

Teacher's  
Resource Book

*Connect with*

**SOCIAL**  
**STUDIES**

**Part 1 - 5**



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# SOCIAL STUDIES - CLASS 1

## CHAPTER 1 - ME AND MY FAMILY

**A. Tick (✓) the correct word.**

1. parents    2. many    3. small    4. cousins    5. studies

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

*Answer may vary for all*

**C. Give names to following relations.**

1. Uncle    2. cousin    3. grand mother

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. *Answer may vary*
2. A joint family has many people in it. They include our grandparents, parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins.
3. A **small** family has one or two children.  
A **big** family has more than two children  
A big family can also be a **joint family**.
4. Parents work very hard. They earn money for the family. They care for their children. They give their children all they need. Parents help their children in their studies. They also play with their children.
5. *Answer may vary*

## CHAPTER 2 - OUR BASIC NEEDS

**A. Give one word for the following.**

1. Kitchen    2. Lunch    3. Woolen  
4. bottle, buckets and tanks (any one)  
5. *Answer may vary*

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. grow    2. energy    3. hunger    4. water    5. cotton

**C. Write three uses of water.**

1. Bathing    2. Drinking    3. Washing

### CHAPTER 3 - MY SCHOOL

**A. Tick (☑) the right answer.**

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

**B. Complete the sentences given below.**

1. *Answer may vary for all option.*

**C. Read the given statements. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (✗) in the box provided.**

1. (✓)      2. (✗)      3. (✗)      4. (✗)      5. (✗)  
6. (✓)      7. (✓)

**D. Can you read the clues and fill the boxes with my name?.**

1. Chalk    2. Black board    3. Book    4. Uniform    5. Dustbin

**E. Given below are a few things that you find in a classroom.**

Fill in the crossword using the picture clues given below:

### CHAPTER 4 - OUR HELPERS

**A. Tick (3) the right answer.**

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

**C. Name these people.**

1. Plumber    2. Tailor    3. Cobbler    4. Policeman\_

**D. Put a tick (✓) to the right sentences, and a cross (✗) to the wrong ones.**

1. (✓)      2. (✗)      3. (✓)      4. (✓)      5. (✓)

**E. Can you name these people who help us in our daily lives.**

1. Teacher    2. Barber    3. Policeman    4. Doctor    5. Washerman

### CHAPTER 5 - CARE FOR YOUR BELONGINGS

**A. Put a tick (✓) to the right sentences, and a cross (✗) to the wrong one.**

1. (✓)      2. (✗)      3. (✓)      4. (✗)

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. cover      2. dustbin      3. sunlight      4. take

## CHAPTER 6 - USEFUL PLACES

### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. read, write                      2. Teacher                      3. veterinary  
4. money, jewellery              5. bus stop

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

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

### D. Write the name of the place where you see:

1. Police station                      2. Hospital                      3. Post office  
4. Air port                      5. Fire station

### E. Answer the following questions.

1. I deposit my money in bank.
2. I buy postcards and stamps from post office.
3. People go to hospital when they fall sick.
4. I go to school to read and write.
5. Pilot flies an aeroplane.

## CHAPTER 7 - FORM GOOD HABITS

### A. Cross the odd one out.

1. gloves                      2. table                      3. necklace                      4. summer                      5. ball

### B. Fill in the blanks.

1. polish                      2. magic                      3. food                      4. clean                      5. junk

### C. Can you say which are the good habits? Put a tick (✓) mark.

1. (✓)                      2. (✗)                      3. (✗)                      4. (✓)                      5. (✓)  
6. (✓)                      7. (✓)

## CHAPTER 8 - PROTECTION FROM ACCIDENTS

### A. Some daily routine works are given below. Write 'Y' for what you do and 'N' for what you do not do.

1. N                      2. Y                      3. N                      4. Y                      5. N

### B. For first-aid you need certain things to keep in a box. Complete this first-aid box with the help of your teacher. Write the names of things needed.

Band-aid, scissor, dettol, cotton

C. You must have seen the traffic lights on the road. It has three colours. Can you complete it and tell what each colour stands for?

Start, wait, go

### MODEL TEST PAPER - 1

A. Tick [✓] the correct option.

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

B. Give one word for the following.

1. Grand Mother            2. Lunch            3. Policeman

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. cousin            2. cotton            3. dustbin            4. school

D. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for the false statements.

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

E. Answer the following questions

1. A joint family has many people in it. They include our grandparents, parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins.

2. 1. Bathing            2. Drinking

3. People go to hospital when they fall sick.

### CHAPTER 9 - EARTH THE BLUE PLANET

A. Who am I?

1. Mountains            2. Plains            3. Oceans

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. atmosphere            2. Ocean            3. fresh.            4. smoke

C. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

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

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

### CHAPTER 10 - UP IN THE SKY

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. sun            2. heat, light            3. east            4. astronaut

**B. Match the following.**

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

**C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

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

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. The sun rise in East and sets in west
2. We see moon and stars in the sky at night.
3. Vehicle for space is called spacecraft
4. A person wear space suit while going to space.
5. Without the sun, our world would have been a very cold and dark place.

### **CHAPTER 11 - SAVE EARTH**

**A. Write three good habits that you do to save the Earth.**

1. Grow trees
2. Use recycled things like paper bags, jute bags etc..
3. Keep the air clean

**B. Can you name three animals which have become rare?**

1. Orangutan          2. Panda          3. Polar bear

**C. Test your general knowledge.**

1. Medha Paykar          2. Maneka Gandhi          3. Sarojini Naidu

### **CHAPTER 12 - CELEBRATING TIME**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

- 1 Independence          2. victory          3. colours          4. festival  
5. Eid

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

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

**C. Match the following.**

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

**D. Write the names of the festivals.**

1. Republic Day          2. Independence Day  
3. Diwali          4. Christmas

5. Gurupurab

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. On Dussehra people burn effigies of Ravana.
2. Temple, mosque, church and gurudwara are some places of worship.
3. Sikhs celebrate Gurupurab as the birthday of the Sikh Gurus.
4. The names of three national festivals are Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti
5. Christmas is celebrated On 25th of December as the birthday of Lord Jesus Christ. Churches are decorated beautifully. People decorate their houses and sing carols. Christmas is a favourite with children. They eagerly wait for gifts from Santa Claus.

**CHAPTER 13 - RELAXING IS FUN**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. refreshes
2. be fit
3. relaxation
4. Time-table
5. family

**B. List any three things that you learn at school.**

1. read and write
2. manners
3. punctuality

**C. Write 'Y' for work that you do and 'N' for that you do not.**

1. Y
2. N
3. Y
4. Y
5. N

**CHAPTER 14 - OUR NATIONAL FLAG AND SYMBOLS**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. India
2. white, green
3. Tiger
4. Hockey
5. Vande Mataram

**B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

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

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. The name of our country is India
2. The colour of chakra in the middle of the national flag is



blue.

3. Tiger is our national animal.
4. Rabindranath Tagore wrote our 'National Anthem.

## **CHAPTER 15 - GREAT INDIANS**

### **A. Tick (✓) the correct word.**

1. Porbandar
2. Netaji
3. Manu
4. Mahatma Gandhi

### **B. Match the following.**

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

### **C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Bapu in Hindi means Father. Mahatma Gandhi who is known as Bapu was like a father to the people of India.
2. When the king died, Lakshmi Bai ruled over Jhansi. The British wanted to take away Jhansi. The Rani fought the British bravely.
3. Subhash Chandra Bose was born on 23 January 1897 at Cuttack.
4. Manu married the king of Jhansi.

## **CHAPTER 16 - EARLY HUMANS**

### **A. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

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

### **B. Match the following.**

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

### **C. Answer the following questions.**

1. The early humans lived in the forest and took shelter under trees and in caves.
2. Early humans ate fruits, nuts, seeds and roots. They also ate the meat of small animals.
3. The early humans make fire by rubbing two stones together.



## MODEL TEST PAPER - 2

### **A. Match the following.**

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

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. atmosphere    2. east    3. Dussehra    4. colours    5. Tiger

### **C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for the false statements.**

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

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. We see moon and stars in the sky at night.
2. Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are the three national festivals.
3. The name of our country is India.
4. Bapu in Hindi means Father. Mahatma Gandhi who is known as Bapu was like a father to the people of India.
5. Early humans ate fruits, nuts, seeds and roots. They also ate the meat of small animals.

**SOCIAL STUDIES - CLASS 2**  
**CHAPTER 1 - KNOW YOUR FAMILY**

**A. In your family different people do different work. Write who in your family does the following work.**

*Answer may be different for different student.*

**B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

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

**C. Complete the information about yourself.**

*Answer may vary*

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. A family that has grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and cousins living together in one house is a **Joint Family**.
2. Members of a family also have a common name or a family name. It is called surname and is written after the name.
3. *Answer may vary*
4. A nuclear family has only parents and children. A family that has a father, mother and one or two children is a Nuclear Family.
5. *Answer may vary*

**CHAPTER 2 - THE HOUSE WE LIVE IN**

**A. Tick (✓) the right option.**

1. house   2. home   3. bedroom   4. storeroom   5. living room

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. home                      2. guest                      3. clean, tidy  
4. safe, comfortable                      5. doors, windows

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Our parents and siblings lives with us in our house.
2. Our house protect us from wind, cold, heat wild animals and thief.
3. Windows and doors lets in fresh air into the house.
4. We cook food in kitchen.
5. We eat our food in the dining room

- D. In which room would you find each of these things?**  
dining room, bed room, living room kitchen, , store room and bathroom

### **CHAPTER 3 - KIND OF HOUSES**

- A. Tick (✓) the correct word.**

1. Pucca    2. strong    3. caravan    4. A houseboat    5. flat

- B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. caves            2. Kutcha house, pucca house            3. tent  
4. caravan    5. houseboat

- C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

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

- D. Match the following.**

Houseboat, Igloo, Caravan, Tent

- E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Our house protect us from heat, rain and wild animals.
2. The materials used for making a kutcha house are mud, bamboo, leaves and straw.
3. Pucca houses are made up of bricks, cements, iron ans steel.
4. Houses in the mountain have sloping roofs because it rains and snows a lot in mountain so to slide off the rain and snow houses have sloping roof.
5. A houseboat also known as floating house because it floats on water. They can be moved from one place to another on water.

### **CHAPTER 4 - CONSTRUCTION OF A HOUSE**

- A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. house    2. architect    3. mason    4. blacksmith    5. painter

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

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

- C. Answer the following questions in one word.**

1. architect    2. mason    3. carpenter    4. plumber

- D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Map of a proposed house is called plan.
2. A mason uses a mixture of cement and sand to set the bricks on one another. He uses a mixture of cement and sand to set the bricks. Many labourers help him in this work.
3. Carpenter decorates the house by doing the wood work for windows, wardrobes and various types of decorative units.
4. Electrician gives light to our house. He puts the wiring in the house and connects plugs and switches for fans, tubes, bulbs as needed.

## CHAPTER 5 - ANIMALS HOMES

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. world    2. shelter    3. habitat    4. hunt    5. groups, herds

### **B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

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

### **C. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

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

### **D. Give one word for the following.**

1. swarm    2. habitat    3. den    4. colonies

### **G. Answer the following questions.**

1. Animals need shelter to protect themselves from heat, rain, cold and their enemies
2. Monkey and squirrel lives on trees.
3. The place where an animal lives is called its habitat?
4. Rabbits and rats lives under the ground.
5. Cow - shed, dog - kennel and horse-stable

## CHAPTER 6 - THE CLOTHES WE WEAR

### **A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

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

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

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

**D. Fill in the blanks.**

1. cotton
2. raincoats, umbrellas
3. uniforms
4. sheeps , rabbits
5. natural

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. We wear clothes to protect ourselves from heat, cold, rain, dust and insects.
2. We wear cotton clothes in summer because they absorb the sweat and keeps our body cool.
3. We wear warm woolen clothes in winter.

**MODEL TEST PAPER - 1**

**A. Match the following.**

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

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. home
2. canvas
3. painter
4. hive
5. uniforms

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

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

**D. Answer the following questions?**

1. A family that has grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and cousins living together in one house is a Joint Family.
2. Pucca houses are made up of bricks, cements, iron and steel.
3. Carpenter decorate the house by doing the wood work for windows, wardrobes and various types of decorative units.
4. Animals need shelter to protect themselves from heat, rain, cold and their enemies
5. Cotton, wool and silk

**CHAPTER 7 - OUR NEIGHBOUR**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Neighbours
2. neighbourhood
3. eating
4. Disturbing
5. clean

**B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for the False statement.**

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

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. People living around our house are our neighbours
2. The area around our house is called neighbourhood.
3. A good neighbour are neighbour who always help us in the time of our need.
4. Bad neighbour never allow you to live peacefully. They will play loud music even when you are preparing for your exams. They might throw garbage outside their house and spoil the surroundings.
5. ❖ Don't throw rubbish out in the open.  
❖ Don't throw fruit peels, toffee wrappers on the road.  
❖ Don't let rain-water collect near your house. Mosquitoes breed in such stagnant water. They spread diseases.  
❖ We should not pluck flowers from a neighbour's garden because if our neighbour's house is pretty, our neighbourhood will also be beautiful.

