate at the time of ripening.

(b) What is Green Revolution? What are its main features?

Ans - The improvements made in agriculture are referred as the Green Revolution. Farmers are now using scientific techniques of farming. They are using tractors, harvesters, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and H.V.V. seeds.

(c) Which are the main cash crops grown in India?

Ans - Some important cash crops grown in India are sugarcane, cotton, jute, tea, coffee, rubber and spices.

(d) What do you mean by white Revolution and silver revolution?

Ans - White Revolution is set up to increase the production of milk by the government. Silver Revolution is aimed at increasing the fish production.

(e) Which are the main domestic animals reared by Indian farmers? How are these animals useful to them?

Ans - The Indian farmer rear animals such as oxen, cows, buffaloes, camels, horses, mules, sheep and goat. They get milk, meat, wool, leather etc. from these animals.

(f) Name some spices grown in India. Where are they mainly grown?

Ans - Spices grown in India are pepper, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, turmeric, cardamom etc. They mainly grow in Kerala and Karnataka.

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13.

Industries

① Fill in the blanks -

- (a) Handicrafts are the example of Cottage industries.
- (b) Paper industry is a forest based industry.
- (c) Sugar industry is an agro based industry.
- (d) Industries help in the economic development of a country.
- (e) Industries cause air and water pollution.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

- (a) Iron and steel industry / cotton textile industry is a basic or key industry. ✓
- (b) Handloom industry is a small scale / large scale industry. ✓
- (c) Wind energy is a conventional / non conventional source of energy. ✓
- (d) Ship building industry is located at Bengaluru / Kochi. ✓
- (e) There is an oil refinery at Koyali / Ahmedabad. ✓

③ Match the following -

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) Lute industry | (iii) Kolkata |
| (b) Fertilizers | (iv) Sindri |

- (c) Newsprint
- (d) Railway Engines
- (e) Aircraft
- (iv) Nipamagar
- (i) Chittaranjan
- (ii) Bengaluru

(4) Name the following -

(a) Any five important cotton textile manufacturing centres - Shalapur, Nagpur, Kolkata, Kanpur, Ludhiana.

(b) Any five important iron and steel manufacturing centres - Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur, Bokaro.

(c) Any five important oil refining centres - Digboi, Mumbai, Koyali, Barauni, Mathura.

(5) Answer the following questions -

(a) What do you mean by an industry?

Ans - Changing natural resources or raw materials into more useful products is called an industry.

(b) Which factories are needed to set up an industry?

Ans - Raw material, money, labour, power, transport and market are needed to set up an industry.

(c) What is difference between cottage industries and large scale industries?

Ans - These industries are set up by people in their own houses or small shops. Large scale industries

are set up in very big factories either owned by rich industrialists or by the Government.

(d) Why are the sugar industries mainly located near the sugarcane producing regions?

Ans - This is located in the sugarcane producing regions because sugarcane being a perishable commodity can't be taken long distances.

(e) How can we reduce air pollution caused by industries?

Ans - We should make efforts to reduce pollution by using cleaner sources of energy such as hydroelectricity, energy from wind and other non conventional sources.

14-

Transport and Communication

Q) Fill in the blanks -

(a) The roads built and maintained by central government are called National Highways.

(b) Metalled roads can be used even in the rainy season.

(c) Kolkata and Delhi have underground trains called the Metro.

(d) We can send money orders through Post office.

2) Radio and television are the means of mass communication.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) Leh in Ladakh is connected by rail transport/
~~road~~ transport.

(b) Ships/trains are used for transporting goods from India to other countries.

(c) E-mail is sent through a fax machine/~~internet~~.

(d) We use telephone/telegraph to talk people any where across the world.

③ Name the four important sea ports located along the west coast and the east coast of India -

West coast - Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagao, Kochi.

East coast - Kolkata, Paradweep, Vishakhapatnam, Chennai.

④ Answer the following questions -

(a) Which animals are usually used to pull carts?

Ans - Horses, Oxen and camels are used to pull carts.

(b) Why is road transport good to travel short distances on land?

Ans - Road transports can carry you to your doorstep.

(c) Why is rail transport good to travel long distances on road?

