

Social Studies - 4

1. History and Its Sources

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. History is the study of the
(a) Past (✓)
2. Which of the following was written by Megasthenes?
(c) Indika (✓)
3. What is the study of coins called?
(b) Numismatics (✓)
4. With which of the following is the Qutub Minar associated?
(a) Delhi Sultans (✓)
5. The Taj Mahal is associated with.....
(a) Mughals (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. People who write history are called **Historians**.
2. The word 'Histo' means '**Know this**'.
3. **Archeology** is the study of the remains of the past.
4. An old book of document written by hand is called **Manuscript**.
5. Writings engraved either on stone surface or on metals or bricks are called **Epigraphy**.

C. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ancient period | (a) Events that took place up to the 8 th AD. |
| 2. Medieval period | (b) Events which took place between 9 th to 17 th century. |
| 3. Arthashastra | (e) Kautilya |
| 4. Buildings which are historically important | (d) Monuments |
| 5. Modern period | (c) Events which took place from 18 th century |

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| 1. History is the written account of the development of the human civilization. | : | [T] |
| 2. Literature which is not religious is called secular. | : | [T] |
| 3. Artefacts means the study of inscriptions. | : | [F] |
| 4. Stupas, temples and caves are of great historical importance. | : | [T] |
| 5. Meghadoot was written by Ashoka. | : | [F] |

E. Answer these questions:

1. Define history. What is the origin of history?

Ans: The word 'History' is derived from ancient Greek word 'Histo' meaning 'Know this'.

History is study of the past, a record of events that happened in past. It tells about life of people, culture, traditions, etc. of a particular period. History is a written account on development of human civilization.

2. What do you mean by the term 'archaeology'?

Ans: Archaeology is the study of buried materials which remains of ancient times. At that time, there were no written records.

Archaeological evidences like coins, pots, tools, weapons and images give us idea about way of life led by ancient people. These sources are unearthed during excavations by archaeologists. An archaeologist is a person who studies about them.

3. Name the sources of history. What do they include?

Ans: The sources of history are of two kinds as follows:

Archaeological Sources: The study of buried materials which remains of ancient times is called Archaeology. At that time, there were no written records. Archaeological evidences like monuments, coins, pots, tools, weapons and images give us idea about the way of life led by ancient people. These sources are found during excavations by archaeologists. An archaeologist is a person who studies about them.

Literary Sources – There are two types of literary sources – Religious and Secular.

Religious literature is that which deals with religions are known as religious literature. The four Vedas, Epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata, Upanishads and Puranas are rich source of information on Hindu religion and Aryan society. Jatakas and Tripitikas of Buddhists and Angas and Purvas of Jains also provide many historical details.

Secular Literature is that which is not religious and is called secular. It includes poems, plays, accounts of foreign travellers and works in the field of politics, and science. Accounts of Fa Hien and Hieun Tsang, India of Megasthenes and Arthashastra of Kautilya give information about life-style, kingship and ideas of people in ancient time.

4. Define the term 'culture'.

Ans: Culture means art, architecture, sculpture, literature, religion and language. Culture also means how we dress, how and what we eat, what rituals or festivals we celebrate, our amusements and the values we cherish.

5. Why do we study history?

Ans: We study history for the following reasons:

1. History helps us to learn how our forefathers lived.
2. History is a link between past and present. Every new thing invented and every new idea has its origin in past.
3. History tells us about kings, queens and about life of ordinary people.
4. History helps to know about achievements of great men, how they changed people's lives and influenced not only them but future generations as well.
5. It answers many questions about past events.
6. History helps to understand political, social, economic, cultural and causes and effects of event in a sequence.

6. Why do we need preserve historical sources?

Ans: It is very important to preserve historical sources. The National Archives of India was set up in New Delhi in 1920. It helped a lot in preserving the precious books, magazines, periodicals, etc. which help scholars greatly in writing history. Many big or small museums have been set up in different cities of India where objects belonging to past can be seen. On the basis of Carbon-14 dating, we can also be aware of the age of those objects.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

C. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Identify these pictures and write a line about each of them.

Ans:

1st Picture : Old Coins

2nd Picture : Pyramids of Egypt

3rd Picture : An archaeologist examining a skeletal remains at a site.

4th Picture :

2. Timeline and Calendar

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. Who introduced Gregorian Calendar?

(b) Pope Gregory XIII (✓)

2. How many days are there in a leap year?

(c) 366 days (✓)

3. As per Gregorian Calendar, the month of October has days.

(c) 31 (✓)

4. Which of these is called the National Calendar of India?

(b) Saka Calendar (✓)

5. It is the first month of Saka Calendar.....

(b) Chaitra (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. **Gregorian Calendar** is the most popular calendar.

2. According to Saka Calendar, **Phalgun** is the last month.

3. **January** is the first month of the Gregorian Calendar.
4. Gregorian Calendar was introduced in the year **1582**.
5. The month of September consists of **30** days.

C. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. The year 2019 in your timeline is in the 21st century. : [**T**]
2. June has 30 days. : [**T**]
3. A year has 366 days. : [**F**]
4. A date in the Saka Calendar is always 78 years less than the date in the Gregorian Calendar. : [**T**]
5. The month 'Shravana' has 30 days. : [**F**]

D. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. February | (d) 28/29 days |
| 2. Pausha | (e) 30 days |
| 3. CE | (b) Common Era |
| 4. BCE | (c) Before Common Era |
| 5. Years start with 20 | (a) 21 st Century |

E. Answer these questions:

1. Define timeline.

Ans: A timeline is a scale used for understanding the link between dates and events. In a timeline, the dates along with different events are placed in a sequence in which they happened. These

timelines help us to understand when the events took place in the past.

2. What is a leap year?

Ans: A leap year is that which has 366 days and February has 29 days.

3. Distinguish between CE and BCE.

Ans: Difference between CE and BCE is as follows:

CE : CE is also called Common Era. The years that were followed after the birth of Jesus Christ were written with the term 'CE' or Common Era.

BCE : The years before the birth of Jesus Christ were written as 'BCE' or Before Common Era.

4. Differentiate between the Gregorian Calendar and the Saka Calendar.

Ans: Difference between Gregorian and Saka Calendar is as follows:

Gregorian Calendar: This calendar originated in Europe where people were followers of Christianity. They considered Birth of Jesus Christ as an important event in history. So they took his birth as beginning of calendar as year 1. Years that followed were written as 'CE' or Common Era. Years before birth of Jesus Christ were written as 'BCE' or Before Common Era.

Saka Calendar : Saka calendar originated after independence and was decided to be National Calendar of India along with Gregorian Calendar. Chaitra is first month. A date in Saka Calendar is always 78 years less than date in Gregorian Calendar.

5. Name all the 12 months according to the Saka Calendar.

Ans: 12 months according to Saka Calendar are:

1. Chaitra
2. Vaishakha
3. Jyestha
4. Ashadha
5. Shravana
6. Bhaadra
7. Ashwin
8. Kartika
9. Agrahayana
10. Pausha
11. Magha
12. Phalguna

6. Name the century we are in.

Ans: We are in the 21st Century.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

C. Make a timeline of these dates.

Ans:

1. 483 BCE - Death of Buddha
2. 269 BCE - Ashoka became a king.
3. 947 CE - Independence of India
4. 1628 CE - Shah Jahan became the ruler.
5. 1987 CE - Bachchendra Pal became the first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

- A.** Ans: Do it yourself.
- B.** Ans: Do it yourself.
- C.** Look at the calendar and mark the following on it:
1. Your birthday.
Ans: Mark it yourself.
 2. Independence Day
Ans: 15th August
 3. Republic Day
Ans: 26th January
 4. Teacher's Day
Ans: 5th September
 5. Children's Day
Ans: 14th November

3. Civics and Citizens

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. Providing education to the citizens is a part of
(b) Civics (✓)
2. Cleaning roads, streets and public places come under.....
(a) Civic sense (✓)
3. We should cast our votes forcandidates.
(c) eligible and qualified (✓)
4. What are the characteristics of good neighbours?
(c) both (a) and (b) (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. During ancient time, **Plato** in Greece defined civics.
2. Civic sense refers to the duty of an individual towards **society**.
3. The **citizens** of a country must be loyal to their country.
4. The people who live near our house are called our **neighbours**.
5. **Voting in elections** is an important duty of citizens of a democratic society.

C. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. We should always maintain a peaceful environment at public places. : [**T**]
2. Proper education helps to encourage civic sense among children. : [**T**]
3. A citizen should participate in elections. : [**T**]
4. Good neighbours help one another in times of need. : [**T**]
5. All the citizens of a democratic country cannot oppose the decisions taken by the government. : [**F**]

D. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Confucious | (e) China |
| 2. Expenditure on defence | (d) Taxes |
| 3. Separatism | (a) Lack of civic sense |
| 4. Voting | (b) 18 years |
| 5. All neighbours | (c) Neighbourhood |

E. Answer these questions:

1. What is civics?

Ans: Civics is the study of various aspects of citizenship, its rights and duties, the duties of citizens to themselves and to the nation.

2. What do you mean by civic sense?

Ans: The duty of an individual towards society is called civic sense. It includes keeping roads, streets and public places clean and also following a set of rules as per law. Civic sense suggests that we should maintain a peaceful environment. We should be disciplined and careful not to disturb others. It also includes standing in queues and avoiding pushing and elbowing caring for public and private properties. Separatism, vandalism, intolerance, racism, road rage, etc. are examples of lack of civic sense.

3. Who have the right to vote in a democratic country?

Ans: All citizens who have completed 18 years of age have right to vote in a democratic country.

4. What are taxes? Give examples.

Ans: Taxes are the financial contribution people make for living in a civilized society. Money collected by taxation is used by Government for carrying out various welfare schemes. Examples are: Enforcement of law and public order, expenditure on defence, protection of property, economic infrastructure, public works, subsidies etc.

5. What are the qualities of a good neighbour?

Ans: The qualities of a good neighbour are:

1. The neighbours make our life happy and comfortable.
2. A neighbour gives us a sense of security and well-being.
3. A good neighbour is the one who is always ready to help others.
4. A neighbour is like an extended family.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Unscramble the letters and write the correct words:

Ans:

1. CITIZEN
2. CIVICS
3. VOTING
4. TAXES
5. NEIGHBOURHOOD

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

C. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Make a list of civic sense that you need to follow:

Ans:

1. At School:

1. We must not jump, stand or run on the desks. We may hurt ourselves.
2. We must not get in or out of moving buses.
3. We must wait in a queue and wait for our turn.
4. We must not throw waste just anywhere but use trash can.
5. We must not throw chalk, duster and books at others.

2. At a park:

1. Playing games is fun till we don't hurt ourselves or others –
2. We must not push or pull our friends and play a safe and fair game.
3. We must wait for our turn at swings.
4. We must not hit anyone with playing equipments.
5. Don't play near a thorny hedge, barbed wire or dark bushy places.
6. Don't play in wet fields. We can slip and injure ourselves.

3. At a railway station:

1. We must wait in a queue and wait for our turn.
2. We must not throw waste just anywhere but use trash can.

4. On the road:

1. Always cross road at zebra crossing or subways, if any.
2. First look to right, then left and then right again before crossing road.
3. We must never run on road.
4. We must follow traffic lights.
5. We must not get in or off moving vehicles.
6. Always walk on pavement or on right side of road.
7. We should not take out any body part out of vehicle while it is moving.

**4. Responsibilities of A
Good Citizen**

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. Which of these is not a private property?
(c) Train (✓)
2. Which of these is a private property?
(a) Your house (✓)
3. Schools are
(c) both (✓)
4. It looks after the protection of heritage monuments.
(c) Archaeological Survey of India (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. It is one of our fundamental duties to protect **public property**.
2. **Monuments** are the heritage of all Indians.

3. Roads, parks and post offices are all examples of **public** property.
4. **Archaeological Survey of India** too finds it difficult to prevent people from scribbling or writing on monuments.

C. Write ‘T’ for a true and ‘F’ for a false statement:

Ans:

1. We should be responsible citizens. : [**T**]
2. Every citizen has a right over private property. : [**T**]
3. Everyone should be careful about school property. : [**T**]
4. We should take care of public property. : [**T**]

D. Answer these questions:

1. Distinguish between private and public property.

Ans: Difference between private and public property is as follows:

Private Property : The property owned by a person or his family is called Private Property. The owner of a private property has right over it. The protection of a private property is owner’s responsibility. Our belongings like our books, clothes or houses come under private property.

Public Property : The property owned by public in general is called Public Property. Every citizen has a right over it. The protection of a public property is every citizen’s responsibility. Buses, trains, roads, parks and hospitals belong to each of us.

2. What is public property?

Ans: The property owned by public in general is called Public Property. Every citizen has a right over it. The protection of a

public property is every citizen's responsibility. Buses, trains, roads, parks and hospitals belong to each of us.

3. Why should we protect public property?

Ans: The property owned by public in general such as Buses, trains, roads, parks and hospitals belong to each of us. Every citizen has a right over it. The protection of a public property is every citizen's responsibility. It is one of our fundamental duties to protect public property. If there is a damage to public property, the entire nation suffers for it.

4. Everyone should be careful about school property. Why?

Ans: There may be private schools or government schools. A school belongs to all the students and people in the school. Everyone should be careful about school property. Therefore, it is our duty to protect school property.

5. Causing damage to a public property is own loss. How?

Ans: Causing damage to a public property is our own loss because public property belongs to us all. For example, buses, trains, roads, parks and hospitals belong to each of us. If any damage is caused to any of them, it will affect all of us.

6. Why should we not write or scribble anything on monuments?

Ans: We should not write or scribble anything on monuments because they are our precious heritage. We have no right to deface and dirty them. It is our duty as responsible citizens to protect these monuments. Every year thousands of tourists visit these monuments.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Unscramble the letters and write the correct words:

Ans:

1. PRIVATE
2. PUBLIC
3. HERITAGE
4. MONUMENTS
5. RESPONSIBLE

6. CITIZEN

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

A. Given below are some pictures. Write 'PR' for private property and 'PU' public property.

Ans:

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------|---|----|
| 1 st Picture | : | Railway Station | : | PU |
| 2 nd Picture | : | Post Office | : | PU |
| 3 rd Picture | : | House | : | PR |
| 4 th Picture | : | Museum | : | PU |
| 5 th Picture | : | Bank | : | PU |
| 6 th Picture | : | Road | : | PU |
| 7 th Picture | : | Victoria Memorial | : | PU |
| 8 th Picture | : | MCD School | : | PU |
| 9 th Picture | : | Car | : | PR |

5. Motions of The Earth

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

- The earth moves from
(a) west to east (✓)
- A leap year hasdays.
(b) 366 (✓)
- Which day is termed as Vernal Equinox?

(a) 21st March (✓)

4. Which day is called Autumn Equinox?

(c) 23rd September (✓)

5. When does the Tropic of Capricorn get the direct rays of the Sun?

(a) 22nd December (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. The axis of the Earth is slightly **tilted**.
2. The Earth takes **24 hours** to complete one rotation.
3. The Earth takes **365¼ days** to complete one revolution.
4. In a leap year, February has **29** days.
5. The **revolution** of the Earth causes seasons.

C. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. The rotation of the Earth causes day and night. : [**T**]
2. Morning is the period of maximum heat. : [**F**]
3. The Earth moves very fast. : [**T**]
4. One 21st June, the Northern Hemisphere gets maximum warmth. : [**T**]
5. On 22nd December, the Tropic of Capricorn gets the direct rays of the Sun. : [**T**]

D. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

1. The imaginary line (e) Axis of the Earth

2. Northern tip of the axis (a) North Pole
3. Southern point (b) South Pole
4. In between day and night (c) Twilight
5. Vernal Equinox (d) Spring

E. Answer these questions:

1. Distinguish between rotation and revolution.

Ans: Difference between rotation and revolution is as follows:

Rotation : Rotation is movement of Earth on its own axis. It takes 24 hours to complete one rotation. It causes day and night. Part of Earth that faces Sun has day and other part has night.

The effect of rotation on Earth is that it causes day and night. Part of Earth that faces Sun has day and other part has night.

Revolution : Revolution is movement of Earth around Sun. It takes 365 days 6 hours to complete one revolution. It causes seasons.

The effect of revolution on Earth is that it causes seasons. Revolution is movement of Earth around Sun. It takes 365 days 6 hours to complete one revolution.