## **8. OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. confectionery shop            2. personality            3. Bank  
4. traffic            5. hospital

**B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

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

**C. Match the following.**

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


**D. In times of emergency, which number will you dial to call the following:**

1. 100            2. 102            3. 101

**E. Which neighbourhood place should you go to? Fill in the names in the boxes.**

1. MARKET    2. POST OFFICE    3. HOSPITAL    4. POLICE STATION

**F. Answer the following questions.**

- 
1. We buy things from market for our use.
  2. The doctor examines the sick people and gives medicines to make him feel better.
  3. We keep our money and jewellery in the bank to keep it safe from thieves and we also get interest on our money from the bank.
  4. We call fire brigade from the fire station if fire breaks out.
  5. The different types of school are Pre-school, primary school, middle school and high school
  6. A post office is a very useful place in our neighbourhood. We can buy post cards, inland letters, aerograms and stamps from the post office. We can send letters, parcels and money orders to our friends and relatives.

## **CHAPTER 9 - OUR OCCUPATION**

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. occupation, profession
2. farmer
3. shapes, design
4. repairs
5. singer
6. doctor

### **B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

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

### **C. Give one word for the following.**

1. Tailor
2. Electrician
3. Singer
4. Plumber

### **D. Name the people in the following pictures.**

1. Mechanic
2. Pilot
3. Firefighter
4. Musician
5. Teacher
6. Architect

### **E. Answer the following questions.**

1. The work done by a person to earn money is called an occupation.
2. We will call an electrician if there is an electrical fault in our house.
3. *Answer may vary.*
4. An engineer makes roads, buildings etc.
5. *Answer may vary.*



## CHAPTER 10 - FUN WITH FAMILY

### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. dull            2. enjoyment, fun            3. relax  
4. family, friends            5. animals

### B. Tick the correct option.

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

### C. Match the following.

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

### D. Answer the following questions.

1. *Answer may vary.*
2. *Answer may vary.*
3. We have fun when we do things we enjoy. This is called **recreation**. It helps us to relax our mind. We feel happy while doing things we like.

## CHAPTER 11- CELEBRATION TIME

### A. Match the festivals with their dates.

Gandhi Jayanti - 2nd October, Children's Day - 14th November  
Independence Day - 15th August, Republic Day - 26th January  
Teacher's Day - 5th September

### B. Fill in the blanks.

(a) chacha    (b) Diwali    (c) Ravana    (d) Babu    (e) Sikhs

### D. Answer the following questions.

1. We play with colours during Holi.
2. We eat *sewaian* during Id?
3. Birthday of Jesus Christ is celebrated as Christmas?
4. We celebrate Independence day on 15th August.

## CHAPTER 12 - TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION

### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

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

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

**D. Fill in the blanks.**

1. donkeys, horses
2. wheel
3. muscular
4. passengers
5. distances

**F. Answer the following questions.**

1. Petrol, diesel and CNG is used in modern vehicles.
2. Cycle and rickshaw move due to muscular energy of man.
3. A helicopter can carry a few people. It is used to take food and medicines to soldiers or people hit by natural disasters like an earthquake, tsunami or a flood.
4. Camels, ponies, mules, bullocks, horses, elephants and huskey dogs are used as a means of transport.
5. Luxurious ships are called cruise.
6. An aeroplane is the fastest means of transport.

**CHAPTER 13 - LET'S COMMUNICATE**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. send, receive
2. pigeons
3. look
4. deaf, dumb
5. letterbox

**B. Identify the pictures. Write the names of means of communication.**

Television, Computer, Fax machine and telephone

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. The process of sending or receiving messages is called communication.
2. Talking, letters, telephone, fax, television, radio, computers, magazines and newspapers are the means of communication.
3. We use fax machine when we have to sends and receives printed messages along telephone wires.
4. Sometimes, messages are to be sent to a large number of people at the same time. This is called Mass Communication.
5. By computer we use internet and with the help of an internet connection we can send letters quickly to any part of the world. We can also use it like a phone and even see the person we are talking to with the help of a web camera.

6. Deaf and dumb people use the system of hand signs to communicate with one another.

### **CHAPTER 14 - THE SOLAR SYSTEM**

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

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

**B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

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

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. There are eight planets in the solar system.
2. We get heat and light from the Sun.
3. Moon shines at night.
4. Sun is a star.
5. Plants need sunlight from the Sun to grow.

### **CHAPTER 15 - LAND, WATER AND AIR**

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

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

**B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

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

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Camels are found in the desert.
2. People go to the hill stations in summer because weather remain cool in summer season.
3. We can't drink sea water because it is salty.
4. High land, which is flat on top, is called plateau.
5. Ganga and Yamuna are two major rivers of India.

### **CHAPTER 16 - LAND, WATER AND AIR**

**B. What does the traffic post mean?**

Stop, wait, go

**C. Fill in the blanks.**

1. wet            2. queue            3. old, blind            4. synthetic            5. driver

## CHAPTER 17 - CLEANING OF HOME

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. clean
2. untidy
3. nook, corner
4. unhygienic
5. germs

### **B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

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

### **C. Answer the following questions.**

1. For cleaning we can use various things like brooms, web cleaner, mop, vacuum cleaner and cloth.
2. *Answer may vary.*
3. *Answer may vary.*
4. *Answer may vary.*

## MODEL TEST PAPER - 2

### **A. Match the following.**

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

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. neighbourhood
2. traffic
3. farmer
4. Diwali
5. wet
6. germs

### **C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.**

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

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Firefighter
2. Mahatma Gandhi
3. Horse, Ponies, Mules
4. By computer we use internet and with the help of an internet connection we can send letters quickly to any part of the world. We can also use it like a phone and even see the person we are talking to with the help of a web camera.
5. There are eight planets in the solar system.
6. We cannot drink sea water because it is salty.

## SOCIAL STUDIES - CLASS 3

### CHAPTER 1 - THE EARTH-OUR HOME

**A. Tick the correct answers**

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

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Sun      2. eight      3. atmosphere      4. coast  
5. Portugal      6. Ferdinand Magellan

**C. Match the following.**

1. (b)      2. (c)      3. (a)

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. The people in earlier times were afraid of travelling to distant places because people thought that the Earth was flat and it had edges and if they went near the edge, they would fall off.
2. The place where the sky and the land or sea seem to meet is called the horizon. The place where the land and the sea meet is called the coast.
3. About 500 years ago, in 1519, Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese sailor started his journey on a ship from Spain along with other sailors. They went towards the west, sailing in the same direction for about three years. Magellan reached the same place in Spain, from where he had started. This meant that they had sailed around the earth. Thus, this journey proved that the earth is round like a ball and not flat.
4. The Sun is also a star that we can see during the day.

### CHAPTER 2 - THE FACE OF THE EARTH

**A. Tick the correct option.**

1. a      2. b      3. a      4. b

**B. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.**

1. F      2. T      3. T      4. F

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Globe is a model of the earth. It is round in shape like a ball. It is much smaller in size than the Earth. We can see half of the Earth at one time on the globe. We can rotate the globe to see the other

side.

A map is a drawing of the earth or a part of it. Maps can be big or small. We can make a map on a flat paper or any other surface.

2. A compass is used to find direction.
3. There are seven continents on the surface of the Earth. They are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Australia and Antarctica.
4. Put up a map on a wall. Stand in front of it. The top of the map shows the North direction. The bottom of the map shows the South direction. Towards our right is the East direction and towards our left is the West direction.
5. A book of maps is called an atlas.

### **CHAPTER 3 -THE EARTH'S NEIGHBOURS**

#### **A. Tick the correct option.**

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

#### **B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.**

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

#### **C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Earth is a unique planet because life is present only on earth and no other planet.
2. Air and water is needed for life. The moon has water but no air. So no life is possible on the moon.
3. The moon is much closer to the Earth than the Sun and it is also much smaller than the Sun. But, the Sun and Moon appear to us of the same size. The moon appears big due to its less distance from the Earth.
4. The sun is important to us because
  - it gives us heat and light.
  - plants prepare food in the presence of sunlight.
  - it is an important source of energy.

### **CHAPTER 4 -WE NEED AIR**

#### **A. Tick the correct answers.**

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

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. air      2. trees      3. thin      4. garbage      5. mix

**C. Answer the following questions.**


1. We need clean air to breathe.
2. ➤ We should grow more trees to breathe in fresh air.
  - Use handkerchief when you cough or sneeze so that germs do not spread.
  - Do not burn garbage or dry leaves in the open.
  - Do not throw garbage on the road. Throw it in covered dustbins.
  - We should stop littering and spitting on the road. We should not allow the road to be used as a toilet.
  - We should keep garbage bins covered. Garbage attracts flies and mosquitoes which makes us ill.
  - We should make sure that all drains are covered. Dirty water makes the air dirty, too.
  - We should keep just not our own house but our entire neighbourhood clean.
3. Air gets polluted due to different human activities. Some of them are as follows:
  - When we cough or sneeze, the germs mix with the air. These germs pollute the air and spread diseases.
  - Smoke given out by factories and vehicles mixes with the air and make it impure.
  - Bursting of fire crackers.
  - Burning of wood and garbage.
  - Throwing garbage out in the open pollutes the air.
  - The traffic on the road raises up dust.
4. Our Earth is surrounded by a thick layer of air. This layer of air is called atmosphere.

**CHAPTER 5 -WE NEED WATER**

**A. Tick the correct answers.**

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

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

- 
1. clean, fresh
  2. rainfall
  3. electricity
  4. Earth
  5. heated

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. We need water for drinking, bathing, cooking our food, washing our clothes and cleaning utensils.  
Water is used to make electricity and putting out fire.  
Animals need water to drink. They bathe in water to stay cool during the hot months. Birds drink water and bathe in it. Fish and water animals live in ponds, river, lakes, seas and oceans. Plants need water to grow. Farmers too need water to grow crops.
2. We can purify water by
  - boiling it - boiling kills most of the germs in water.
  - adding chlorine tablets.
  - filtering it
3. We must not waste water because every day many people in our country have to get water from far away. Even in towns and cities, there is a shortage of water. As a result people often have to buy water.
4. In the village, most people dig wells or use pumps to get water. Some get water from the ponds and rivers
5. The waste that we throw into the rivers, make it dirty.

## **CHAPTER 6 - THE FOOD WE EAT**

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

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


**B. Fill in the blanks**

1. landforms, climate
2. staple
3. apples, cherries, strawberries
4. Gujarat
5. vegetarians

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. People in different regions of India eat different kinds of foods because the climate and landform varies from place to place, so do the food habits. Growth of most of the food depends on climate also.



- 
2. People in India cook their food in different types of oils such as groundnut oil, mustard oil, coconut oil, soya bean oil, sunflower oil, sesame oil, etc. Ghee is also a popular cooking medium.
  3. Many types of food grains like rice, wheat, maize, jowar and bajra are eaten in different parts of India.
    - ☛ In the northern states, people generally eat wheat.
    - ☛ In the desert state of Rajasthan, wheat, jowar and bajra are commonly eaten.
    - ☛ Rice is more commonly eaten in the eastern and southern states of India like West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
    - ☛ In places which are near the sea, rice is eaten with fish.
  4. The food that people eat most often is known as their staple food. For example, chapati is the staple food of the people living in north India, while rice is the staple food of the people living in South India.
  5. A number of sweets are eaten in India such as rasogulla, laddoo, gulab jamun, halwa, jalebi, etc. Burfi, gulab jamun and moong dal halwa are famous sweets of north Indian states.

## **CHAPTER 7 - THE CLOTHES WE WEAR**

### **A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

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

### **B. Fill in the blanks**

1. country    2. cotton    3. uniforms    4. colourful, attractive  
5. ghaghra, katchli

### **C. Match the following.**

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

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. People wear different types of clothes because it depends on the climate and seasons of different places.
2. Some people wear special clothes for work. For example doctors, nurses, policemen and soldiers.

3. Clothes worn by Indian men are dhoti-kurta, lungi-kurta or pyjama-kurta. In Rajasthan, Lungi-kurta with a turban in Punjab and phiran in Kashmir
4. Saree and blouse , salwar-kameez and dupatta, ghagra-kurta and odhni, ghaghra and katchli and lehnga-choli are some clothes worn by Indian women.
5. Many Indian dresses like, Banarasi sarees, Lucknowi chikan kurta, Pashmina shawl, Kanjivaram sarees, Peshawary and Rajasthani Lehngas are famous worldwide.
6. Footwears such as shoes and sandals keep our feet clean and safe. Shoes are helpful for playing, travelling, mountaineering and other activities like protecting people from fire and floods.