Ans - Rail transport is more comfortable and cheaper than the road transport.

(d) What is the main use of travelling by air?

Ans - Air transport is the fastest means of transport.

(e) What are the various means of communications?

Ans - The various means of communications are - Post and telegraph, telephone, fax, internet, radio, television and newspaper.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

15.

Life in the Northern Mountains

① Fill in the blanks -

(a) The famous folk dance of Jammu and Kashmir is Rouf.

(b) Himachal Pradesh is famous for growing apples.

(c) Mussoori and Nainital are the two famous hill stations of Uttarakhand.

(d) Manipur was called the 'Jewel of India' by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

(e) Meghalaya has recorded the highest rainfall in the world.

(2) Tick (✓) the correct answer -

- (a) Lepcha is a tribe of Sikkim / Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Nati is the famous folk dance of Mizoram / Himachal Pradesh.
- (c) Tawang monastery is in Ladakh / Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Kedarnath and Badrinath are the famous religious centres of Uttarakhand / Jammu-Kashmir.
- (e) Gangtok / Darjeeling is connected by rail.

(3) Match the states with their capitals -

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Jammu and Kashmir | (v) Srinagar |
| (b) Sikkim | (vii) Gangtok |
| (c) Nagaland | (vi) Kohima |
| (d) Arunachal Pradesh | (i) Itanagar |
| (e) Meghalaya | (viii) Shillong |
| (f) Uttarakhand | (ii) Dehradun |
| (g) Manipur | (iv) Imphal |
| (h) Mizoram | (iii) Aizawl |

(4) Answer the following questions -

- (a) Name the states located in the Northern Mountains.

Ans- Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, hilly part of west Bengal

(b) Why do many tourists visit Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans - Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Sonmarg are the famous tourist centres. The houseboat floating in the Dal Lake are great attraction for tourists.

(c) Which are the famous places of Himachal Pradesh?

Ans - Shimla, Rulu, Manali, Dharamshala and Dal House are the famous places of Himachal Pradesh.

(d) Name the two different hills comprising Uttarakhand which two famous rivers have their sources in Uttarakhand?

Ans - Garhwal and Kumaon hills comprising here. The river Ganga and Yamuna have their sources in Uttarakhand.

(e) What are the three common characteristics of the North-east hilly state of India?

Ans - (i) North-east hilly states are inhabited mostly by tribal people. (ii) These states are less developed economically. (iii) The people of these states are good craftsman.

16.

Life in the Northern Plains

① Fill in the blanks -

- (a) The Golden Temple is at Amritsar in Punjab.
- (b) The popular folk dances of Punjab are Bhangra and Gidda.
- (c) The classical ~~folk~~ dance of Uttar Pradesh is Kathak.
- (d) The river Ganga and Yamuna join at Allahabad.
- (e) Kolkata is situated on the bank of Hugli river.
- (f) Bihu is a folk dance of Assam.

② Tick the correct answer -

- (a) Wheat is the major food cereal of Punjab/Assam.
- (b) Jute industry is mainly located in Kamrup/Kolkata.
- (c) Varanasi is a holy city in Bihar/Uttar Pradesh.
- (d) Assam/Tripura is surrounded on the three sides by Bangladesh.
- (e) Assam/Bihar is situated in the Brahmaputra valley.
- (f) Digboi oil field is in Assam/Tripura.

3) Match the following -

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Red Fort | (iv) Delhi |
| (b) Taj Mahal | (vi) Agra |
| (c) Bodhi Gaya | (v) Bihar |
| (d) Durga Puja | (i) West Bengal |
| (e) Kumbh Mela | (iii) Allahabad |
| (f) Bamboo Dance | (ii) Tripura |

4) Answer the following questions -

1) Name the states with their capitals situated in the northern plains.

Ans - Punjab and Haryana (Chandigarh), Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow), Bihar (Patna), Jharkhand (Ranchi), West Bengal (Kolkata), Assam (Dispur), Tripura (Agartala).

2) Why are the states of Punjab and Haryana rich in Agriculture? Which are the main crops grown here?

Ans - The fertile soil and network of irrigation facilities have made these states very rich in agriculture. The main crops are wheat, sugarcane, Rice and cotton.