2. What do you mean by the inclination of the Earth's axis?

Ans: The spinning movement of Earth from West to East on its own axis is called Rotation. The Imaginary Line, axis of Earth, is slightly tilted. This tilt of Earth remains fixed even when it revolves round the Sun. This is known as 'Inclination of the Earth's Axis'.

3. What is an orbit?

Ans: The fixed elliptical path along which Earth revolves is called its Orbit.

4. Define equinox and solstice.

Ans: Equinox and Solstice are as follows:

Equinox : On 21st March and September 23rd, direct rays of Sun fall on Equator. At this position, none of 2 poles are tilted towards Sun. Earth has equal days and nights. This is called an 'Equinox'.

21st March is called Spring Or Vernal Equinox. Northern Hemisphere has Spring and Southern Hemisphere has Autumn.

On 23rd September, Northern Hemisphere has Autumn and Southern Hemisphere has Spring. It is called Autumn Equinox.

Solstice : The day when Sun shines vertically overhead either at Tropic of Cancer or Tropic of Capricorn is called Solstice. The duration of day is longest in that hemisphere. Two Solstices are:

Summer Solstice: On 21st June, in Northern Hemisphere, Sun's rays fall directly on Tropic of Cancer. 21st June has longest day and shortest night. But Southern Hemisphere has reverse conditions.

Winter Solstice: On 22nd December, Sun's rays fall vertically at Tropic of Capricorn. Southern Hemisphere gets light and it is summer here with longer days and shorter nights. But reverse happens in Northern Hemisphere.

5. When do the summer and winter solstices occur?

Ans: The summer and winter solstices occur as per the following:

Summer Solstice : On 21st June, Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards Sun. Sun rays fall directly on Tropic of Cancer. So, these areas receive more heat. Sun rays are slanting near polar areas. So, they receive less heat. North Pole is inclined towards Sun and places near Arctic Circle have daylight for 6 months. It is summer in regions north of equator. 21st June has longest day and shortest night. But Southern Hemisphere has reverse conditions having winters.

Winter Solstice : On 22nd December, Tropic of Capricorn receives direct rays of Sun as South Pole tilts towards it. Sun's rays fall vertically at Tropic of Capricorn, a large portion of Southern Hemisphere gets light and it is summer there with longer days and shorter nights. But reverse happens in Northern Hemisphere.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

A. Write a short note on 'Earth Day'.

Ans: The Earth takes about 24 hours to complete one rotation around its axis. The period of rotation is known as Earth Day.

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

6. The Four Domains of The Earth

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. In which continent does India lie?
(a) Asia (✓)
2. The layer below the crust is known as
(a) Mantle (✓)
3. The domain of the earth consisting of solid crust or rock is called.....
(c) Lithosphere (✓)
4. It is most important gas for our survival.
(c) Oxygen (✓)
5. What percent of the earth is covered by water?
(a) 71 percent (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. **Earth** is the only planet where life exists.
2. The **Mantle** is the middle layer of the earth.
3. **Oceans** are huge water bodies separated by continents.
4. The column of air surrounding the earth is called **atmosphere**.
5. **Currents** found in oceans influence the climate of coastal regions and islands.

C. Define the following:

Ans:

1. Lithosphere : The surface of Earth made of solid rock and soil is called Lithosphere. It is also known as Crust. It is thinnest layer of Earth. It is thinner under oceans and thicker under continents. Below Lithosphere or Crust, two more layers Mantle and Core are

there. Mantle is middle layer and is thicker than crust. All natural resources of Earth are found on Lithosphere. There are 7 continents on Earth. They are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.

2. **Hydrosphere** : The sphere of water on Earth is called Hydrosphere. Hydrosphere comprises of water in all forms. As running water in oceans, rivers, lakes, ice in glaciers, underground water and the water vapour in atmosphere. Water is spread over 71% of Earth's surface. This is the reason why Earth is also called 'Watery Planet'. Water on Earth consists of sea water and fresh water. Sea water is salty and found in oceans. There are 4 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Arctic Ocean.
3. **Evaporation** : When sun heats up water, it changes into vapour. Process in which water changes to water vapour on heating is called Evaporation.
4. **Condensation** : When water vapour is cooled, it forms droplets of water. Process in which water vapour changes to water on cooling, it is called Condensation. When water condenses, it forms clouds. Clouds fall as rain. Water also exists in other forms like snow, dew, fog and frost.
5. **Biosphere** : It is narrow zone of contact between land, water and air. Life that is unique to this planet, exists in this zone. There are several species of organisms from microbes and bacteria to huge mammals. All living things are linked to each other and to Biosphere for survival.

D. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

1. Nitrogen (d) 78%

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 2. | Oxygen | (a) | 21% |
| 3. | Marine Life | (e) | Connected to sea life |
| 4. | Asia | (f) | The largest continent |
| 5. | Australia | (f) | Smallest continent |
| 6. | Pacific | (b) | Largest Ocean |
| 7. | Arctic | (c) | Smallest Ocean |

E. Answer these questions:

1. Name the major domains of the earth.

Ans: Names of major domains of earth are:

1. Lithosphere : The surface of Earth made of solid rock and soil is called Lithosphere. It is also known as Crust.
2. Hydrosphere : The sphere of water on Earth is called Hydrosphere. It comprises of water in all forms. As running water in oceans, rivers, lakes, ice in glaciers, underground water and water vapour in atmosphere.
3. Atmosphere : Atmosphere is column of air surrounding earth upto height of 1600 km above earth's surface. Atmosphere is colourless and odourless layer of gases. It is like a shield that protects earth from harmful rays of Sun.
4. Biosphere : It is narrow zone of contact between land, water and air. Life that is unique to this planet, exists in this zone.

2. Describe the structure of the earth.

Ans: The structure of Earth is as follows:

Crust : It is outermost layer of Earth on which we live. Water, air and land are present in this layer. We live on this layer. It is hard and cool.

Mantle : It is second layer of the Earth. It lies below Crust. It is made up of hot molten rocks.

Core : It is Earth's innermost layer. It consists of molten rocks called Mantle.

3. Explain the water cycle.

Ans: Water Cycle is as follows:

- Due to heat of sun, water from oceans, seas, rivers, ponds and lakes changes into water vapour.
- Water vapour rises in air. High up, it cools down and changes into small drops of water. These drops of water form clouds.
- Inside cloud, more water drops join and become large drops. Large drops, on becoming heavier, fall on Earth as rain.
- Rainwater falls into oceans, seas, rivers, ponds and lakes and fills them. This water gets heated again by sun and changes into water vapour.
- This cycle is repeated and is called water cycle.

4. Why is the earth called a watery planet?

Ans: Water is spread over 71% of Earth's surface. The sphere of water on Earth is called Hydrosphere. It comprises of water in all forms. As running water in oceans, rivers, lakes, ice in glaciers, underground water and water vapour in atmosphere. Since water is spread over 71% of Earth's surface, this is the reason why Earth is called 'Watery Planet'. Water on Earth consists of sea water and fresh water. Sea water is salty and found in oceans. There are 4 oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, India and Arctic Ocean.

5. What forms an ecosystem?

Ans: All living beings of an area like plants, animals and other creatures functioning together as a unit with their environment

form an ecosystem. The biosphere makes living on earth possible.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Given below is the structure of the earth. Label it.

Ans:

1. Crust
2. Mantle
3. Outer Core
4. Inner Core

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

A. Label the water cycle shown below.

Ans:

1. Water - Oceans, seas, rivers, ponds, lakes, moisture in air.
2. Evaporation - Due to Sun's heat - water vapour is formed.
3. Condensation - Higher up, it cools down and changes into small drops of water forming clouds. More water drops join and become large drops. Large drops.
4. Rainwater - Becoming heavier, water drops fall on Earth as rain. It fills water in oceans, seas, rivers, ponds, lakes, etc.
5. This water gets heated again by sun and changes into water vapour. This cycle is repeated and is called water cycle.