### **MODEL TEST PAPER - 1**

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

1. (b)    2. (a)    3. (c)    4. (b)    5. (c)    6. (a)

**B. Match the following.**

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

**C. Fill in the blanks.**

1. coast    2. rainfall    3. trees    4. electricity    5. vegetarians

**D. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.**

1. T    2. F    3. T    4. F    5. T

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. The place where the sky and the land or sea seem to meet at a distance is called horizon and The place where the land and the sea seems to meet is called the coast.
2. There are seven continents on the surface of the Earth. They are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Australia and Antarctica.
3. We must make an effort to keep the air clean and fresh. We should try and do the following to remain healthy.
  - ☛ We should grow more trees to breathe in fresh air.

- Do not burn garbage or dry leaves in the open.
  - We should get our vehicles checked regularly.
  - We should keep garbage bins covered. Garbage attracts flies and mosquitoes which make us ill.
  - We should make sure that all drains are covered. Dirty water makes the air dirty, too.
4. We need water for drinking, bathing, cooking our food, washing our clothes and cleaning utensils.
  5. People in India cook their food in different types of oils such as groundnut oil, mustard oil, coconut oil, soya bean oil, sunflower oil, sesame oil, etc. Ghee is also a popular cooking medium.
  6. Some people wear special clothes for work. For example doctors, nurses, policemen and soldiers.

## **CHAPTER 8 - STATES OF INDIA**

### **A. Tick the correct options.**

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

### **B. Write T for true or F for false statements.**

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

### **C. Fill in the blanks.**

1. 29, 653      2. Chief Minister      3. State, Governor  
4. Central      5. Mumbai

### **D. Match the following.**

1. e      2. d      3. h      4. c      5. f  
6. g      7. b      8. a

### **E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Since India is very big, it is difficult for one Central Government to look after the law and order in each part of the country. Therefore, India has been divided into smaller areas known as states.
2. The Prime Minister with the help of other minister runs the country. He is the head of the Central Government.
3. The Governor is the representative of the Central Government

- in the State  
4. 7            5. New Delhi  
6. - 9. *Answers will vary, Check individually*

## **CHAPTER 9 - DELHI-THE HEART OF INDIA**

### **A. Tick the correct answers**

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

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Uttar Pradesh            2. Rashtrapati Bhawan    3. 1911  
4. Shahjahanabad            5. sandstone

### **C. Match the following.**

1. d            2. e            3. b            4. a            5. c

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

- Two old names of Delhi were Indraprastha and Shahjahanabad.
- Delhi is very hot in summers and very cold in winters. Hot and dry winds, called loo, blow in the months of May and June. It rains mostly between July and September. January is the coldest month of Delhi.
- The lifeline of Delhi is the Metro System. It is the local rail system, which has made travelling very comfortable in Delhi. The metro rail connects all the important places in Delhi.
- The Qutub Minar is the tallest tower in India. It is 73 m tall.
- The President of India lives in Rashtrapati Bhawan.
- The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha hold their meetings in the Parliament House.
- Delhi's international airport is called Indira Gandhi International Airport.

## **CHAPTER 10 - KOLKATA-THE CITY OF JOY**

### **A. Tick the correct answers.**

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

### **B. Fill in the blanks**

1. Durga Puja            2. 1911            3. Vidyasagar Setu  
4. Maidan

### **C. Match the following**

1. d            2. a            3. e            4. b            5. c

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Kolkata enjoys a mild type of climate almost throughout the year. The climate is neither hot in the summer season, nor cold in the winter season. There is heavy rainfall in the rainy season and the general weather is warm and humid.
2. The most important festival of Kolkata is Durga Puja. It is celebrated for five days. Very big pandals are erected in different parts of the city to worship the idols of Durga. The idols are made and decorated by the artist. People buy new clothes. They also exchange gifts with friends and relatives.
3. Howrah Bridge and Vidya Sagar Setu
4. Rabindra Nath Tagore
5. Some of the important tourist attractions of Kolkata are:  
(i) Victoria Memorial Place            (ii) The Maidan  
(iii) Birla Planetarium            (iv) Botanical Garden  
(v) Nicco Park            (vi) Eden Garden
6. Howrah Bridge is one of the main attractions of Kolkata. It is made over the river Hooghly. The bridge can be lifted on two sides from the middle to allow big ships to pass through the river.

Howrah Bridge is also known as Rabindra Setu named after Rabindra Nath Tagore.

**CHAPTER 11 - MUMBAI - THE GATEWAY OF INDIA**

**A. Tick the correct option.**

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

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Alpha            2. Mumbadevi            3. Trombay  
4. Bollywood            5. Queen's

**C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

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

**D. Match the following.**

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

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Mumbai is situated on the western coast of India. It faces the Arabian Sea. It is an important seaport. In fact, it is the biggest and busiest seaport of India. Many years ago Mumbai was a group of seven islands. Later, these islands were connected with one another to form the city of Mumbai.
2. Mumbai Suburban Railway is the backbone of the city's transport. Mumbai Suburban Railway is a transport system that involves local trains and buses run by BEST (Brihan Mumbai Electric Supply and Transport). They carry millions of people every day. Metro is also an important part of Mumbai transport. The Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport connects Mumbai to the major cities of the world.
3. The important places of tourist interest in Mumbai are - Gateway of India, Elephanta Caves, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Sangrahalaya, Jijamata Udyan and Marine Drive.
4. Elephanta Caves are located on Elephanta Island, in Mumbai Harbour. These are beautiful rock cut temples. The island is 10 kilometres to the east of the city of Mumbai. One can reach Elephanta Caves by ferries from the Gateway of India. Every year in the month of February, the Elephanta Festival is organised here. Many dancers and musicians take part in this festival.
5. The climate of Mumbai city is neither too hot in summer, nor too cold in the winter seasons. The city gets heavy rainfall in the month of June, July and August. Some parts of the city also get flooded during rainy season.

## **CHAPTER 12 - CHENNAI - THE CITY OF TEMPLES**

### **A. Tick the correct option.**

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

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Madras                      2. Coromandel                      3. Chennaiites  
4. veshti, shirt                      5. bull-fighting                      6. Perambur

### **C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Chennai is located on the south-east coast of India called the

Coromandel Coast. It faces the Bay of Bengal.

2. Marina Beach is the most popular beach in the region. It is the second longest beach in the world. The VGA Golden Beach is popular with children because of its rides and toy train. Elliot and Covelong Beach are other famous beaches of Chennai.
3. Chennai is warm throughout the year. Thus, people wear cotton clothes. The city gets pleasant sea breezes. Chennai receives more rain in winter than in summer.
4. Pongal is the main festival celebrated in Chennai. It is a harvest festival, celebrated for three days in the month of January.
5. Chennai is known for good quality cotton textiles. Other important industries, including the automobile, paint, glass and leather goods, are located here. Name some of the well developed industries of Chennai.
6. Chennai is an important tourist centre. Beaches of Chennai are the main tourist attractions. The Arignar Anna Zoological Park is the biggest in South-East Asia. More than 170 species of mammals, birds and reptiles are found here. The city is also famous for its beautiful temples with stone carvings. The Parthasarathi and Kapaleeshwar temples are well known for artistic stone carving.  
Other places of tourist interest are St. George Fort, Santhome Basilica, Chennai Art Gallery and Snake Park.  
The amusement parks comprise all the modern facilities. A popular amusement park in Chennai is Kishkindha.

### **CHAPTER 13 - SOME MORE INDIAN CITIES**

#### **A. Tick the correct option.**

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

#### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Brahmaputra                      2. Hyderabad  
3. Ahmedabad                      4. Thiruvananthapuram

#### **C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

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

#### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Hyderabad is also called the 'City of Pearls'.
2. Some of the places of tourist interest in Hyderabad are - Charminar, Mecca Masjid, Golconda Fort, the Salar Jung Museum, Birla Mandir and the Ravindra Bharti.
3. Lucknow is famous for its etiquette, refined manners, gardens, poetry, music and food.
4. Jaipur is called the 'Pink City' because most buildings in the old city are made of pink sand stone.
5. Since there are no factories in Chandigarh, it is one of the least polluted cities in India.

### **CHAPTER 14 - TIME FOR CELEBRATION**

#### **A. Tick (✓) the correct options**

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

#### **B. Fill in the blanks**

1. feast      2. independent      3. bravery      4. truth  
5. Namaz      6. ten      7. Harvest

#### **C. Match the following dates with their celebrations.**

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

#### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Onam celebrated in Kerala. People wear new clothes and eat a special meal, which is served on banana leaves. A big attraction of Onam is the snake boat races which are held at a number of places in Kerala. Elephants are decorated and paraded in the streets.
2. Effigies of Ravana, Kumbhkarana and Meghnad are burnt on Dussehra.
3. Gurupurabs are festivals celebrated to mark the birthdays of the ten Sikh gurus. Huge processions are taken out in town and cities. The Sikhs go to gurudwaras to offer prayers. They listen to passages read out from their holy book, the **Guru Granth Sahib**. Free meals are distributed to the poor during **langars**.
4. On Republic Day a special parade is taken out at Rajpath. The armed forces, police and school children take part in the



parade. The main attraction of the parade is the tableaux from different states. The President gives awards to the brave soldiers who have distinguished themselves. The Prime Minister honours brave children with **bravery awards**.

5. Baisakhi, Bihu, Onam and Pongal are harvest festivals.
6. NATIONAL FESTIVALS : The Independence Day and Republic Day

THE RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS: Diwali and Holi

THE HARVEST FESTIVALS: Baisakhi and Bihu

7. Ganesh Chaturthi is mainly celebrated in Maharashtra. Clay idols of Lord Ganesha are placed on raised platforms. Ganesh puja is performed for ten days. Then, the idols are immersed in rivers, lakes or sea. You can hear the slogan 'Ganpati Bappa Moriya' during these days.

## **CHAPTER 15 - THEY HELP US**

### **A. Tick (✓) the correct options**

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

### **B. Fill in the blanks**

1. manners, values      2. Doctor, nurses      3. crowd  
4. messages      5. Firemen

### **C. Match the following.**

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

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Teachers us to read and write, to paint, sing and dance. They also teach us good habits, manners and values.
2. A mobile dispensary is a van with a doctor, nurse and some medicines. The van goes from village to village treating the sick
3. Firefighter save people and their property from fire.
4. The policemen are needed to protect our life and property. They also help to maintain law and order.
5. The postman is the main link between us and the post-office. We drop letters in a letter-box. The postman collects letters

from the letter-box and takes them to the local post office and after sorting it they deliver the letter to the concern person.

## **CHAPTER 16. GREAT PEOPLE OF INDIA**

### **A. Tick (✓) the correct options.**

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

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. meaningful            2. November            3. Nobel  
4. Gitanjali.            5. Teacher's

### **C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Rabindranath Tagore wrote our national anthem.
2. Motilal Nehru and Swaroop Rani were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's parents.
3. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was the first Vice-President of independent India.
4. Gitanjali is the name of the collection of the poem written by Rabindranath Tagore.
5. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan's birthday is celebrated as Teacher's Day.

## **CHAPTER 17 - OUR STATE - KARNATAKA**

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. southern    2. Silicon    3. Agriculture    4. three  
5. saree    6. Mysuru

### **B. Match the following.**

1. c            2. e            3. a            4. b            5. d

### **C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

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

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. NR Narayana Murthy is the founder of Infosys Technologies.
2. Malik-e-Maidan or the Monarch of the Plains, is the largest medieval cannon in the world. Placed on the Sherza Burj (Lion Gate) on a platform especially built for it, the cannon has a nozzle fashioned into the shape of a lion's head with open jaws.
3. Gangubai Hangal is a vocalist and an exponent of the Kirana

Gharana.

BKS Iyengar is the founder of Iyengar Yoga. He is one of the most respected yoga teachers in the world.

4. The state has a calm climate, particularly in the hilly areas. Winter rains during October to January is also common in the state. The climate is pleasant throughout the year.
5. Some important places of tourist interest in Karnataka are Gol Gumbaz, Shravanbelagola and Malik-e-Maidan.
6. Coffee is the principal plantation crop in this state. Cashew, coconut, cardamom, chilli, cotton, sugarcane and tobacco are among the other crops produced in the state.
7. Dharwad peda, Gokak khardantu, Belgaum khunda, shenga holige and yellu holige are some popular desserts.

### **MODEL TEST PAPER - 2**

#### **A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (b) |        |        |        |

#### **B. Match the following.**

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

#### **C. Fill in the blanks.**

- |                |                |            |
|----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. 1947        | 2. Firefighter | 3. 29; 653 |
| 4. Chennaiites | 5. Hyderabad   |            |

#### **D. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T |
|------|------|------|------|------|

#### **E. Answer the following questions.**

1. NATIONAL FESTIVALS : The Independence Day and Republic Day  
THE RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS : Diwali and Holi  
THE HARVEST FESTIVALS : Baisakhi and Bihu
2. A mobile dispensary is a van with a doctor, nurse and some medicines. The van goes from village to village treating the



sick

3. Dr. S Radhakrishnan's birthday is celebrated as Teacher's Day.
4. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka , Kerala, Bihar and Tamil Nadu
5. Elephanta Caves are famous for rock-cut temples.
6. Pongal is the main festival celebrated in Chennai. Pongal, a harvest festival, is celebrated for three days in the month of January. On the second day of the festival, bull-fighting takes place in almost all villages of Tamil Nadu.
7. Jaipur is called the 'Pink City' because most buildings in the old city are made of pink sandstone.

## SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS 4

### CHAPTER 1 - THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

#### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Mount Everest                      2. range                      3. Bachendri Pal  
4. glacier                      5. Himadri, Shiwalik

#### B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

True : 1, 2, 3                      False : 4,5

#### C. Match the following.

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

#### D. Answer the following questions.

- Three parallel ranges that make up the Himalaya are:
  - ➔ The Himadri or the Great Himalaya
  - ➔ The Himachal or the Middle Himalaya
  - ➔ The Shiwalik or the Outer Himalaya
- Glaciers originate from Himalaya. Many rivers such as Ganga and Yamuna originate from these glaciers
- Some important hill stations located in this range are Shimla (Himachal Pradesh), Mussoorie (Uttarakhand), Nainital (Uttarakhand) and Darjeeling (West Bengal).
- It is very difficult to travel from one region to another in high mountain ranges such as Himadri in the Himalaya. However, there are narrow paths called passes, which make it possible to travel from one place to another. Many of them are natural. The Karakoram Pass in Kashmir, the Shipki La and Nathu La in Sikkim, and the Bomdi La in Arunachal Pradesh, are some important passes in the Himalaya.
- The Himalaya is very important for our country. It helps us in many ways.
  - ➔ High mountain ranges and peaks act as a barrier to enemies and play an important role in the defence of our country.
  - ➔ India would have been a desert if there were no Himalayas. They check the monsoon wind and cause rain in the entire Northern Plains of India.
  - ➔ It also protects the rest of the country from icy cold winds from Central Asia. Thus, the Himalayas affect the climate of

India in many ways.

- ➔ They provide us with wood, timber and medicinal herbs and help in protecting wildlife.

## **CHAPTER 2 - THE NORTHERN PLAINS**

### **A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

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

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Alluvial    2. Gangotri    3. basins    4. Padma    5. Tsangpo

### **C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.**

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

### **D. Match the following**

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

### **E. Answer the following questions.**

1. The Ganga basin called the 'food bowl of India' because alluvial soil is found here. This fertile, finely graded Alluvial soil is very fine, soft and rich in minerals which is very good for crops. It makes the Northern Plains one of the most fertile regions of the world.
2. Several small rivers join these main rivers. They are known as tributaries of the main river. The area watered by the river and its tributaries is called a basin.
3. Alluvial soil is the most fertile soil for farming.
4. Agriculture is the major occupation of the people living in the Northern Plains, as the soil is very fertile. Because of suitable climatic conditions, irrigation is possible.
5. The cities situated on the banks of river Ganga are Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, and Patna.

## **CHAPTER 3 - THE SOUTHERN PLATEAUS**

### **A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.**

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

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. plateau      2. Vindhyachal , Satpura      3. Peninsular  
4. 100, 1000      5. Arabian

**C. Write True (T) or False (F) against each statement.**

True : 2, 3, 5

False : 1, 4

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. A plateau is an area of flat land that is higher than the land around it.
2. The Godavari is the longest river in the Deccan Plateau.
3. Chhota Nagpur Plateau is called a 'storehouse of minerals' because it is extremely rich in minerals and has large deposits of coal mines in Giridih (Bihar), Raniganj (West Bengal) and Jharia (Jharkhand). Besides coal, iron, manganese, bauxite and mica are also mined here.
4. The Southern Plateaus are surrounded by hill ranges on all sides, the Aravalli Hills in the north-west, the Rajmahal Hills in the north-east, the Eastern Ghat in the east and the Western Ghat in the west. The height of these ghats increases from north to south.
5. The importance of Plateau Regions are as follows :
  - ➔ The forests of the plateau region provide timber.
  - ➔ The black soil formed from the lava emitted by the volcanos is very fertile and suitable for growing cotton, sugarcane, rice, millets and oilseeds.
  - ➔ The Southern Plateau is a storehouse of minerals like iron, coal, manganese, bauxite, aluminium, copper and limestone.
  - ➔ Multipurpose dams across the large fast-flowing rivers of this region are used for generating hydroelectricity.
  - ➔ The hill stations, wildlife sanctuaries and places of pilgrimage of this region attract tourists.
  - ➔ The plateau region, enriched with valuable natural resources, contribute to the economic growth of our nation.

**CHAPTER 4 - THE COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Lakshadweep 2. coral 3. peninsula 4. lagoons 5. Konkan

**B. Tick (✓) the correct answer.**

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

**C. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False statement.**

True : 1, 2, 5                      False : 3, 4

**D. Answer the following questions.**

**1. Western Coastal Plains**

1. Lie between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats.
2. These are narrow.
3. Rainfalls in summer.
4. Upper part is called Konkan.
5. Lower part is called Malabar.
6. States of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala.
7. Rivers do not form deltas.

**Eastern Coastal Plains**

1. They lie between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats.
2. These are comparatively wider.
3. Rainfalls in winter ( Coromandel)
4. Upper part is called Northern Circar.
5. Lower part is called Coromandel.
6. States of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
7. It has rivers which make fertile deltas e.g Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri.

**2. ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

These are two groups of islands in the Bay of Bengal, consisting of about 300 islands. The northern islands are known as Andaman Islands, and the southern islands are the Nicobar Islands. They form a union territory of India, with Port Blair as the capital.

Some islands in the group are of volcanic origin. They are covered with thick forests and only some islands are inhabited. Most of the inhabitants are tribals. People from different parts of the country have settled here. Main occupations on these islands are fishing and farming. Rice, maize, coconut, pineapple and papaya are the main crops grown here. The thick forests on the island provide teak and rubber.



## LAKSHADWEEP ISLANDS

Lakshadweep consists of 36 islands covering an area of 32sq km. They are flat and sandy. Out of these 36 islands, only 11 are inhabited. They are close to the Malabar Coast. They form a union territory with Kavaratti as the capital.

Many of these islands are made of deposits of the skeletons of an animal called coral. Such island are called coral island. Fishing is the main occupation of the people. Coconut is the main crop of this region. The people of these islands speak Malayalam.

3. It is a great advantage for India to have a long coastline. Ships can be used to transport large quantities of goods into and out of the country. Ships are loaded and unloaded at ports. There are a number of ports along the coast in India. Some of these are:
- ➔ Mumbai, Kandla, Kochi and Panaji on the western coast.
  - ➔ Kolkata, Vishakhapatnam, Puducherry and Chennai on the eastern coast.

The coastline is also useful for catching fish. Fishing becomes an important occupation of the people living in coastal areas.

4. Islands made of deposits of the skeletons of an animal called coral. Such island are called coral island.
5. Andaman and Nicobar Islands - its capital is Port Blair  
Lakshadweep Islands - its capital is Kavaratti

## CHAPTER 5 - THE WESTERN DESERT

### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Indira Gandhi Canal 2. *ghagras* 3. caravan 4. loose 5. Thar

### B. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

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

### C. Match the following.

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

### D. Give one word for the following.

1. Jaipur 2. Camel 3. Oasis 4. Caravan

### E. Answer the following questions.

1. During the summer, the days are hot and dry. The nights,

- however, are cool. This is because sand heats up quickly in the sun and cools down fast at night
2. Rajasthan attract a large number of tourists because this region has its own history of bravery and honour. The important cities of this region are Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Bikaner. Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan. It is also known as 'Pink city'. Udaipur is called the City of Lakes. This region has many famous forts built by the Rajput kings. The important wildlife sanctuaries of this region are Ranthambhore National Park, Bharatpur and Sariska of Alwar.
  3. A desert is a flat area covered with loose sands
  4. The Camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert' because it is the only means of transport by which people cross the desert. Camels have long legs and padded feet. They help them in walking in the sand. Camels can live without water for many days.
  5. In Rajasthan, men wear *dhotis*, *kurtas* and colourful turbans. Women wear bright coloured skirts called *ghagras* and *cholis* with *odhnis*. Both men and women cover their heads to protect themselves from the heat of the sun.
  6. *Pushkar Mela* and the cattle fair are important festivals of Rajasthan.

## **CHAPTER 6 - THE CLIMATE IN INDIA**

### **A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.**

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

### **B. Fill in the blanks**

1. summer    2. breeze    3. Arabian Sea    4. climate    5. cool

### **C. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False statement.**

- True : 2, 4, 5      False : 1, 3

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Weather refers to how hot, cold, rainy, windy, or cloudy it is, in a place at a particular time.  
Climate refers to the weather conditions of a large area taken over a long period of time.
2. Factors on which the climate of a place depends are as follows :

1. How far away it is from the Equator
  2. How high it is from the sea level
  3. How far it is from the sea
  4. Direction of winds
  5. Direction of Mountains
3. Mawsynram in the Khasi hills in Meghalaya receives the highest rainfall in India. Parts of the Northern Plains and the Southern Plateau receive heavy rainfall.
- The Thar Desert in Rajasthan and the Rann of Kachch receive very little rainfall. The Coromandal Coast receives rain in November-December.
4. The summer season starts in March or April and continues till May or June. In South India, it starts becoming hot in March, and stays hot till after May. In North India, summer starts in April and goes on till June-July.
  5. Apples and oranges

## **CHAPTER 7 - SOIL - OUR NATURAL RESOURCES**

### **A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.**

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

### **B. Match the following**

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

### **C. Fill in the blanks.**

1. natural      2. agriculture      3. fertility      4. six      5. Black

### **D. Name the soil types that-**

1. Red soil      2. Black soil      3. Mountain soil      4. Alluvial soil

### **E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Soil considered to be an important natural resource because plants grow in soil. Animals depend on plants for their food. Thus, all living things on the Earth depend on the soil for their food.

We also depend on the soil for many other things. In many villages, people use mud to make walls of their houses. We make cloth from plants like cotton and jute, which in turn need soil to live. Most people in India depend on agriculture for their

- livelihood.
2. The six types of soil found in India are :  
Alluvial soil - rice, wheat, sugarcane, pulses, oilseeds and vegetables  
Black soil - cotton, sugarcane, wheat, millets, tobacco and oilseeds  
Red soil - jowar, bajra and groundnut.  
Laterite soil - coffee, coconut, tea and rubber.  
Mountain soil - apples, pear, peach and plum  
Desert soil - barley, maize, millets, wheat, pulses and cotton
3. These are some ways to prevent soil erosion.
- ➔ Dams can be constructed on rivers.
  - ➔ Growing of more plants and trees and protect forest areas specially on hill slopes.
  - ➔ Use the right method of ploughing fields.
  - ➔ Use of fertilisers.
  - ➔ Overgrazing to be avoided.
4. Soil is formed by the breaking up of rocks into small pieces. These small pieces are further broken down into smaller particles like sand and silt, when soil is finally formed
5. Cutting of the trees for fuel, and to build farms, cities and roads is called deforestation and planting trees to prevent soil erosion is called afforestation.

## **CHAPTER 8 - FORESTS AND WILDLIFE**

### **A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.**

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

### **B. Fill in the blanks**

1. forests              2. five                      3. Evergreen              4. Deciduous  
5. hugged, protect

### **C. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False against each statement.**

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

### **D. Match the following**


1. b                      2. d                      3. a                      4. c                      5. e



**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Some of the important products we get from forests are as follows.
  - ☞ Timber, which is mainly used for building houses and making furniture.
  - ☞ Firewood, which is used as a fuel.
  - ☞ Wood pulp, which is used for making paper.
  - ☞ Rubber, gum, cork, and resins which are used to make paint.
  - ☞ Medicines from trees such as neem.
2. Forests are useful to us in other ways also.
  - ★ Soil erosion is prevented by forests because the roots of the trees hold the soil and prevent it from being washed away. Forests also improve the quality of soil and make it fertile
  - ★ Trees give us oxygen which is essential for our existence.
  - ★ They attract rainfall and make the place cool.
3. In the 1970s, a group of female peasants in the Reni village of Uttarakhand prevented tree-cutters from cutting down trees of a forest by putting their arms around the trees. This was the beginning of the Chipko Movement. Chipko means 'to embrace'. The villagers hugged the trees to protect them. This movement was led by Sunderlal Bahuguna.
4. To prevent deforestation and conserve wildlife, the government had declared several areas as reserved forests. Cutting of trees and killing of wildlife in these forests is not permitted.

Hunting is now banned in our country. To protect wild animals and to save natural vegetation national parks and wildlife sanctuaries have been set up throughout the country.
5. Evergreen forests, also called tropical rainforests, are mostly found in warm and wet regions with plenty of rainfall. In India, they are found on the rainy slopes of the Western Ghats, the hills of north-east India and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Evergreen trees lose their leaves continuously and not all at once. New leaves replace the leaves that become old and fall. So



trees in these forests remain green throughout the year. The trees in these forests are tall. The height of some trees may be more than 50m. They are dense. Sometimes it becomes difficult for the sun rays to reach the ground if these leaves form a canopy at the top. The main trees of these forests are ebony, mahogany, rosewood and rubber. These forests have a thick undergrowth of bushes and plants.