3) Which are the main crops grown in Uttar Pradesh?

Ans - The main crops grown in Uttar Pradesh are wheat, sugarcane, cotton, oilseed and maize.

(d) Why is Bodh Gaya famous?

Ans- Bodh Gaya is the famous religious centre because Gautam Buddha attained enlightenment here.

(e) Which rivers join the Ganga river in Bihar?

Ans- The rivers Gandak, Kosi and Son join the Ganga river in Bihar.

(f) Which are the major industries of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh?

Ans- The major industries are textiles, sports goods, sugar, bicycles, leather etc.

(g) In which minerals is Jharkhand rich?

Ans- This state is rich in iron ore, coal, mica and graphite etc.

17.

Life in the Desert Region

① Fill in the blanks-

(a) The capital of Rajasthan is Jaiपुर.

(b) Udaipur is called the city of lakes.

(c) The famous folk dance of Rajasthan is Ghoomar.

(d) The dargah of Sufi Saint Nizam-uddin Chisti is at Ajmer.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) The camel/horse is the most useful animal for the desert people.

(b) Coconut/Date Palm trees grow around oases.

(c) The Place associated with Dilwara Jain temple is Pushkar/Mount Abu.

(d) Jodhpur/Jaipur is called the Pink city of India.

(e) The name of the canal flowing through Rajasthan is Indira Gandhi canal/Rajiv Gandhi canal.

③ Write True or false -

(a) There are thick forest in Rajasthan. False

(b) Gangur is a popular festival of Rajasthan. True

(c) Rajasthan is the biggest state of India. True

(d) The people living around the oases dig deep wells to get underground water. False

(e) There are vast stretches of sandy and rocky desert in Rajasthan. True

④ Answer the following questions -

(a) What are sand storms?

Ans- Fast blowing hot dusty and sandy winds are called sandstorms.

(b) What is a Caravan?

Ans- The nomadic people called Banjaras who move in groups. These groups are called Caravans.

Q) Why do many tourists visit Rajasthan?

Ans- Rajasthan is famous for its forts and Palaces therefore tourists visit Rajasthan.

Q) Which crops are grown in Rajasthan where irrigation water is available?

Ans- Indira Gandhi canal has converted some areas of this desert into green fields where crops like wheat, barley, maize, millets, cotton etc. are grown.

Q) Name the important cities of Rajasthan.

Ans- Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Ajmer and Udaipur.

Q) What are the traditional dresses of the people of Rajasthan?

Ans- Dharti Kurta with a turban is the traditional dress of men. The traditional dress of women is lehenga-chunari.

Q) Which minerals are found in Rajasthan?

Ans- There are some mines of mica, copper and zinc in Rajasthan.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

18

Life in the Plateau Region

Q) Fill in the blanks-

(a) The stupas of Sanchi are in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The caves of Ajanta and Ellora are in Maharashtra.

c) The Rath Yatra of Puri in Orissa is a famous celebration.

(d) The Kolar gold mines are in Karnataka.

e) Bangalore is called the garden city of India.

2) Tick the correct answer -

(a) Charminar is in Hyderabad / Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Kanha wild life sanctuary is in Chhattisgarh / Madhya Pradesh.

c) Panna in Madhya Pradesh is famous for diamond / coal mines.

(d) Madhya Pradesh / Orissa is a land-locked state.

e) Ganesh Chaturthi is the famous festival of Karnataka / Maharashtra.

3) Match the following -

(a) Odissi

(vi) Orissa

(b) Tamasha

(v) Maharashtra

(c) Yakshagana

(iv) Karnataka

(d) Salarjung Museum

(vii) Hyderabad

(e) Kuchipudi

(ii) Andhra Pradesh

(f) Lingaraja temple

(i) Bhubaneswar

(g) Sun temple

(viii) Konark

(h) Fort of Mandu

(iii) Madhya Pradesh

(4) Answer the following questions-

(a) Which are the main minerals found in Chhattisgarh?

Ans - It is rich in mineral deposits such as iron ore, coal, bauxite, graphite, limestone etc.

(b) Which are the main industries in Mumbai?

Ans - There are many industries in Mumbai such as cotton textile, petro-chemicals, pharmaceuticals and electronics.