B. Look at the picture given below and answer the questions that follow?

1. Name any five creatures that lie underwater.

Ans:

1. Fish
2. Dolphin
3. Shark
4. Whale
5. Tortoise
6. Starfish
7. Octopus

2. Ans: Do it yourself.

7. Major Landforms of The Earth

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. It is the highest portion of land.
(c) Mountain (✓)
2. The Andes mountain ranges are located in
(b) South America (✓)
3. A large stretch of high land that is flat on top is called
(b) plateau (✓)
4. The Thar Desert lies in the state of
(b) Rajasthan (✓)
5. In which continent is the Gobi Desert?
(a) Asia (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. **Tibetan plateau** is called the 'Roof of the World'.
2. A plateau is also called a **Tableland**.
3. **Tibetan plateau** is the highest plateau in the world.
4. A flat and low-lying vast expanse of land is called **Plains**.

5. A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called **Island**.

C. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. The Himalayan ranges are located in Asia. : [**T**]
2. The Hwang-Ho Plain is in Egypt. : [**F**]
3. Deserts receive little or no rainfall. : [**T**]
4. The southern part of India is a peninsula. : [**T**]
5. Huge sand hills in desert are called sand dunes. : [**T**]

D. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Sahara Desert | (a) Africa |
| 2. Kalahari Desert | (e) Africa |
| 3. Great Victoria Desert | (d) Australia |
| 4. Patagonian Desert | (b) South America |
| 5. Great Basin Desert | (c) North America |

E. Answer these questions:

1. Name the important mountain ranges of the world.

Ans: The important mountain ranges of the world are:

1. Pamir - Asia
2. Himalayan - Asia
3. Alpine - Europe
4. Rockies - North America
5. Andes - South America

2. Distinguish between old mountains and young mountains.

Ans: Difference between old and young mountains is as follows:

Old mountains : Old Mountains are low in height and have rounded tops. This is because of erosion by wind and water for many years. Examples: Aravali and Appalachian.

Young mountains : Young Mountains are very high and have pointed peaks. Examples: Himalayas - Asia, Alps - Europe, Andes – South America, Rockies – South America.

3. Why are plains densely populated?

Ans: A plain is a relatively flat and low-lying vast expanse of land. While some plains are extremely level, others are rolling or undulating. Most plains are formed by major rivers and their tributaries which have been bringing and depositing silt, stones and sand along their courses for ages. Plains are most suitable landform for human habitation. The plains formed by river deposits are very fertile. This is the reason why they are densely populated.

4. What is an oasis?

Ans: At some place in a desert, the underground water comes to the surface and forms pools. These places bear date-palm, keekar and babul trees. Such a fertile place in a desert is known as an oasis. Most of the inhabitation comes up around such oases. Crops like jowar and bajra are grown around an oasis in Thar Desert in India.

5. Define a peninsula.

Ans: A peninsula is a piece of land jutting into the sea and surrounded by large water-bodies on its three sides. The Indian Peninsula has the Bay of Bengal to its east, the Arabian Sea to its west and the Indian Ocean to its south.

6. How are plains formed?

Ans: A plain is a relatively flat and low-lying vast expanse of land. While some plains are extremely level, others are rolling or

undulating. Most plains are formed by major rivers and their tributaries which have been bringing and depositing silt, stones and sand along their courses for ages. We have large plains in North India, the Great Northern Plain. It is formed by the deposits brought by River Ganga and her tributaries. The Hwang-Ho plains in China and Nile Valley plains in Egypt are also formed by rivers. Plains are most suitable landform for human habitation. The plains formed by river deposits are very fertile. This is the reason why they are densely populated.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

Ans: Do it yourself.

8. All About Maps

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

- This map depicts physical features such as mountains, rivers, plateaus, etc.
(b) Physical map (✓)
- An Atlas is a book of
(a) maps (✓)
- Which of the following are shown by green colour in a map?
(c) Plains (✓)
- Which map helps to know the location of your city?
(b) Political map (✓)

5. The distance between two cities P and Q is 1200 km, but on a map the distance is reduced to 12 cm. What is the scale of the map?
(a) 1 cm : 100 km (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. The study of maps is called **Cartography**.
2. **Legend** is the key that unlocks the meanings of all the colours on a map.
3. A map without a scale is called **sketch**.
4. **Brown** colour shows mountains and highlands in a map.
5. There are **four** main directions.

C. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. A map shows more information than the globe. : [**T**]
2. The scale is often mentioned in a corner of the map. : [**T**]
3. All maps are drawn to scale in a different way. : [**T**]
4. There are eight sub-directions. : [**F**]
5. A metalled road is represented by three straight lines. : [**F**]

D. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1. Green | (f) Plains |
| 2. Yellow | (b) Plateaus |
| 3. Blue | (e) Water bodies |
| 4. Brown | (d) Mountains |

5. Top of a map (a) North
6. Bottom of a map (c) South

E. Answer these questions:

1. What is a map?

Ans: A map represents world or a part of it on a flat surface such as paper as per our convenience. A map provides us information about places on the surface of the Earth in greater detail than a Globe. A book of maps is called an Atlas. It can be folded and carried more conveniently anywhere. Maps can show various information such as: mountain ranges, hills, plateaus, plains, rivers, valleys, etc. Map also shows crops, industries, forests, grasslands, etc. Maps can be prepared of varying sizes as per our need.

2. How is a map useful?

Ans: A map is useful in the following ways:

- (i) Map can be drawn on a paper to show entire world or part of it.
- (ii) It can be folded and carried more conveniently anywhere.
- (iii) Map can show various information such as mountain ranges, hills, plateaus, plains, rivers, valleys, etc.
- (iv) Map also shows crops, industries, forests, grasslands, etc.
- (v) Maps can be prepared of varying sizes as per our need.

3. Distinguish between physical, political and thematic maps.

Ans: Difference between physical, political and thematic maps is as follows:

Physical Maps : Maps showing natural features of the Earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans, etc. are physical or relief maps.

Political Maps : Maps showing cities, towns and villages and different countries and states of world with their boundaries are called Political Maps.

Thematic Maps : Maps focusing on specific information like roadmaps, rainfall maps, maps showing distribution of forests, industries, etc. are known as Thematic Maps.

Suitable titles are given on the basis of the information provided.

4. What is a scale?

Ans: Maps are drawn to reduced scales. Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the Map. Scale is very important. If scale is known, it is easy to calculate the distance between any two places on a Map.

5. What is the legend?

Ans: Apart from the map, we can see an information box. This information box is the Legend. Legend is the key that unlocks the meanings of all the colours on a map. Dark green is used to represent low land that is almost at the same level as the sea level. This land is 0 to 150 metres in height. Brown represents high mountains and Mauve shows even higher mountains that are always snow-covered. Light Blue depicts the part of the sea that is less deep. This is near the land.

6. How are signs and symbols of maps helpful in reading a map?

Ans: Maps have different types of signs and symbols. These are special signs and symbols that have a meaning. The meaning for each symbol is given in the legend which helps to understand the maps. Some of the signs and symbols shown on the map are: International boundary, State boundary, Metalled Road, Un-metalled Road, Bridge, Railway Line, Dam, Well and Tank, Stream, Forest, Capital City, Temple, Church, Mosque, Post Office, Police Station, Rest House, etc.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

9. Indian States

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. Which is the smallest state in India?
(a) Goa (✓)
2. The capital of India is.....
(c) New Delhi (✓)
3. Which is the smallest Union Territory?
(b) Lakshadweep (✓)
4. This state has the largest population in India.
(a) Uttar Pradesh (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. The largest Union Territory is **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**.
2. The population of India is **over 125 crores**.
3. India became independent on **15th August, 1947**.
4. The **State Government** looks after the safety and welfare of the people.
5. **Union Territories** are directly under the control of the Central Government.

C. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. New Delhi became the capital of India in 1911. : [**T**]
2. Sikkim is the smallest state. : [**F**]
3. India has 28 states. : [**F**]
4. Each state has its own capital. : [**T**]
5. Sikkim has the lowest population in India. : [**T**]

D. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Maharashtra | (e) Mumbai |
| 2. Goa | (c) Panaji |
| 3. West Bengal | (d) Kolkata |
| 4. Bihar | (b) Patna |
| 5. Telangana | (a) Hyderabad |

E. Answer these questions:

1. Name the largest democratic country in the world.

Ans: India is the largest democratic country in the world.

2. Why is the Government formed at two levels?

Ans: India is a very big country. The population of India is over 125 crores. It is not possible for a single government to govern such a big country. For this purpose, governments have been formed at two levels.