## **CHAPTER 9 - OUR WATER RESOURCES**

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

1. without    2. fresh    3. sufficient, timely    4. drilling  
5. canals

### **B. Write "T" for true and "F" for false statements:**

1. T    2. F    3. T    4. T    5. F

### **C. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

1. b    2. a    3. a    4. b    5. c

### **D. Answer the following questions:**

1. All plants and animals need water. There can be no life without water. We need water to drink, bath, wash clothes and cook our food. Our agriculture also depends on water.
2. Sea water cannot be used for drinking purpose, as it is salty.
3. Dams are used for producing electricity. In a dam, water is made to fall from a great height. The force of falling water is used to generate electricity. This type of electricity is called hydroelectricity or hydel power.
4. Since dams are useful in so many different ways, they are called multipurpose projects.
5. Water for the purpose of irrigation can be stored by digging canals and building dams and reservoirs. Some of the means that are used for irrigation are:

**CANALS** - Small channels are dug to take water from the river to the fields. These are called canals.

**WELLS AND TUBE WELLS**- In village, people dig wells to draw the underground water to the surface. The water is drawn out

using a water wheel which is also known as a Persian wheel. This water is used for household activities and to irrigate fields. **TANKS** - In the Southern Plateau, it is difficult to dig the ground because the land surface has hard rocks. Therefore, people collect water in tanks and ponds during the rainy season. The water so collected is used for irrigation purpose.

**E. Match the following**

1. c                      2. d                      3. a                      4. e                      5. b

**CHAPTER 10 - OUR MINERAL RESOURCES**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. minerals    2. ores                      3. hard, durable                      4. plants  
5. bauxite

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

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

**C. Tick (✓) the correct answer.**

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

**D. Match the following.**

1. b                      2. d                      3. a                      4. e                      5. c

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. All rocks on earth have mineral in them. Metals are taken out of minerals. Minerals from which metals are obtained are called ores. Most of the mineral ores are found below the surface of the earth. Some are found on the surface and some at the bottom of the sea.
2. Two metallic minerals - Iron and copper  
Two non-metallic minerals - Coal and Petroleum
3. Iron is one of the most useful metals as it is hard and durable. It is used to make utensils, machines, tools, bridges, buildings, railway engines and coaches, and many other things.
4. Petroleum is also called 'mineral oil or crude oil'. Petroleum is a liquid mineral. It is known as 'black gold'. It is a dark oily substance extracted from oil wells which are found deep inside the earth. We get fuel like petrol, diesel, cooking gas and

- kerosene from petroleum.
- The mineral reserves of the earth are limited. So the available resources should be used carefully. Mineral fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas take millions of years to form. We are using these resources so fast. If we continue to do so, the petroleum deposits in the world will finish in less than 100 years.
  - Resources that are gone forever, once used, are known as exhaustible resources.

### **MODEL TEST PAPER - 1**

#### **A. Tick the correct option.**

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) |        |

#### **B. Match the following.**

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

#### **C. Fill in the blanks.**

- |              |              |            |         |            |
|--------------|--------------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1. range     | 2. Alluvial  | 3. plateau | 4. Thar | 5. climate |
| 6. fertility | 7. deciduous | 8. bauxite |         |            |

#### **D. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F |
| 6. F | 7. F |      |      |      |

#### **E. Answer the following questions.**

- The Himalaya is very important for our country. It helps us in many ways.
  - \* High mountain ranges and peaks act as a barrier to enemies and play an important role in the defence of our country.
  - \* It also protects the rest of the country from icy cold winds from Central Asia. Thus, the Himalayas affect the climate of India in many ways.
  - \* They provide us with wood, timber and medicinal herbs and help in protecting wildlife.



\* Several rivers originate in the Himalaya. They provide us with water and make the land fertile. Dams built over these rivers provide us with electricity.

2. Chhota Nagpur Plateau is a 'storehouse of minerals'. It is extremely rich in minerals and has large deposits of coal mines in Giridih (Bihar), Raniganj (West Bengal) and Jharia (Jharkhand). Besides coal, iron, manganese, bauxite and mica are also mined here.

### 3. **Western Coastal Plains**

1. Lie between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats.
2. These are narrow.
3. Rainfalls in summer.
4. Upper part is called Konkan.

### **Eastern Coastal Plains**

1. They lie between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats.
  2. These are comparatively wider.
  3. Rainfalls in winter ( Coromandel)
  4. Upper part is called Northern Circar.
4. The Camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert' because it is the only means of transport on which people cross the desert.
5. Factors on which the climate of a place depends are:
1. How far away it is from the Equator
  2. How high it is from the sea level
  3. How far it is from the sea
  4. Direction of winds
6. Soils found in India are Alluvial soil , Black soil, Red soil, Laterite soil, Mountain soil and Desert soil
7. Some of the important products we get from forests are as follows.
- Timber, which is mainly used for building houses and making furniture.
  - Firewood, which is used as a fuel.
  - Wood pulp, which is used for making paper.
  - Rubber, gum, cork, and resins which are used to make paint.

- Medicines from trees such as neem.
8. Sea water is not drinkable because it is salty.

## **CHAPTER 11 - OUR HUMAN RESOURCES**

### **A. Tick the correct option.**

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

### **B. Match the following.**

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

### **C. Fill in the blanks.**

1. human    2. 121      3. evenly    4. Sikkim    5. census

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. India has a large variety of natural resources. We need education and skilled people to convert these natural resources into useful goods. Thus, the people or human beings in a country are called the human resources
2. Gondas, Bhils, Santhals, Minas, Oraons, Mundas and Konds are tribal groups of India.
3. About 70 percent of the total population in our country live in villages.
4. Many of the villagers migrate to cities in search of jobs at daily wages. They migrate due to lack of work in the village as well as the repeated crop failure.
5. The Government is taking the following steps to solve the problems of the people:
  - Jobs are being given to the poor.
  - Land and houses are being allotted to the poor.
  - Health centres and hospitals are being opened in villages and town.
  - The people are being encouraged to have small families.
  - Bankers give easy loans to people to encourage them to start their own business.

## **CHAPTER 12 - OUR AGRICULTURE**

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. industries    2. cultivation    3. industries    4. favourable  
5. transplantation

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

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

**C. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

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

**D. Match the following.**

1. e            2. d            3. a            4. c            5. b

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. 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 are those crops that are grown for commercial purpose. They help farmers to earn money. Important cash crops of India are sugarcane, jute, cotton, oilseeds and spices.

2. Agriculture means cultivation of land. It also includes horticulture, livestock rearing and fishing. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of our country. More than two-third of the people are farmers. Growing different types of crops is their livelihood. Agriculture provides food for the people and raw materials for industries.

3. The various types of crops grown in India are

Food crops - Rice, Wheat, Millets, Pulses

Cash crops - Sugarcane, Jute, Cotton, Oilseeds, Spices

4. Animals that are kept for pleasure or profit are called 'livestock'.

India is rich in livestock. Cows and bullocks are called cattle.

They help farmers in many ways.

Cattle give us milk. Bullocks are used to plough the fields and draw water from the wells. Cattle waste is used as manure and to produce biogas.

Other animals are also important. We get wool from the hair of sheep and camels. The skin of various animals is used to make leather goods. Camels are very useful in deserts. Elephants are tamed to work in forest.

- 5 The government has taken several steps to increase agricultural output in India.
- ★ Many multi-purpose projects have been launched to irrigate the farm.
  - ★ Farmers are being educated about the benefits of manures and organic fertilisers.
  - ★ Increasing areas under irrigation.
  - ★ Using modern machinery such as tractors and harvesters.
  - ★ Government also provide loans to the farmers to buy modern agricultural tools and machines.
  - ★ Better quality seeds are also provided to the farmers

### CHAPTER 13 - OUR INDUSTRIES

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

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

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. commodities                      2. finished      3. electricity      4. industry  
5. agriculture

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

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

**D. Match the following.**

1. c                      2. d                      3. e                      4. a                      5. b

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. An industry is a place where raw materials are converted into finished goods.
2. **Industries on the basis of raw material are**  
Agro-based industries and Mineral-based industries  
Industries on the basis of their investments and production are
  1. Cottage Industries                      2. Small Scale Industries
  3. Large Scale Industries
3. To set up an industry certain things are required. They are:
  1. Raw materials      2. Machines                      3. Land or place
  4. Electricity              5. Water                      6. Man power

7. Finance                      8. Transport
4. India is moving fast to become one of the most industrialised nations. The growth of industries is very useful for the overall development of our country. Industries help us and make our lives comfortable.
5. Agro-based industries: Agro-based industries get their raw material from agriculture. Jute industry, Cotton textile, Sugar industry, Paper industry are agro-based industries  
Mineral-based industries: Mineral-based industries are those industries which get their raw materials from minerals. Iron and steel industry is a mineral-based industry. The raw materials of this industry include iron-ore, coal and limestone.

## **CHAPTER 14 - CONQUERING DISTANCE**

### **A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

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

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. carrying, goods    2. foot, backs                      3. faster  
4. trade                      5. roadways, railways

### **C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.**

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

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Transport can be defined as a system for carrying people or goods from one place to another using roadways, railways, waterways, airways, etc.

Transportation also plays an important role in trade and commerce. Industries are located in different parts of the world. They need raw materials to produce finished goods. An efficient transport system is needed for both, to transport raw materials to the industries and to send finished goods produced by industries to different markets. It also help us to move from one place to another faster. It saves our time and we can use that precious time for some creative work.

2. The three means of transport are:

**LAND TRANSPORT** - Land transport is divided into roadways and railways.

Roads are made of coal-tar, gravel and cement. The metalled roads helps us to travel in all weather conditions and in all seasons.

Railways are the 'lifeline' of our country. They connect almost all towns and cities in India.

**AIRWAYS** -An aeroplane is the fastest means of transport. Aeroplanes transport people and goods, especially perishable goods such as fresh fruits, flowers and vegetables, to far-off places.

**WATERWAYS** - Water transport is one of the oldest and cheapest modes of transport.

3. Metalled roads are made of coal-tar, gravel and cement.
4. National Highways connect the important cities of the country. They pass through many states. They are built and maintained by the Central Government.

State Highways connect the district head quarters and the state capitals. These are built and maintained by the State Government.

5. A helicopter is a very useful means of air transport, specially in areas that are very difficult to reach. They are used for short distances and in hilly areas. They are used to drop medicines during floods, droughts, famines, earthquakes, epidemics and wars. They are also used to rescue people during natural disasters.

## **CHAPTER 15 - KEEPING IN TOUCH**

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

- |                  |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. communication | 2. pigeon, horse | 3. communication |
| 4. money         | 5. telephone     |                  |

### **B. Answer the following questions**

1. When we share our thoughts, ideas and feelings or exchange information with people we say we are communicating. Speech

is the fastest method of communication between people.

2. The three types of communication are
  1. Postal communication: It includes postcards, letters, telegram, money order, speed post and courier.
  2. Telecommunication: It includes telephone, telex, fax, mobile phone and internet.
  3. Mass communication: It include radio. television, cinema, satellites, internet and print media .
3. Television is a system for reproducing on the screen visual images transmitted by radio signals. Television perform the same task as a radio, but shows pictures also.
4. We can send money to someone through money order from a post office.
5. Messages can be sent to many people at the same time through mass media such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines and cinemas.

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

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

**D. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

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

**E. Match the following.**

1. c            2. d            3. e            4. a            5. b

## **CHAPTER 16 - OUR NATIONAL SYMBOLS**

**A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.**

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

**B. Match the following.**

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

**C. Fill in the blanks.**

1. identifies                      2. courage, sacrifice            3. dirty, torn  
4. National Emblem            5. Vande Mataram

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. The name of our National Flag is 'Tiranga'.

2. Our National Flag has three bands of different colours and thus is called 'Tricolour' or 'Tiranga'.
  - ★ On the top is saffron. It stands for courage and sacrifice.
  - ★ In the middle is white. It stands for truth and justice.
  - ★ At the bottom is green. It stands for prosperity.
3. Rules to hoist our National Flag are
  - The National Flag can be flown only from sunrise to sunset.
  - The saffron colour should always be on top.
  - The National Flag must always be unfurled only at the top of the mast.
  - The National Flag must always be carried in front, in a procession.
  - We must not hoist a dirty or torn Flag.
  - The National Flag must always be carried over the right shoulder.
  - Whenever the National Flag is being hoisted, we must stand at attention and salute it.
4. The Lotus signifies truth, knowledge and wealth.
5. Author of National Anthem is Rabindranath Tagore and author of National Song is Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

## **CHAPTER 17 - OUR STATE - KARNATAKA**

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

- |                    |              |              |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. State of Mysore | 2. thirty    | 3. Bengaluru |
| 4. Arabian         | 5. Kudremukh | 6. Southern  |

### **B. Match the following.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. b | 3. c | 4. d | 5. e |
|------|------|------|------|------|

### **C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |
|------|------|------|------|------|

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. The neighbouring states of Karnataka are Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
2. Bengaluru is popularly known as the 'Silicon Valley of India', as it is home for the development of high quality computer



software industry.