(c) Which are the main industries in Bangalore?

Ans - It has many industries such as making aeroplanes, machine tools and computers.

(d) Which are the main crops grown in Andhra Pradesh?

Ans - Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of tobacco in India. Rice, sugarcane and groundnuts are also grown here.

(e) Which is the main seaport in Andhra Pradesh? Which are the two main industries located here?

Ans - Vishakhapatnam is the main seaport in Andhra Pradesh. It has ship building and iron and steel industries.

(f) (i) Bhopal - capital of Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) Bhilai - steel plant in Chhattisgarh state.

(iii) Korba - Bharat Aluminium company (BALCO) in Chhattisgarh.

(iv) Mahabalipuram - Hill station of Maharashtra.

(v) Mysar - historical city of Karnataka.

19.

Life in the Coastal plains and off-shore Islands

① Fill in the blanks -

(a) Kandla is the newly developed seaport of Gujarat.

(b) Goa is the smallest state of India.

(c) The shaking towers of Ahmedabad are great tourist attraction.

(d) The famous Arbindo Ashram is in Pondicherry.

(e) There ~~are~~ is a wild life sanctuary at Pariyar in Kerala.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) Bharatanatyam is the famous classical dance of Kerala / Tamil Nadu.

(b) The main festival of Kerala is Onam / Pongal.

(c) Goa was a French / Portuguese colony.

(d) Chennai / Kochi has a shipyard.

(e) Kerala is famous for its lagoons.

③ Match the following -

(a) Dadra and Nagar Haveli

(b) Goa

(c) Kerala

(d) Lakshadweep Islands

(iv) Silvassa

(vi) Panaji

(v) Thiruvananthapuram

(iii) Kavaratti

- (e) Andaman and Nicobar (vii) Port Blair
- (f) Gujarat (ii) Gandhi Nagar
- (g) Tamil Nadu (i) Chennai

(4) Answer the following question -

(a) Why do many tourists visit Goa?

Ans - Tourists visit Goa for its beautiful sea beaches.

(b) Which are the main crops grown in Kerala? Why is coconut a very useful tree for the people of Kerala?

Ans - Main crops grown in Kerala are rice, coconut, cashewnut, tea, coffee, rubber, cassava, sugarcane and spices. Coconut is very useful tree because they use coconut oil for cooking, coir for making ropes and branches for making roofs and walls of the houses.

(c) Which are the main crops grown in Tamil Nadu?

Ans - They grow rice, sugarcane, cotton, groundnuts, mangoes, tea and coffee.

(d) Which are the main industries of Tamil Nadu?

Ans - It has many industries such as textiles, cement, iron and steel, fertilizers, railway coaches, vehicles and Paper.

(e) (i) Ankleshwar - oil wells in Gujarat.

(ii) Koyali - oil refinery in Gujarat.

(iii) Calicut - important seaport in Kerala.

(iv) Kanchipuram - famous for silk sarees in Tamil Nadu.

(v) Madurai - Meenakshi temple in Tamil Nadu.

(vi) Kanyakumari - Extreme southern point of India mainland in Tamil Nadu.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

20.

How do we govern
ourselves

① Fill in the blanks -

- (a) The head of the village Panchayat is called Sarpanch or Pradhan.
- (b) The members of the municipalities or municipal corporation are called Councillors or Parshad.
- (c) The head of municipal corporation is called the Mayor.
- (d) Every Indian citizen who has attained the age of 18 years has the right to vote.
- (e) The leader of the majority party in the legislative assembly is appointed as the Chief Minister by the Governor of the state.
- (f) The Parliament makes laws for the whole country.

(2) Tick (✓) the correct answer -

- (a) The Lok ✓ Sabha/Rajya Sabha is the lower house of the Parliament.
- (b) The minimum age limit to become a member of the Lok Sabha is 18/25 ✓ years.

(c) The Governor of the states are appointed by the Prime - Minister / President.

(d) The Supreme court of India is in New Delhi / Kolkata.

(e) The work of the judiciary is to dispense justice / to make laws.

(f) The members of the Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha are elected directly by the people.