3. What is the Central Government?

Ans: The government that works at the central level is known as the Central Government. All the offices of Central Government are

located in New Delhi, the capital of India. The President, Prime Minister, other ministers and senior officers of the Central Government live in Delhi.

4. What is the State Government?

Ans: The government that works at the state level is called State Government. Each state has its own capital. Each state has a governor. Chief Minister, other ministers and senior government officers.

5. How many states and union territories does India have?

Ans: India has 29 states and 7 union territories.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Find out and write the following.

Ans:

1. Name of your state/union territory : New Delhi
2. The Chief Minister of your state/union territory : Arvind Kejriwal
3. The Governor of your state/union territory : Anil Baisal

B. Make a list of all the states and union territories along with their capitals on a chart paper.

Ans:

S. No.	States	Capital
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Amrawati
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3.	Assam	Dispur
4.	Bihar	Patna
5.	Chhatisgarh	Raipur
6.	Goa	Panaji
7.	Gujarat	Gandhi Nagar
8.	Haryana	Chandigarh

9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12.	Karnataka	Bengaluru
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
14.	Maharashtra	Mumbai
15.	Manipur	Imphal
16.	Meghalaya	Shillong
17.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
18.	Mizoram	Aiwawl
19.	Nagaland	Kohima
20.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
21.	Punjab	Chandigarh
22.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
23.	Sikkim	Gangtok
24.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
25.	Telangana	Hyderabad
26.	Tripura	Agartala
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
28.	West Bengal	Kolkata
29.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun

S. No.	Union Territories	Capital
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
3.	Dadra and Nagar	Silvassa

	Haveli	
4.	Daman and Diu	Daman
5.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
6.	Delhi (National Capital Territory of Delhi)	New Delhi
7.	Puducherry	Puducherry

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

Ans: Do it yourself.

10. Indian Agriculture

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

- This season starts at the onset of the monsoon.
(b) Kharif (✓)
- It is not a Rabi crop.
(a) Maize (✓)
-is also called the golden fibre.
(b) Jute (✓)
-is the chief producer of spices in India.
(b) Kerala (✓)
- It is the most popular beverage in India.
(a) Tea (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

- Rabi season starts in the month of **October**.

2. **Cotton** and **Jute** are important fibre crops.
3. **Cotton** is known as the king of fibres.
4. **Oilseeds** are main sources of cooking oil.
5. **Mango** is called the king of fruits.

C. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. Wheat is sown in summer. : [**F**]
2. India is the largest producer of jute in the world. : [**T**]
3. Rice, Millets, Jute, Maize and Cotton are Rabi Crops. : [**F**]
4. Tea is mainly grown in Haryana. : [**F**]
5. Sugar is made from sugarcane. : [**T**]

D. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Spice | (a) Kerala |
| 2. Rice | (b) Kharif |
| 3. Tea | (d) Assam |
| 4. Coffee | (c) Karnataka |
| 5. Cotton | (e) Maharashtra |

E. Answer these questions:

1. What is Green Revolution?

Ans: Due to use of new scientific techniques, better means of irrigation, improved variety of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides there was phenomenal increase in agricultural production,

especially wheat production. Between the period 1967 to 1983, food production increased three times. This period was known as Green Revolution.

2. Differentiate between Kharif crops and Rabi crops.

Ans: Difference between Kharif and Rabi crops is as follows:

Rabi Crops : These crops are grown in winter season. They are harvested in March. Wheat, Gram, Barley, Oilseeds like Mustard, Radish, Peas are some of Rabi crops.

Kharif Crops : These crops are grown in summer season. They are harvested at the end of monsoon season. Rice, Millets, Jute, Maize, Cotton, Pumpkin, Brinjal, Bajra are some of Kharif crops.

3. What are cash crops? Give examples.

Ans: Cash Crops are grown to sell them in the market and earn money. Sugarcane, jute, oilseeds, cotton, rubber, tea, coffee, coconut and spices are main cash crops.

4. Explain the climatic conditions required for the growth of cotton.

Ans: Cotton requires moderate rainfall and warm temperature to grow. Cotton grows well in black soil. Gujarat and Maharashtra produce good cotton crop. Cotton is known as 'King of Fibres'.

5. Define horticulture.

Ans: Our country is a great producer of fruits. It ranks second in the world after Brazil in fruit production. The practice of growing flowers, fruits and vegetables is known as horticulture. Mango, king of fruits, is a delicacy of India. It is widely grown.

Let's Do and Learn

Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

Ans: Do it yourself.

11. Indian Cities

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. Delhi is situated on the bank of the river.....
(b) Yamuna (✓)
2. Pandavas named Delhi as
(b) Indraprastha (✓)
3. The earlier name of Mumbai was
(c) Bombay (✓)
4. The film industry of Mumbai is called
(b) Bollywood (✓)
5. The earlier name of Chennai is
(c) Madras (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. **New Delhi** is the capital of India.
2. The Prime Minister hoists the National Flag at **Red Fort**.
3. **The Elephanta CAves** are about ten kilometers away from Gateway of India.
4. Chennai is the capital of **Tamil Nadu**.
5. Public services are looked after by **Municipalities**.

C. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. Shahjahan named Delhi as Shahjahanabad. : [T]
2. The samadhi of Gandhiji is at Raj Ghat. : [T]
3. The Gateway of India is a famous tourist spot in Kolkata. : [F]
4. The main language of Kolkata is Tamil. : [F]
5. Chennai gets rainfall in June and July. : [F]
6. Kolkata has an international airport. : [T]

D. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Rashtrapati Bhawan | (c) Mughal Garden |
| 2. Qutub Minar | (d) Delhi |
| 3. Popular snacks of Mumbai | (b) Pani Puri and Bhel Puri |
| 4. Famous beaches of Mumbai | (a) Juhu and Chaupati |
| 5. Marine Drive | (e) Queen's Necklace |

E. Answer these questions:

1. Write the official name of Delhi.

Ans: The official name of Delhi is National Capital Territory of Delhi.

2. Name some tourist spots in Delhi.

Ans: Some tourist spots in Delhi are:

1. Mughal Garden
2. Rashtrapati Bhawan
3. Parliament House
4. Red Fort
5. Jantar Mantar

6. Qutub Minar
7. Lodi Gardens
8. India Gate
9. Raj Ghat
10. Shanker's International Doll Museum
11. Zoo
12. Dilli Haat
13. Humayun's Tomb
14. Jama Masjid

3. Name the famous industries of Mumbai.

Ans: The famous industries of Mumbai are:

1. Cloth Mills and Industries
2. Oil Mills and Industries
3. Chemical Industries
4. Medicines
5. Electronic Goods
6. Sugar Industries
7. Textile Industries
8. Bollywood

4. Describe the climate of Mumbai.

Ans: The city of Mumbai lies on the western coast of India. It faces the Arabian Sea. Therefore, the climate of Mumbai is neither too hot nor too cold. It gets heavy rain during the monsoon. It is not very cold during winter.

5. Write names of any four tourist spots in Kolkata.

Ans: Four tourist spots in Kolkata are:

1. Alipur Zoo
2. Rabindra Sarovar
3. Belur Math
4. Science City
5. Victoria Memorial
6. Fort William

6. Describe the climate of Chennai.

Ans: Since Chennai is situated along the south-eastern coast of India facing the Bay of Bengal, the climate of Chennai is warm all over the year. There is no distinct winter season. The cool

breeze of the sea is pleasant here. And most of the rainfall is in the months of December to February.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Find out and write the names of the following:

Ans:

1. Chief Minister of Delhi : Arvind Kejriwal
2. Governor of Delhi : Anil Baisal
3. Famous festival of Mumbai : Ganesh Chaturthi
4. Famous festival of Kolkata : Durga Puja

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

12. The Northern Mountains of India

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. Mount Everest is located in
(a) Nepal (✓)
2. Himalayas have mountains that lie parallel to each other.
(b) three (✓)
3. The Himachal ranges have pine andtrees.
(c) Deodar (✓)
4.is the lowest mountain ranges.
(b) Shivalik (✓)

5. The Mussoorie is located in
(a) Uttarakhand (✓)
6. The popular hill station Darjeeling is located in
(c) West Bengal (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. **Himalayas** and **Karakoram** mountain ranges are in Northern part of India.
2. **Bachhendri Pal** was the first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest.
3. **Kanchenjunga** and **Annapurna** are highest peaks in the Himadri ranges.
4. The average height of the Shivalik ranges is about **1500 metres**.
5. Small pots with burning coal are known as **Kangris**.
6. People live in **Silt** houses to get protected from snakes and rains.

C. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. The high peaks remain covered with snow all over the year. : [**T**]
2. The Shivalik is the Southern-most range of the Himalaya. : [**T**]
3. Srinagar is the capital of Kashmir in winters. : [**F**]
4. The tribes of Shillong are Garo, Khasi and Jantia. : [**T**]
5. Manipur has different designs of shawl for each of its tribes. : [**F**]

D. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. House boats and Shikaras | (b) Dal and Wular |
| 2. Kullu and Manali | (c) Himachal Pradesh |
| 3. Darjeeling | (d) West Bengal |
| 4. Manipur | (a) Imphal |

E. Answer these questions:

1. Name the two persons who climbed Mount Everest for the first time.
Ans: The two persons who climbed Mount Everest for the first time are:

 1. Tenjing Norgay
 2. Edmund Hillary
2. Name the rivers that originate from the northern glaciers.
Ans: The rivers that originate from the northern glacier are:

 1. Ganga River
 2. Yamuna River
 3. Indus River River
 4. Brahmaputra
3. Name the hill stations of Himachal Pradesh.
Ans: The hill stations of Himachal Pradesh are:

 1. Shimla
 2. Dalhousie
 3. Kullu
 4. Manali
4. Describe the Purvanchal ranges.
Ans: The Purvanchal ranges are not very high. They are located in the North-east and covered with thick jungles. They have fast running streams and dense forests. Some of the hills in this range are Garo Khasi, Naintiya, Naga, Mizo and Patkai Hills.
5. What is the occupation of Kashmiris?
Ans: The people in Kashmir work in fields during the summer season. As it is very cold in winters, they make wooden

handicrafts and paper mache at home. The carpets and shawls of Kashmir are very famous.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: Do it yourself.

Worksheet

Ans: Do it yourself.

13. The Northern Plains of India

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. The very fertileis called Alluvium.
(b) silt (✓)
2.has a major part of the Satluj River and its basin.
(c) Punjab and Haryana (✓)
3. The main tributary of the Ganga is
(a) Yamuna (✓)
4. Hosiery garments ofis so famous.
(b) Ludhiana (✓)
5.is the land of Gautama Buddha and Lord Mahivira.
(c) Bihar (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. The Northern Plains are **flat** and levelled.

2. A major part of the Ganga River basin lies in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
3. Padma is called Hugli in India.
4. In Tibet, Brahmaputra is known as Tsangpo.
5. The farmers of Punjab use modern means for farming such as tractors and harvesters.
6. The land of Assam is fertile due to the river Brahmaputra.

C. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. The Northern Plains extend from Punjab and Assam. : [T]
2. Satluj River originates from the Gangotri Glacier. : [F]
3. Punjab has rivers like Satluj, Beas and Ravi. : [T]
4. In Delhi, people speak only English. : [F]
5. The main language of West Bengal is 'Bangla'. : [T]

D. Name these:

Ans:

1. A place where both Ganga and Yamuna join each other. : Sangam
2. Famous dances of Punjab. : Bhangra, Giddha
3. The other occupation of Haryana. : Farming, Cattle Rearing
4. Main festival of West Bengal. : Durga Puja
5. The largest city of Assam. : Guwahati

E. Answer these questions:

1. How are the plains formed?

Ans: A plain is a relatively flat and low-lying vast expanse of land. The Plains have been formed by the deposition of salt, sand and pieces of rocks along the river banks. While some plains are extremely level, others are rolling or undulating. Most plains are formed by major rivers and their tributaries which have been bringing and depositing silt, stones and sand along their courses for ages. Plains are most suitable landform for human habitation. The plains formed by river deposits are very fertile. This is the reason why they are densely populated.

2. Define "Basin".

Ans: A land which is watered by rivers and its tributaries is called its Basin. The River Ganga and its tributaries, Satluj and Brahmaputra are the three river basins of Northern Plains.

3. Write the names of the tributaries of the River Ganga.

Ans: The names of the tributaries of the River Ganga are:

1. Yamuna River
2. Gomti River
3. Ghaghra River
4. Gandak River
5. Kosi River
6. Chambal River
7. Son River
8. Betwa River

4. How is a delta formed? Name the largest delta of the world.

Ans: A triangular piece of land near the mouth of a river is called Delta. At the mouth of the Bay of Bengal, the Ganga along with the Brahmaputra forms the world's largest delta, the Sundarban Delta.

5. Write the main languages and industries of Bihar.

Ans: The main languages and industries of Bihar are as follows:

Languages : Hindi
Bhojpuri
Maithili
Urdu

Industries : Oil Refinery
Fertilizers
Textiles
Food Processing

Let's Do and Learn

- A. Ans: Do it yourself.
B. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: Do it yourself.

Worksheet

Ans: Do it yourself.

14. The Great Indian Desert

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

- The Indian Desert extends from the Rann of Katch to the border of
(c) Haryana (✓)
- People live near the
(a) Oases (✓)
- Only plants likecan be grown in deserts.
(c) Cactus (✓)
- The main occupation of the people in deserts is
(b) animal rearing (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

- The Great Indian Desert is also known as **Thar Desert**.
- Small hills of sand are called **Dunes**.

3. People grow crops like **Jowar**, **Bajra** and **Wheat**.
4. **Camel** is known as the Ship of the Desert.
5. The **Forts** and **Palaces** built by Rajput kings add beauty in the region.

C. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. The Great Indian Desert has a lot of streams. : [**F**]
2. The land around the oases is fertile. : [**T**]
3. The life in deserts is easy. : [**F**]
4. Ajmer is the capital of Rajasthan. : [**F**]

D. Name these:

Ans:

1. Animals used for rearing in desert. : Camels, Goats, Sheep, Cattle
2. Dresses of men and women in desert. : Colourful dresses, Dhoti-Kurta, Turban, Ghagra-Choli, Odhni
3. Main festivals of Rajasthan. : Teej, Holi, Diwali, Dussehra, Gangaur and Eid.

E. Answer these questions:

1. Describe the location of the Indian Desert.

Ans: The region having deserts towards the west of Aravalli Hills in Rajasthan is called Great Indian Desert or Thar Desert. It is located in the west of the Northern Plains of India. It extends from Rann of Katch in Gujarat to the borders of Haryana.

2. What is a sand storm?

Ans: Small hills of sand are called Sand Dunes. The dry and hot winds carry lots of sand with them. The winds change the position of sand dunes. These winds are called Sand Storm.

3. What steps have been taken by the Government to solve the problem of water in deserts?

Ans: Since there is always a shortage of water in deserts, the Government is trying to solve this problem. The Rajasthan Canal or Indira Gandhi anal has been built to bring water from Satluj River. As a result of this, farmers an now grow different kinds of crops like Jowar, Bajra and Wheat.

4. Who are Banjaras?

Ans: People lead a very hard life in deserts. Their main occupation is animal rearing. Animals such as goats, sheep, cattle and camels are reared. People have to move from one place to another in search of food. Such people are called Nomads or Banjaras. Their caravan is called 'Tanda'. They lived on milk and other products. They also exchange wool, ghee, etc. for grain, cloth, utensils, etc.

5. Describe the types of houses found in desert.

Ans: The houses in deserts have small windows, flat roofs and thick walls. Houses have underground water tanks to store water.

6. How is the camel useful for desert people?

Ans: Camel is known as the Ship of Desert. It is a very useful animal in deserts. People use camels for travelling and pulling carts. It provides milk, hair to make clothes and skin to make tents. It is also useful for ploughing fields and drawing water from wells.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

C. Read the clues and write its name.

Ans:

1. It is called the ship of the desert. : Camel

2. Small hills of sand. : Dunes
3. The other name of the Indira Gandhi Canal. : Rajasthan Canal
4. The place where Lake Palace is situated. : Udaipur

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

Ans: Do it yourself.