3. Karnataka can be divided into four regions according to the climate and physical features of the state. They are:
  - (i). The Coastal area on the west
  - (ii). The Malnad region
  - (iii). The Northern Plains
  - (iv). The Southern Plains
4. The coastal Karnataka region comprises of three coastal districts, namely Uttara Kannada, Udupi and Dakshina Kannada.
5. Different animals like bats, snakes, porcupines, tiger, deer, wild pigs, elephants, wolves, hyenas, garden lizard, monitor lizard and mongoose are found in the forests of Karnataka.
6. Major crops that are grown in Karnataka are - paddy, coffee, cardamom, tea, tobacco, wheat, maize bajra, groundnut and other oil seeds.
7. Mangaluru, Malpe and Karwar are the ports along the Konkan coast.
8. Kalburgi, Vijayapura, Bidar, Raichuru, Ballari, Koppala, Bagalkote, Gadag and Haveri are the districts of the Northern Plains.

### **MODEL TEST PAPER - 2**

#### **A. Tick the correct option.**

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) |        |        |

#### **B. Match the following.**

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

#### **C. Fill in the blanks.**

- |                       |                    |             |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. census             | 2. transplantation | 3. finished |
| 4. roadways, railways | 5. money           |             |
| 6. Vande Mataram      | 7. thirty          |             |

#### **D. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.**

1. F

2. T

3. F

4. T

5. T

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Many of the villagers migrate to cities in search of jobs at daily wages. They migrate due to lack of work in the village as well as the repeated crop failure.
2. 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 are those crops that are grown for commercial purpose. They help farmers to earn money. Important cash crops of India are sugarcane, jute, cotton, oilseeds and spices.
3. India is moving fast to become one of the most industrialised nations. The growth of industries is very useful for the overall development of our country. Industries help us and make our lives comfortable.
4. Roads are made of coal-tar, gravel and cement. The metalled roads help us to travel in all weather conditions and in all seasons.
5. Television is a system for reproducing on the screen visual images transmitted by radio signals. Television perform the same task as a radio, but shows pictures also. Many programmes are shown live on television.
6. The Lotus signifies truth, knowledge and wealth.
7. Karnataka can be divided into four regions according to the climate and physical features of the state. They are:
  - (i). The Coastal area on the west
  - (ii). The Malnad region
  - (iii). The Northern Plains
  - (iv). The Southern Plains
8. Mangaluru, Malpe and Karwar are the ports along the Konkan coast.

# SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS 5

## CHAPTER 1 - GLOBE

### A. Tick the right option.

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

### B. Match the following columns.

1. c                2. e                3. d                4. b.                5. a

### C. Fill in the blanks.

1. equator                      2. Indian Standard Time            3. 360  
4. longitudes                5. globe

### D. Answer the following questions.

1. A globe is a small model of the Earth. It shows us the shape and location of the continents, oceans and seas on a smaller scale. It also shows the shape and location of countries, and the location of important cities.
2. A number of imaginary lines are drawn parallel to the equator both to its north and to its south. Like the Equator, they go around the Earth. They are known as latitudes or parallels. Latitudes are measured in degrees ( $^{\circ}$ ).
3. Longitudes are imaginary lines on the surface of the globe joining the North and the South Poles. These are also called meridians which means midday in Latin. They are not parallel as they meet at the poles. All meridians are of equal length.
4. The latitudes and longitudes intersect each other at right angles and form a network of lines. This network is called the grid. It helps us to locate places accurately on the globe and maps. For this, we need to know the latitude and longitude of the place. The point at which they cross each other will be the location of that place.
5. The longitudes running through the old Royal Observatory at Greenwich near London is marked  $0^{\circ}$ . It is called the Greenwich Meridian or the Prime Meridian. The village through which the Prime Meridian passes is Greenwich near London in the United Kingdom.

## CHAPTER 2 - MAPS - OUR GUIDE

### **A. Tick the correct option.**

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

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Political    2. brown    3. North    4. globe    5. water bodies

### **C. Write T for true and F for false.**

1. T      2. F      3. F      4. T

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. A globe has certain shortcomings. To overcome these shortcomings, we use maps. The drawing of the earth or a portion of it on a flat piece of paper or on piece of board or wall is called map. Maps can be made in different sizes. We can make maps of whole world, a country, a city, a village etc. Maps can be folded or rolled and kept anywhere. They can be included even in books. Therefore maps have become very popular.

2. There are four main directions. They are North, South, East and West. Maps also follow these same directions. Towards the top of a map is north. The bottom of a map i.e., opposite to north, is south. To your right is east and to your left is west.

There are four sub-directions. They are North-east, North-west, South-east and South-west.

3. Colours help us identify features quickly and easily on a map. Certain standard colours are used to show features such as oceans, seas, mountains, plains, deserts etc.

A map does not have enough space to show mountains, rivers, lakes, bridges, dams, temples, churches and railway tracks. However, a map without this information would not be useful. Different signs and symbols are used to give information on a map.

4. Some of the colours used in a map to denote different features are as follows:

(a) water bodies are shown in blue. Light blue is used to show shallow waters and deep blue shows deep waters.

- (b) mountains and highlands are shown in shades of brown and yellow.
- (c) plains and lowlands are shown in shades of green.
5. The earth is very big. It is not possible to show the actual size of the earth on a map. For drawing accurate maps, we use map scales. A scale is the ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the earth. The scale used in a map is always shown in the corner of the map.
6. There are many types of maps: Physical maps, political maps, thematic maps, climate maps, economic or resource maps, topographic maps and road maps.

**E. What do the following symbols indicate?**

- (a) Temple      (b) Dams      (c) Forest      (d) River  
(e) Capital City      (f) Tomb

### **CHAPTER 3 - THE TEMPERATURE ZONES**

**A. Tick the correct option.**


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

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Equator, Poles      2. moderate      3. humidity  
4. Frigid      5. weather      6. weather

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Weather describes whatever is happening outdoors in a particular place at a particular time. Weather may change from day to day, and even from hour to hour.  
Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time. The climate of a place remains more or less the same, year after year.
2. Climate varies from one place to another. Some places have cold climate throughout the year whereas some places are warm. Some places get heavy rainfall while some other are dry for the whole season. The following are some of the factors which determine the climate of a particular region.
- (i) Distance from the Equator

- 
- (ii) Distance from the sea
  - (iii) Altitude or height of a place
  - (iv) Direction of the wind
  - (v) Humidity

3. Humans also influence the climate. The climate is affected and get changed because of our activities. For example, cutting down of trees. The invention of the motor engine and the burning of fossil fuels have led to pollution of the atmosphere and increased the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
4. The Equator is an imaginary circle that runs around the middle of the earth. It is closest to the sun as this part of the earth bulges out the most. The sun's rays fall directly over the equator. Therefore, these regions have a hot and wet climate throughout the year.

As we move away from the equator, the sun's rays are spread out over a large area. Near the Equator, the rays fall vertically. But near the poles, they are slanting. Hence the polar regions have a cold and freezing climate. Days are longer near the Equator than near the poles.

5. The height above the sea level is called the altitude of a place. As we go higher from the sea level the temperature decreases. This explains why most mountain peaks are covered with snow, during winters.

Bengaluru and Chennai lie at equal distance from the equator. But Bengaluru is cooler than Chennai because it is situated at about 3100 feet above sea level while Chennai is at sea level. Thus, the higher a place is from sea level, the cooler is its climate.

6. Water heats up and cools down slower than land. This affects the climate of places near the sea. Places near the sea have a moderate climate. This is because of the cool breeze coming from the sea. Places far away from the sea are hotter in summer and colder in winter.

7. We can divide the earth into three climatic or heat zones on the basis of the difference in temperature and rainfall.

- (a) The Tropical Zone
- (b) The Temperate Zone
- (c) The Frigid Zone

**D. Write T for true and F for false.**

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

## **CHAPTER 4 - THE EQUATORIAL REGION - THE CONGO BASIN**

**A. Tick the correct option.**

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

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Belgium    2. Cassava    3. Pygmies    4. French    5. cobalt  
6. evergreen

**C. Write T for true and F for false.**

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

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. In the Equatorial region plants grow faster due to the hot and wet climate. Evergreen trees, which bear leaves throughout the year, such as ebony, mahogany and teak grow here. Most of these trees are tall and form a canopy of leaves at the top. Even the rays of the Sun cannot get through the thick leaves. This makes the land dark and damp. There is no season during which these trees shed their leaves and are, thus called evergreen trees.
2. DRC known as (a) Republic of Congo, (b) Republic of Zaire, (c) Democratic Republic of the Congo.
3. The river Congo-Zaire runs through the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
4. The dense forests covering most of the country make it difficult for roads and railway lines to be built. Hence water transport plays a major role in the transportation system. The river Congo and its tributaries serve as waterways for

- transportation of goods and people.
5. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has an equatorial climate. Since it is located on both sides of the equator, the sun rays fall directly here. The sun shines brightly even in the morning. The temperature rises steadily. The evaporation of water due to the high temperature during the day makes the humidity very high. By noon dark clouds are formed. It rains heavily in the afternoon at about 4 p.m. This happens almost every day throughout the year. The evenings become pleasant and the nights are cool.
  6. In the southern part of DRC, where the climate is not so hot and wet, the vegetation is different. Instead of dense forests, there are grasslands with short trees. Such type of vegetation is called savanna.
  7. The dangerous tsetse fly, which causes sleeping sickness can be found in the forests of DRC.
  8. Agriculture and mining are the occupations of most of the people here.

## **CHAPTER 5 - GREENLAND - THE LAND OF SNOW AND ICE**

### **A. Tick the correct option.**

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

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. island      2. iceberg      3. harpoon      4. Igloos      5. Inuit

### **C. Write T for true and F for false.**

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

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. A thick sheet of ice called the ice-cap, covers the land. The weight of the ice-cap often forces large masses of ice to break and fall into the sea. These large masses are called icebergs. Most part of an iceberg is under the water. Only a small part is above the water level. They are often not visible due to thick fog in this region. These icebergs are very dangerous for ships





passing through this region.

2. People who live in Greenland are the Inuits. They prefer this name, which means 'real man' to the name Eskimo, which means 'eater of raw meat'.
3. Inuits are expert hunters and fishermen. They hunt animals for their meat, fat and skin. The thick layer of fat beneath the skin of these animals, called blubber, is used to keep their homes warm.
4. Animals with thick furry coats or those which can withstand extremely cold climate can survive in Greenland. The common ones are polar bear, reindeer, Arctic fox, snow hare, musk ox and wolf like dogs called huskies. Arctic Tern, a migratory seagull that travels from South Pole to North Pole every year is also found here. Seals, walrus and whales are also found in the surrounding waters.
5. For hundreds of years, Inuits lived by hunting, fishing and gathering roots during the summer and spring season. This lifestyle of the Inuits has undergone many changes in the last few years. Today most Inuits live in towns and small settlements. There are towns with modern facilities such as electricity, permanent houses, schools, hospitals, shops etc. Now they use rifles for hunting and motorboats for fishing.
6. Greenland called the 'Land of the Midnight Sun because in summer, the Sun shines even at midnight.

## **CHAPTER 6 - SAUDI ARABIA - THE LAND OF HOT DESERTS**

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**


1. sand dunes
2. Cancer
3. Mecca, Medina
4. sand storm
5. petroleum

### **B. Tick the correct option.**

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

### **C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Most deserts of the world lie near the Tropic of Cancer in the



Northern Hemisphere and near the Tropic of Capricorn in the Southern Hemisphere. These areas are affected by dry winds. These dry winds are called Trade Winds.

2. Plants such as cacti, prickly pear and thorny bushes that can thrive in this harsh climate grow here. These plants have roots that go deep into the ground in search of water. Their fleshy stems can store water. Instead of leaves, they have thorns which prevent loss of water through evaporation.

At some places in the desert, ground water comes up to the surface forming pools of water called oases. Date palms and some crops such as wheat and barley are grown here.

3. At some places in the desert, ground water comes up to the surface forming pools of water called oases. These areas are the only places which are somewhat fertile.

The life in an oasis is not so hard. Most of the people living here are farmers. They grow wheat, dates, tomatoes and melons. They make houses with sun-dried bricks. The houses have flat roofs and are made very close to each other.

4. Camel is the most common animal found here. It can carry heavy loads through the burning, hot sand. Its feet are adapted to walk on sand. It can live without food and water for many days. For all these reasons, the camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert'.
5. Bedouins are people who have no permanent houses. They roam from place to place. They live in tents made of animal hide. These are fixed up wherever there is pasture for their goats and camels. The Bedouins move in groups forming long rows of camels. The rows of camels are called caravans.
6. The two most important pilgrim centres of the Muslims, Mecca and Medina are located here. Millions of Muslims from all over the world visit these holy cities at least once in their lifetime.
7. Saudi Arabia is one of the largest producers of petroleum in the world. Almost the entire income of the country comes from the export of petroleum. Several large industries have been set up using the money earned from selling petroleum.