(3) Write True or False -

(a) All Indian states have legislative councils. False

(b) The President can appoint any member of the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister of India. False

(c) The people of villages elect the members of the village Panchayat. True

(d) The members of the Legislative Assemblies and the Lok Sabha are elected for a period of five years. True

(e) No case can be directly filed in the High Court or Supreme Court. False

(4) Answer the following questions -

(a) Write three main functions of the village Panchayat, municipalities and Municipal Corporation.

Ans - (i) They look after the cleanliness of the towns and cities (ii) set up schools and health centres (iii) repair

and construct the roads.

(b) How are the members of Rajyasabha elected or nominated?

Ans - They are elected indirectly by the members of the state legislative assemblies. Some members are also nominated by the President.

(c) How is the President of India elected?

Ans - The elected members of the Lok Sabha, Rajyasabha and state legislatures elect the President of India.

(d) What are the three main functions of the Government?
Ans - (i) Making Laws (ii) Execution of Laws (iii) Dispensing Justice.

(e) Name three subjects on which the state government can make laws and three subjects on which the Central government can make laws.

Ans - State government can make laws on police, education, agriculture and electricity of the state.

Central government make laws related to national interest such as defence, foreign policy, railways, issue of currency etc.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

21.

Our Goals, Rights and Duties

Fill in the blanks —

(a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of India.

(b) We adopted our constitution on 26th January 1950. (55)

(c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee of our constitution.

(d) The violation of fundamental rights is a punishable offence.

② Write True and False -

(a) India became a republic on 15th August 1947. False

(b) To get free education upto the age of 14 years is our fundamental right. True

(c) India is a secular country. True

(d) The President of India is elected for a period of 5 years. True

(e) India cannot decide its internal and external policies independently. False

③ Answer the following questions -

(a) What type of state is India described in the Preamble of the constitution?

Ans - The preamble of the constitution of India describes India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, Democratic Republic.

(b) What do you mean by a Democratic Republic?

Ans - It means that the People of India will elect their own representatives to run the government.

(c) Mention any three fundamental rights guaranteed by our constitution.

Ans- (i) Right to equality (ii) Right to freedom
(iii) Right against exploitation.

(d) Mention any three fundamental duties which all citizen are expected to do?

Ans- (i) To respect and follow the ideals of the constitution (ii) to respect our National flag and National anthem (iii) to defend the country when there is any attack.

(e) What do you mean by the Directive Principle of State Policy? Which principle is included for the welfare of the children?

Ans-

These Principles are to be followed by the government while making laws. The principle for the welfare of the children is to ensure that all children upto the age of 14 are provided free and compulsory education.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

22.

Our National Symbols

(i) Fill in the blanks-

(a) Our national flag is called Tiranga (Tricolour)

(b) Our national anthem was composed by Rabindra Nath Tagore.

(c) Our national song was composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

(d) Our national emblem is adapted from the Sarnath, Lion capital of Ashoka.

② Tick ✓ the correct answers -

(a) The chakra at the centre of our national flag has ~~74~~ 24 / 12 spokes.

(b) The length of our national flag is two times / one and a half times its width.

(c) Our national animal is tiger / lion.

(d) Our national Bird is Parrot / Peacock.

(e) Our national flower is lotus / rose.

③ Answer the following questions -

(a) What do the three colours of our national flag signify?

Ans- The saffron colour inspires us to be brave and courageous, the white colour is for truth and peace and green colour is for Prosperity.

(b) What rules should we follow while hoisting and carrying the national flag in a procession?

Ans- See on Page no. 109 in above heading.

(c) What rules should we follow when the national anthem is sung or its tune is played?

Ans- When ever the national anthem is sung, we must stand at attention and we must sing it with correct rhythm.

(d) What is the significance of our national song?

Ans - It describes the beauty of our motherland and inspires us to pray to our motherland.

(e) Where can we see our national emblem printed?

Ans - It is printed on all government documents, currency notes, coins, post cards, envelopes etc.

(f) Describe the design of our national emblem?

Ans - It consists of four lions standing back to back, but only three lions are visible.

The lions are mounted on an abacus. There is a wheel in the centre of abacus, a bull on the right and a horse on the left. The words 'Satyameva Jayate' are written in Devnagari script below the abacus.