15. The Peninsular Plateaus of India

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. The Peninsular Plateaus are roughlyin shape.
(a) triangular (✓)
2. Chambal, Betwa and Son join the Yamuna and Ganga rivers in the
(c) Eastern Ghats (✓)
3. The longest river in the Deccan Plateau is
(c) Godavari (✓)
4. Raipur is the capital of
(c) Chhatisgarh (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. The highest waterfall in India is **Jog Falls**.
2. The North-west regions have **Aravalli Hills** and north east regions have **Rajmahal Hills**.
3. The plateau region is divided into two parts by the **Narmada River**.

4. The Malwa plateau lies between the Aravalli range and the **Vindhya Range**.
5. The Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats meet each other at **Nilgiri** hills.
6. The rivers that flow through Western Ghats are Krishna, Godavari, **Kaveri** and **Mahanadi**.

C. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. Madhya Pradesh is the largest state in India. : [**F**]
2. Bhilai Steel Plant is situated in Odisha. : [**F**]
3. There is an iron and steel plant in Rourkela. : [**T**]
4. Maharashtra's soil is made up of lava rocks. : [**T**]
5. The Bidri work on brass silver and copper is famous in Andhra Pradesh. : [**T**]
6. Kanchipuram sarees are famous in Tamil Nadu. : [**T**]

D. Name these:

1. National Parks for tigers in Madhya Pradesh.

Ans:

Kanha National Park
Bandhavgarh National Park

2. Main crops of Chhatisgarh.

Ans:

Kanha National Park
Bandhavgarh National Park

3. Garden City of India.

Ans:

Bengaluru

4. Famous dance form of Tamil Nadu. :

Ans:

Bharatnatyam Dance

5. Rivers that flow in Karnataka. :

Ans:

Kaveri River

Tungabhadra River

Krishna River

E. Answer these questions:

1. Write the distance of area covered by the Peninsular Plateaus in all directions.

Ans: Distance covered by Peninsular Plateaus is as follows:

(i) North to South : 1600 km

(ii) East to West : 1400 km

The Peninsular Plateaus are surrounded by mountains on all sides.

2. Write the minerals found in Chhota Nagpur Plateau.

Ans: The minerals found in Chhota Nagpur Plateau are:

1. Coal

2. Iron

3. Manganese

4. Bauxite

5. Mica

3. Where are the Deccan Plateaus situated?

Ans: The Deccan Plateaus are situated in the South of Satpura Range. It extends from Central Highlands in North to Southern Tip of Indian Peninsula. There are following two continuous mountain ranges:

(i) Western Ghats towards the West.

(ii) Eastern Ghats towards the East.

At Nilgiri Hills both these ghats meet each other.

4. Write the names of mines and famous dresses of Karnataka.

Ans: Names of mines and dresses of Karnataka are as follows:

Mines : Kolar Gold Mines

Kudremukh Iron Ore Mines

Dresses : Men – Lungi and shirt
Women – Blouse and Silk Sari

5. Write any three tourist spots of Andhra Pradesh.

Ans: Three tourist spots of Andhra Pradesh are as follows:

1. Charminar
2. Hussain Sagar Lake
3. Salarjung Museum
4. Golkonda Fort
5. White Temple
6. Buddha's Statue

6. Write the name of famous dance and music of Tamil Nadu.

Ans: The name of famous dance and music of Tamil Nadu are as follows:

Dance : Bharatnatyam Dance
Kudremukh Iron Ore Mines

Music : Carnatic Music

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

Ans: Do it yourself.

16. Major Rivers of India

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. It is the third largest river in the world.
(a) Ganga (✓)
2. It is the fifth longest river in the Indian subcontinent.
(c) Narmada (✓)
3. Srisaïlam Dam has been constructed on this river.
(a) Krishna (✓)
4. Guwahati is situated on the banks of this river.
(b) Brahmaputra (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. The Taj Mahal is situated on the banks of the river **Yamuna**.
2. The Ganga originates from **Gangotri in Himalayas**.
3. The total length of the river Yamuna is **1376 km**.
4. Narmada River originates from **Narmada Kund, Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh**.
5. River Kaveri originates in **Brahmagiri Hills in Kodagu**.
6. The length of river Kaveri is approximately **760 km**.

C. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. Hirakud Dam is constructed on Mahanadi River. : [**T**]
2. Narmada River merges into Arabian Sea. : [**T**]
3. The first hydroelectric plant was built in the Kaveri River. : [**T**]
4. Two dams have been constructed on Krishna River. : [**T**]
5. Krishna River does not flow through the State of Maharashtra. : [**F**]

D. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Sorrow of Odisha | (d) Mahanadi |
| 2. Life-line of Madhya Pradesh | (a) Narmada |
| 3. World's largest delta. | (e) Sundarban |
| 4. Angsy Glacier | (b) Brahmaputra |
| 5. Oldest River in India. | (c) Krishna |

E. Answer these questions:

1. What is a river?

Ans: River is a natural stream of water and moves in one general direction. It flows towards a sea, lake, etc. Rivers flow from a higher point to a lower point and it also collects water from some other streams many times. The characteristics of rivers are dependent on climate. Perennial rivers have a continuous flow of water throughout the year. Non-perennial rivers have no flow of water for at least a part of year. Most rivers originating from Himalayas are perennial rivers. Almost all rivers of southern India are non-perennial.

2. Differentiate between perennial and non-perennial rivers.

Ans: Difference between perennial and non-perennial rivers are as follows:

Perennial River : Perennial Rivers have a continuous flow of water throughout the year. Most rivers originating from Himalayas are perennial rivers.

Non-perennial River : Non-perennial Rivers have no flow of water for at least a part of year.

Almost all rivers of southern India are non-perennial.

3. Name the tributaries of the River Yamuna.

Ans: The tributaries of the River Yamuna are:

1. Chambal River
2. Betwa River
3. Tons River
4. Hindon River

4. Write a short note on the River Indus.

Ans: Indus River is historically famous in Asia. It originates from Tibetan Plateau and then flows through the Laddakh. It then enters Pakistan and finally pours into Arabian Sea after travelling a distance of 3180 km. Besides India, Indus River also passes through China and Pakistan.

5. Where does the River Krishna originate from?

Ans: River Krishna originates in Western Ghats near Mahabaleshwar at an elevation of about 1300 metres, in the state of Maharashtra. Krishna River is around 1290 km in length. It flows through states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh before merging into Bay of Bengal at Hamasaladeevi in Andhra Pradesh.

6. Name the cities situated on the bank of Mahanadi River.

Ans: The cities situated on the bank of Mahanadi River are:

1. Cuttack
2. Sonapur
3. Sambalpur

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

A. Name the cities situated on the banks of these rivers.

Ans:

1. River Ganga:
 - (i) Patliputra
 - (ii) Kashi
 - (iii) Allahabad
 - (iv) Varanasi
 - (v) Kolkata

2. River Yamuna:
 - (i) Delhi
 - (ii) Yamuna Nagar
 - (iii) Agra
 - (iv) Mathura
 - (v) Allahabad

3. River Kaveri
 - (i) Trichy
 - (ii) Thanjavur
 - (iii) Srirangapatnam

4. River Krishna:
 - (i) Vijayawada
 - (ii) Sangli
 - (iii)

5. River Brahmaputra:
 - (i) Guwahati
 - (ii) Dibrugarh
 - (iii) Tejpur

6. River Narmada:
 - (i) Jabalpur
 - (ii) Vadodara
 - (iii) Harda
 - (iv) Hoshangabad
 - (v) Omkareshwar
 - (vi) Dewas
 - (vii) Mandla

17. Unity in Diversity

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. The phrase 'unity is diversity' was coined by
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru (✓)
2. The people of Odisha speak.....
(a) Oriya (✓)
3. This language is acknowledged as the language of literature.....
(b) Sanskrit (✓)
4. In North India, most people speak inlanguage.
(a) Hindi (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. India is a land of 'Unity in Diversity'.
2. It is the spirit of unity that binds us together.
3. Saree is a popular dress of Indian women.
4. Different areas or states are united as a single nation.
5. English is one of the most popular inter-languages among the educated class.
6. Indians wear both traditional and western attire as well.

C. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. More than two hundred languages are present in our country.