Saudi Arabia is an excellent example of a hot and barren desert region being transformed into a rich and prosperous land. Due to the efforts of the government of Saudi Arabia, the natural resources found in the country have been intelligently used to benefit the people.

**D. Match the following.**

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

**CHAPTER 7 - TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS - THE PRAIRIES**

**A. Tick the correct option.**

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

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. hot, cold    2. wheat    3. Missouri    4. wheat, barley  
5. petroleum, natural gas

**C. Write T for true and F for false.**

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

**D. Match the following.**

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

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Wheat is the main crop. Farmers produce enough wheat for the whole country and also for export. That is why the prairies are called the 'Wheat Basket of the World'.
2. Trees are rare in the Prairies, except along the rivers. The climate is not suitable for growing trees. Grasses grow quickly during the spring season and change to hay in Autumn. In some places, the grass grows up to a height of 10 m.
3. Important crops grown here include wheat, barley, millet, oats, corn (maize), rye and cotton.
4. Prairie means 'grassland' in French. The prairies are a vast stretch of flat land covered by tall grass.
5. The western part of the prairies is hilly. Here the land is less fertile. Rainfall is also scanty. In this region animal-rearing is more popular than farming. Thousands of hectares of land are

used for rearing cattle and horses on commercial farms called ranches.

6. Most of the grasslands of the world are found in the Temperate Zone. The Temperate Zone lies between latitudes  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N and  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N in the Northern Hemisphere, and between latitudes  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S and  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S in the Southern Hemisphere. Grasslands cover more than one-fifth of the earth's surface.
7. The Prairies have an extreme climate with hot summers and cold winters. They receive moderate rainfall in summer. Winter showers also take place.

### **CHAPTER 8. A LONG, HEALTHY LIFE**

#### **A. Tick the correct answer.**

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

#### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Fahrenheit (F), Celsius (C)      2. Louis Pasteur  
3. white willow      4. heart problems      5. Penicillin

#### **C. Match the following**

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

#### **D. Answer the following questions**

1. Stethoscope is used by doctors to listen to the sound of heart-beat, lungs and intestines. It helps the doctor to know the condition of the heart, lungs and intestine of the patient.
2. If milk is heated to a certain temperature and then cooled, the germs present in it are killed. This process is called 'pasteurization'.
3. We use microscope to examine micro-organisms that are invisible to us normally.  
Microscope help doctors to determine which virus or bacteria is causing disease and be able to administer the appropriate treatment.
4. Before a surgery, a doctor puts the patient to sleep with a drug called anaesthesia. Under anaesthesia, the patient feels no pain. Sometimes doctors only numb the part of the patient's body on which they will operate.
5. A vaccine is a medicine which when injected to a human being

make the body immune to infectious diseases.

When a virus or bacteria infects a human body it spreads in the body through blood. A vaccine prevents the virus from spreading in the human body

6. Here are certain things we must do to stay healthy.
- ★ We should eat a balanced diet. Lack of vitamins and minerals cause disease.
  - ★ We should eat regularly. Skipping meals is not good for health.
  - ★ We must keep ourselves and our surroundings clean and hygienic.
  - ★ We should drink only boiled water and milk.
  - ★ We should exercise regularly. The body has to be fit to fight germs.

## **CHAPTER 9 - SOME UNFORGETTABLE PEOPLE**

### **A. Tick the correct option.**


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

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. untouchability      2. united      3. USA      4. Gandhiji

### **C. Answer the following questions.**

1. In 1948, she founded the Missionaries of Charity, an order of nuns dedicated to serve the poor and downtrodden. The Missionaries opened many orphanages, old age homes and homes for the lepers.
2. In 1888, at the age of 19, Gandhiji moved to London to study law.
3. In the first half of nineteenth century slavery was common in USA. People from Africa who were called 'Negroes' were kept as slaves by the white people. They were treated badly and kept in poor living conditions. While eleven southern states that had many sugar and cotton plantations, indulged in slavery, the northern states opposed it. Lincoln was against slavery. This made him unpopular in the southern states.
4. Though Lincoln abolished slavery in 1862, some white people



in the USA were humiliating the blacks. The Blacks had few seats allotted to them in buses and were not allowed to sit on the seats reserved for the Whites. They were given separate taps for drinking water. They were not allowed to enter many restaurants.

5. Abraham Lincoln the 16th President of the United States, was born in a poor family in Kentucky, in the United States of America in the year 1809. At the age of 21, he left home. He decided to become a lawyer and began to study law books. Later he became a successful lawyer. At a young age of 25, Lincoln became a member of the legislative council.

In 1860, Lincoln was elected President of America and began forming laws to ban slavery. After his election, many states in the south broke away from the USA and announced that they would form a separate nation. This led to a civil war between the northern and southern states and lasted for four years. It is called the American Civil War.

Even before the war ended Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation that declared the slaves free forever. Lincoln won the war and freed the slaves and kept the country united.

Later, Lincoln was elected as president for the second time. He wanted the people to forget the past and live in peace and unity. However, he was assassinated at a theatre by a southerner named Wilkes Booth. Lincoln is remembered in history as 'The Great Emancipator' of the slaves.

6. Gandhiji developed his own method of fighting against injustice. He opposed injustice by using non-violent methods of protest. This method was called Satyagraha.
7. Martin Luther King was inspired by Mahatma Gandhi to adopt non-violent methods of protest.
8. Before the war ended Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation that declared the slaves free forever. Lincoln won the war and freed the slaves and kept the country united

## CHAPTER 10 - CONQUERING DISTANCES

### A. Tick the correct option.

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

### B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Wright      2. Air India      3. Atlantic, Pacific  
4. Mumbai, Thane      5. Jet engines, Propellers

### C. Answer the following questions.

1. In many countries there are special broad and straight roads. They are called highways or expressways. The highways do not have sharp turns, traffic lights or crossings. Vehicles travel very fast on them and travellers save a lot of time. In India, such highways have been constructed between important cities, and some are still under construction.
2. Modern aeroplanes move with the help of jet engines or propellers. Large planes can carry around 500 people and fly at a speed of 800 km per hour.
3. Advancement in transportation have also led to many problems. There is considerable congestion on the roads due to the large number of vehicles. They also cause air pollution. To reduce the number of vehicles on the road, the governments are working to improve public transportation such as the introduction of metro rail. If public transport is fast and efficient, people will use it more instead of their own vehicles.
4. The longest highway is National Highway NH 7, measuring 2369 km. It connects Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh with Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.
5. The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea in the north with the Red Sea in the south. It is about 170 km long and 150 m wide. It reduced the time of travel between India and England to about 15 days.

The Panama Canal connects the Atlantic Ocean in the east with the Pacific Ocean in the west. This canal was opened in 1914. Earlier, ships had to go all around the continent of

South America to get from one ocean to the other. Now, ships can go from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean in just 8 hours. Panama canal covers a distance of about 82 km. These canals have saved time and money.

6. There is considerable congestion on the roads due to the large number of vehicles. They also cause air pollution.
7. Construction of new highways and increase in road traffic is a major cause of environmental pollution. Dust and smoke from vehicles pollute the air. The increase in traffic has also meant more road accidents as people do not follow road rules.
8. People have to go to distant places due to various reasons. Industries require raw materials for their production. Finished goods have to be sent to different parts of the world. Thus, people need an adequate, efficient and cheap system of transport.
9. Air transport is the fastest means of transport. It is also the most expensive way to travel. Modern aeroplanes move with the help of jet engines or propellers. Large planes can carry around 500 people and fly at a speed of 800 km per hour. Today, a large network of air routes covers almost the whole world. The most dense air routes are in Western Europe and North America. Everyday, millions of people travel to different parts of the world by air.

**D. Write T for true and F for false.**

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

## **CHAPTER - 11 NATURAL DISASTERS**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

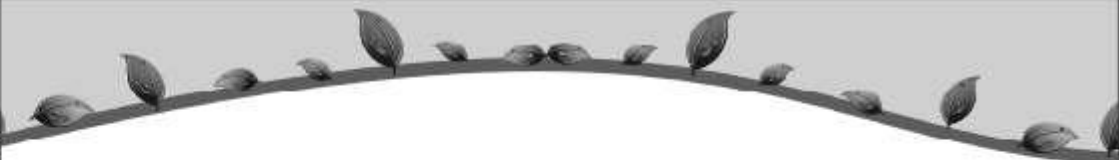
- |              |              |                |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. location  | 2. epicentre | 3. seismograph |
| 4. magnitude | 5. core      |                |

**B. Write "T" for true and "F" for the false statement.**

True : 3, 4, 1    False : 2, 5

**C. Answer the following questions.**



- 
1. A natural disaster is a terrible event that is caused by the forces of nature and brings with it destruction, damage, pain and suffering. Natural disasters are caused by extreme conditions of weather or changes that take place inside the earth.

Three natural disasters are earthquake, tsunami, floods.

2. The Earth's surface is formed of massive slabs of rock called plates. These plates, also called tectonic plates, are always moving. They actually collide with one another. Plate movement causes the buildup of tremendous quantities of energy in the rock. When the energy is released, it produces vibrations that travel through the rock, leading to earthquakes
3. A tsunami is a series of huge waves that happen after an undersea disturbance, such as an earthquake or volcano eruption.
4. The Richter scale has magnitude levels from 1 to 8. If an earthquake is rated 1, you can hardly feel it, but an earthquake rated 2 is ten times as strong as an earthquake rated 1, and an earthquake rated 3 is ten times as strong as an earthquake rated 2. Only a few people feel a level 1 earthquake. In a level 2 earthquake, a few people who are resting may feel it, especially if they're near the top of a tall building. Nearly everyone will feel a level 5 earthquake, and some dishes and windows will break. At level 6, heavy furniture moves around, and many people will feel frightened. In a level 8 earthquake, many buildings will fall down.
5. According to the nature of their eruption, there are three different types of volcanoes.

Active volcanoes are those that may erupt any time or have erupted in the recent past. Mount Fuji, Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna are some well-known active volcanoes.

Dormant volcanoes are those that have not erupted for a long time but might erupt in the future. Mount Kea in USA is a dormant volcano.

Extinct volcanoes are those that have been inactive for thousands of years and are not expected to erupt again. Mount Pope in Myanmar is an extinct volcano.

6. We should recognize any natural disaster and react in an organized and helpful way. We should be trained to do the following:
- ▶ organize help and rescue operations.
  - ▶ Look after the injured and homeless by giving them medicines, food and shelter.
  - ▶ Pass on safety instructions and other information needed. This can be done through modern means of communications, like television, radio, newspaper, telephone, etc.
  - ▶ Follow the advice and assist the doctors, police and army officers who are engaged in rescue operations.

### **MODEL TEST PAPER - 1**

**A. Tick the correct option.**

1. (c)            2. (c)            3. (c)            4. (a)            5. (b)  
6. (b)            7. (c)            8. (c)            9. (c)

**.B Match the following.**

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

**C. Fill in the blanks.**


1. Equator        2. Humidity        3. Cassava bread        4. Inuits  
5. Cancer        6. White Willow        7. Mumbai to Thane        8. Core

**D. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for the false statements**

1. (F)            2. (T)            3. (F)            4. (T)            5. (T)  
6. (T)            7. (T)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Longitudes are imaginary lines on the surface of the globe joining the North and the South Poles. These are also called meridians which means midday in Latin. They are not parallel as they meet at the poles. All meridians are of equal length.
2. The height above the sea level is called the altitude of a place. As we go higher from the sea level the temperature decreases. This explains why most mountain peaks are covered with snow, during winters.



Bengaluru and Chennai lie at equal distance from the equator. But Bengaluru is cooler than Chennai because it is situated at about 3100 feet above sea level while Chennai is at sea level. Thus, the higher a place is from sea level, the cooler is its climate.

3. For roads and railway lines to be built. Hence water transport plays a major role in the transportation system. The river Congo and its tributaries serve as waterways for transportation of goods and people.
4. Greenland is called the 'Land of the Midnight Sun because in summer, the Sun shines even at midnight.
5. Camel is the most common animal found here. It can carry heavy loads through the burning, hot sand. Its feet are adapted to walk on sand. It can live without food and water for many days. For all these reasons, the camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert'.
6. Important crops grown here include wheat, barley, millet, oats, corn (maize), rye and cotton.
7. Here are certain things we must do to stay healthy.
  - ★ We should eat a balanced diet. Lack of vitamins and minerals cause disease.
  - ★ We should eat regularly. Skipping meals is not good for health.
  - ★ We must keep ourselves and our surroundings clean and hygienic.
  - ★ We should drink only boiled water and milk.
  - ★ We should exercise regularly. The body has to be fit to fight germs.
8. Gandhiji developed his own method of fighting against injustice. He opposed injustice by using non-violent methods of protest. This method was called Satyagraha.
9. Air transport is the fastest means of transport. It is also the most expensive way to travel. Modern aeroplanes move with the help of jet engines or propellers. Large planes can carry around 500 people and fly at a speed of 800 km per hour.

Today, a large network of air routes covers almost the whole world. The most dense air routes are in Western Europe and North America. Everyday, millions of people travel to different parts of the world by air.

10. A tsunami is a series of huge waves that happen after an undersea disturbance, such as an earthquake or volcano eruption.

## **CHAPTER 12 - THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE**

### **A. Tick the correct option.**

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

### **B. Match the following.**

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

### **C. Fill in the blanks.**

1. jewellery, spices            2. Portuguese            3. 1600, London  
4. pork, beef            5. Mangal Pandey

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. The British army introduced a new type of rifle at this time, which was greased wrapped around the cartridge. The grease was believed to contain fat of pork or beef. The sepoy had to peel off the wrapper with mouth to load the rifle. The use of greased cartridge offended the sentiments of both Hindus and Muslims. They refused to use the new rifle.
2. The Doctrine of Lapse is whereby the kingdom of the local rulers, who died without a child, was taken over by the British
3. The farmers were made to pay very high taxes even when there were crop failures due to floods and droughts. Moreover, instead of food grain they were forced to grow indigo and cotton, which were bought at low rates and sold at very high rates in England and other countries. Farmers became poorer and many died of starvation.
4. Mangal Pandey, Bahadur Shah Jafar, Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope and Rani Laxmi Bai are some leaders who led the First War of

Independence.

5. The First War of Independence was suppressed by the British. Many factors were responsible for its failure.
  - ★ The revolt was confined to certain places only. Many places were not affected, nor were they aware of the struggle
  - ★ Many Indians supported the British and quite a good number of them remained neutral.
  - ★ Indian soldiers did not have sufficient money and better weapons. On the other hand, the British soldiers were well equipped with money and modern weapons. They were also well organised

### **CHAPTER 13 - THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM**

#### **A. Tick the correct option.**

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

#### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. reformers          2. potential          3. Moderates  
4. Radicals          5. Swadeshi

#### **C. Match the following.**

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

#### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Practices like the caste system, killing of female babies, sati and child marriage are some of the social evils that were present in the Indian Society. Dayanand Saraswati, Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar are the names of some social reformers.
2. The early leaders of the congress were known as **Moderates**. They believed in requesting the English government for reforms.  
Some others within the congress wanted to oppose the English strongly. They were called Radicals. They believed in strikes and boycotts.
3. British realised that if all of India got together, they could easily be forced to leave. So, to weaken the nationalism, the

British decided to use the 'Divide and Rule' policy. As Bengal was the centre of the Nationalist Movement, the British divided Bengal into two parts-one for the Hindus and the other for the Muslims. This was meant to turn the Hindus against the Muslims.

4. Indian hoped that the British would be more sympathetic and would become favourable towards the Indian after the war. However, this did not happen. The British became even harsher towards Indians. They imposed fresh taxes to recover the losses they suffered in the war. This created even more hatred towards the British.
5. The **Swadeshi and Boycott movements** in Bengal in 1905. It had a simple formula. British-made goods were boycotted and people were asked to buy Indian made or swadeshi goods instead. It led to the establishment of textile mills, banks, soaps and pen factories. British-made goods were thrown into bonfires. Students and women joined the movement in large numbers. Schools were established where the traditional education system was followed.
6. Some early revolutionaries were Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Veer Savarkar, Ramprasad Bismil, Ajit Singh, Ashfaqullah Khan and Sukhdev.

## **CHAPTER 14 - INDIA WINS FREEDOM**

### **A. Tick the correct option.**

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

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**


1. Porbandar            2. Jallianwala            3. Disobedience  
4. Salt            5. 40,000

### **C. Match the incidents with the years in which they happened.**

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

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. The law and order situation in the country was getting out of control. The government decided to make some changes and



appointed the Simon Commission. There was no Indian in the Commission. The Congress decided to boycott it.

The Commission came to India in 1929 and was greeted with the slogan 'Simon Go Back'.

2. During Non-Cooperation Movement many young leaders joined the freedom struggle. Among them were Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Chittaranjan Das, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Subhash Chandra Bose, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Sarojini Naidu etc.. Gandhiji withdraw it because In 1922, in Chauri Chaura (in U.P.) some protesters turned violent. They set fire to a police station, killing 22 British policemen inside. Gandhiji was deeply upset as his movement was based on non-violence.
3. Gandhiji march to Dandi to break the Salt Law.
4. On 13th April, 1919, people gathered in a small park in Amritsar called Jallianwala Bagh to protest against the arrest of two leaders-Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew. The British General Dyer blocked the main entrance and ordered his soldiers to fire at the unarmed and unsuspecting crowd of about 5,000 people. About 1,000 people were killed and many were injured.
5. The popular slogan for the Quit India Movement was 'Do or Die'
6. In 1930, Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement. He called upon Indians to stop paying taxes, especially the tax on salt. He decided to break the Salt Law. Under it, the Indians were not allowed to make salt from sea water. Gandhiji and his followers peacefully marched for 390 km from the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to Dandi. At Dandi, he made salt from the sea water and broke the Salt Law. The journey was known as the 'Dandi March'.

## **CHAPTER -15 - HERITAGE OF INDIA**

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Constitution                      2. Hindi                      3. left to right  
4. dialects                              5. folk, classical

**B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

True : 1, 3, 5, 6                      False : 2, 4

**C. Tick the correct option.**

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

**D. Match the following**

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

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. India is a land of beautiful monuments and buildings. The ruins of the Indus Valley Civilisation, the Great Stupa of Sanchi and the Taj Mahal are just a few examples of our architectural heritage. Monuments are old buildings such as temples, palaces and forts built by the earlier rulers of India.  
There are many beautiful temples in India. For example, the Sun Temple at Konark, the Dilwara Temple in Mount Abu, the temples of Khajuraho, Brihadeswara Temple in Tamil Nadu and Meenakshi Temple in Madurai. The Taj Mahal in Agra is included in the seven wonders of the world. Thousands of tourists visit it every year. The Qutub Minar, Jama Masjid and the Red Fort in Delhi are also architectural marvels worth seeing.
2. The recognised languages are Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Dogri, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.
3. Hindi is written from left to right and Urdu is written from right to left.
4. Indian folk and tribal dances are simple group dances that are performed to express joy. They are performed on every possible occasion to celebrate the arrival of seasons, sowing and harvesting of crops, the birth of a child, a wedding or on festivals.
5. Harvest festivals are celebrated when a crop is harvested. They express the joys of the farmers. Some of these are Onam in Kerala, Pongal in Tamil Nadu, Bihu in Assam, Holi in Uttar Pradesh and other states of North India, and Baisakhi in Punjab.



## CHAPTER 16 - OUR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. British      2. President      3. rights , duties      4. Preamble

### **B. Tick the correct answers.**

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

### **C. Match the following.**

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

### **D. Write 'T' for true 'F' for the false statement.**

True : 1, 4, 5 False : 2, 3

### **E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Our constitution defines the goal, rights and duties to be followed by the citizens of India. It is a big book of rules and regulations that have to be followed by all.
2. Democracy means that people have the right to choose representatives who will form the government. Democracy means government of the people, by the people and for the people.
3. Our Constitution has laid 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
4. Our Constitution gives us certain Fundamental Rights. Some of these are:
  1. Right to equality      2. Right to freedom
  3. Right to religious freedom      4. Right against exploitation
  5. Right to education
  6. Right to constitutional remedies
5. The Right to Freedom gives us six freedoms.
  1. Freedom of speech and expression.
  2. Right to assemble peacefully without weapons.
  3. Right to travel throughout India.
  4. Right to choose any occupation.
  5. Right to make unions.
  6. Right to work in any part of India.

6. Duties always come along with rights. Along with the Fundamental Rights, the Constitution of our country also mentions some Fundamental Duties. All of us are expected to perform these. Some of these duties are:
- ★ We must follow the rules laid down in the Constitution.
  - ★ We must honour the National Flag and the National Anthem.
  - ★ We must treat all Indians as equals.
  - ★ Promote harmony and brotherhood amongst all the people of India.
  - ★ Protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, rivers and wildlife.
  - ★ Develop a scientific attitude.

## **CHAPTER 17 - OUR GOVERNMENT**

### **A. Fill in the blanks**

1. legislative    2. Parliament    3. President    4. head  
5. The Supreme Court

### **B. Tick the correct option**

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

### **C. Answer the following questions.**

1. The Parliament is the legislative branch. It makes laws for the whole country. It consists of the President of India and the two houses-Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Its meetings are held in the Parliament House.
2. The President of our country is elected by the members of the Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies.
3. We have several political parties in our country such as the Congress, the Bhartiya Janta Party, the Aam Aadmi Party, etc. Candidates from these parties stand for elections. This multi-party system is a very important part of our democracy. Different parties put up their candidates for election. The party that gets the maximum seats forms the government.
4. Citizens of India above 18 years of age can vote in the General Elections to elect the members of the Lok Sabha.
5. The Indian Constitution provides for a judicial system to

enforce laws. It is the duty of the courts to pass judgements based on our judicial system. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial power in India. The High Court is the highest judicial power in a state. There are smaller courts in the districts.

6. Usually the party that gets the maximum seats forms the government. Sometimes, many parties come together and form the government. This is called a coalition government.

## **CHAPTER 18 - FAMOUS PLACES OF KARNATAKA**

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

- |                |               |               |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. eighth      | 2. Bengaluru  | 3. 1952, 1956 |
| 4. Kempe Gowda | 5. Gol Gumbaz | 6. Mysuru     |

### **B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F | 6. T |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

### **C. Match the following.**

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (f) | 2. (e) | 3. (g) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (h) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) |        |        |

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. The ancient kingdoms of the South are Chola, Chera, Vijaynagar, Sathavahanas, Maurya, Hoysala.
2. A moving replica of a Spinosaurus can be found at Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum in Bengaluru. It has a seating capacity of 225 people.
3. The main aim behind the establishment of the planetarium was to promote an understanding of astronomy, amongst students as well as the other individuals.
4. Brindavan Garden is situated beside Krishnarajasagara dam, which is built across the river Kaveri.
5. Gol Gumbaz the tomb of Mohammed Adil Shah, the Sultan of Vijayapura is the second biggest dome in the world.
6. The Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum in Bengaluru was established in memory of Bharat Ratna Sir M Visvesvaraya. A gallery at the museum named "Science for

Children" houses exhibits that engages children in activities that help them to enjoy science. There is a giant piano over which they can dance to play music. A pin-wall helps the children to make the impression of their body parts on it.

The museum also has a dinosaur enclave that has a moving replica of a Spinosaurus. This pneumatically operated dinosaur can move its head, hands and tail and roll its eyes at the visitors.

7. The stone chariot at Hampi is very famous. The chariot is carved from a single piece of stone.
8. Gomateshwara is the tallest statue in India. It is located in Shravanabelagola.
9. Tipu Sultan's Fort was initially built by Kempe Gowda, the founder of Bengaluru. The fort was later extended by Tipu Sultan. Situated near the City Market, the fort dates back to the year 1537. The intricately carved arches of the fort have been built as per the Islamic style. Another major attraction of the fort is the well-preserved Ganapati temple situated inside it. Within the fort lies Tipu Sultan palace, which dates back to the year 1790. Built entirely of teak wood, the palace was constructed as the summer residence of Tipu Sultan. The two-storied palace stands adorned with pillars, arches and balconies.

## **MODEL TEST PAPER - 2**

### **A. Tick the correct option.**

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) |        |        |

### **B. Match the following.**

- |        |             |        |        |        |
|--------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (Jhansi) | 3. (e) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (c) |             |        |        |        |

### **C. Fill in the blanks.**

- |                  |              |              |          |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. Vasco da Gama | 2. Moderates | 3. Porbandar | 4. Hindi |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|

5. British

6. Legislative

7. New York

8. Global

**D. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for the false statements**

1. (F)

2. (T)

3. (F)

4. (F)

5. (T)

6. (T)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. The British army introduced a new type of rifle at this time, which was greased wrapped around the cartridge. The grease was believed to contain fat of pork or beef. The sepoy had to peel off the wrapper with mouth to load the rifle. The use of greased cartridge offended the sentiments of both Hindus and Muslims. They refused to use the new rifle.

2. The early leaders of the congress were known as **Moderates**. They believed in requesting the English government for reforms.

Some others within the congress wanted to oppose the English strongly. They were called Radicals. They believed in strikes and boycotts

3. Gandhiji marched to Dandi to break the Salt Law

4. Hindi is written from left to right and Urdu is written from right to left.

5. Our Constitution gives us certain Fundamental Rights. Some of these are:

1. Right to equality

2. Right to freedom

3. Right to religious freedom

4. Right against exploitation

5. Right to education

6. Right to constitutional remedies

6. The President of our country is elected by the members of the Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies.

7. Five permanent members of Security Council are China, France, Russia, United Kingdom and USA.

8. The five principles called the Panchsheel, which form the basis of the Non Aligned Movement, were laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru. According to these, the nations of the world should respect each other and co-operate with each other for the general good.