: [T]

2. Our differences do not need to keep us apart. : [T]
3. We are all equal to each other. : [T]
4. We do not have equal rights. : [T]
5. India is a place of reunion of many religions. : [T]

D. Name these:

Ans:

1. Different religions in India : Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism
2. North Indian food : Rice, Chapati, Dal, Puri
3. South Indian Food : Upma, Dosa, Idli
4. Dravidian languages : Tamil Malayalam, Telugu, Kannada

E. Answer these questions:

1. What do you mean by 'unity in diversity'?

Ans: 'Unity in Diversity' is the core philosophy of Indian culture. There is a deep fundamental unity which keeps us united as a nation. Throughout long course of our history, Indian culture has preserved our identity as one nation. There is an undercurrent of unity, a feeling that India is one unit, from Himalayas to Kanyakumari in South. Common system of administration, common judicial system, development of a nation-wide network of transport and communications unites India and promotes harmony among its people.

2. Name the staple food of India.

Ans: Staple food of India are:

1. Wheat
 2. Rice
 3. Pulses
 4. Bengal Gram
3. Write a few lines about the dress 'Dhoti-Kurta'.

Ans: Dhoti is a piece of cloth that is draped and tied by men around their waist. Dhoti is also known as Duti or Laacha.

Kurta is one of the famous ethnic wear of men in India. Now-a-days, it is generally worn by the people during festive occasions.

4. Name the National Festivals of our country.

Ans: The National Festivals of our country are:

1. Independence Day - 15th August
2. Republic Day - 26th January
3. Gandhi Jayanti - 2nd October

5. How do national festivals display unity?

Ans: We all celebrate our national festivals like Independence Day on 15th August, Republic Day on 26th January and Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October with a sense of unity. These festivals are widely celebrated at schools colleges, universities, offices and societies across all states of India. Every Indian watches National Flag hoisting ceremony at Red Fort and listens to the speech of Prime Minister. The unity or oneness that we show during these national festivals displays indivisible character of India.

6. How can you say that India is land of 'unity in diversity'?

Ans: India is a large country and different regions observe variations in climate. The language of one state is quite different from another. People wear different garments. They celebrate different festivals and perform varied religious rites. People belonging to diverse cultures belong to different religious faiths. In spite of these diversities, Indians feel a sense of unity and oneness among them. Therefore, we display that India is a land of Unity in Diversity.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Make a list of the 22 major languages recognized by the Indian constitution.

Ans: List of 22 major languages recognized by Constitution of India is as follows:

1. Assamese
2. Bengali
3. Bodo
4. Dogri
5. Gujarati
6. Hindi
7. Kannada
8. Kashmiri
9. Konkani
10. Maithili
11. Malayalam
12. Manipuri
13. Marathi
14. Nepali
15. Odiya
16. Punjabi
17. Sanskrit
18. Santhali
19. Sindhi
20. Tamil
21. Telugu
22. Urdu

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

18. Environmental Pollution

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. The smoke from vehicles causes pollution.
(b) air (✓)
2. Polluted water causes diseases like
(c) both (✓)

3. Unwanted and undesirable sound causes.....
(a) noise pollution (✓)
4. Which of these is not a biodegradable waste?
(c) Rubber (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. Mixing of harmful substances with water is called **water pollution**.
2. Animal waste too pollutes **land**.
3. Noise pollution is dependent on the **loudness** and **frequency** of sound.
4. **Non-biodegradable** waste never rots and remains in the soil for a very long time.
5. Use cloth napkins instead of **paper napkins**.
6. **Reuse** means to use something again.

C. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. Agricultural waste includes only parts of plants. : [**F**]
2. Mixing of harmful substances with soil is called land pollution. : [**T**]
3. When the sound exceeds its limits, it becomes fatal for humans and organisms. : [**T**]
4. Plastic is a non-biodegradable waste. : [**T**]
5. We must avoid the use of plastic bags. : [**T**]

D. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

1. Carbon Dioxide and Methane (e) Air pollution
2. Drains (a) Water pollution
3. Chemicals used to destroy weeds (b) Land pollution
4. Loud sound (c) Noise pollution
5. CNG and LPG (d) Non-polluting fuels

E. Answer these questions:

1. What is pollution?
Ans: Pollution is the contamination or dirtying of the environment by the discharge of pollutant substances into air, water or soil. By damaging the environment, we are destroying our own future.
2. How are human beings responsible for different kinds of pollution?
Ans: More and more trees are being cut down to make land available for houses. New factories are being set up to meet the various demands of human beings. The number of vehicles running on road too is increasing continuously. The amount of smoke produced is also increasing and purity of air, water and land is getting affected. In other words, air, water and land are getting polluted. Therefore, human beings are responsible for different kinds of pollution.
3. What are pollutants?
Ans: The harmful substances which pollute air, water and land are called pollutants. The presence of harmful substances in air, water and land is called pollution.
4. How is land pollution caused?
Ans: Mixing of harmful substances with soil is called land pollution. It is caused by domestic, industrial, factory and agricultural waste. Agricultural waste includes parts of plants and chemicals used to destroy weeds and pests. Animal waste too pollutes land.
5. What are various effects of noise pollution?
Ans: The effects of noise pollution are as follows:

1. Noise pollution affects the human mind and body negatively.
2. Noise pollution causes several ailments.
3. Noise pollution deteriorates the quality of human life.
4. Noise pollution makes lives of children, aged and sick people miserable.

6. Differentiate between biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes.

Ans: Difference between biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes is as follows:

Biodegradable Waste: These waste materials rot easily and mix with soil. Micro-organisms such as bacteria, fungi and earthworms help to decompose such waste. Examples:

- (i) Leftover food
- (ii) Fruit vegetable peels
- (iii) Paper and leaves

Non-Biodegradable Waste: These waste materials do not rot easily. They do not mix with soil and remain in environment for a long time. They take thousands of years to decompose. Until then they choke drains, clog land and water bodies and pollute our surroundings. Animals feeding on plastic can choke and die.

Examples:

- (i) Plastic goods
- (ii) Synthetic items
- (iii) Aluminium cans
- (iv) Silver Foils

7. Describe the 3 R's.

Ans: The three R's are: Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

Reduce : We should reduce our need. We should not buy things we don't need. We should not accumulate more things than needed.

Reuse : We should buy things that can be used again and again. Avoid disposable things that have to be thrown away after every use.

Recycle : Recycling is converting waste into reusable material. Wastes like old newspapers, empty glass bottles, plastics and tins can be recycled and turned into new products.

8. Mention a few ways to prevent pollution.

Ans: A few ways to prevent pollution are as follows:

1. Dump decomposable waste in pits where it can be changed into manure or compost.
2. Avoid use of plastic bags as they block drains. Whenever there is standing water, mosquitoes lay eggs. These spread diseases.
3. Treatment of dirty water with chemicals to make it less harmful.
4. Fitting of tall chimneys with filters in factories and industries to release smoke and gases very high away from populated places.
5. Checking vehicles causing air pollution.
6. Using CNG or LPG kits as they are non-polluting fuels.
7. Regular pollution checks of vehicles help prevent air pollution.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

A. Look at these pictures and answer the questions that follow:

Ans:

1. What are the effects of this oil leak in the ocean on the ocean creatures? Give reasons.

Ans: Oil leak in the ocean affects the lives of oceanic creatures to a great extent. Oil leak becomes quite toxic for them and it causes a great danger to their lives.

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

C. Ans: Do it yourself.

Info Zone

Here are pictures of some great Indians who worked hard and made many sacrifices for our country. They are the builders of modern India. Identify and name them.

Ans:

- 1st Picture : Mahatma Gandhi
- 2nd Picture : Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- 3rd Picture : Shaheed Bhagat Singh
- 4th Picture : Lala Lajpat Rai
- 5th Picture : Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- 6th Picture : Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
- 7th Picture : Lal Bahadur Shastri
- 8th Picture : Smt. Indira Gandhi

Green Page

Cross out (X) the things that can harm the environment and tick (✓) the ones that will improve our environment.

Ans:

- 1st Picture : Paper Bag (✓)
- 2nd Picture : Manure (✓)

- 3rd Picture : Plastic Bottle (X)
- 4th Picture : Polythene (X)
- 5th Picture : Tree (✓)
- 6th Picture : Electronic Waste (X)
- 7th Picture : Panda (✓)
- 8th Picture : Plastic Waste (X)