

Pathfinder Social Studies

Book - 4

Chapter 1 : Our Motherland

Intext Assessment:

1. Himachal Pradesh
2. Rajasthan
3. Varanasi

Practise These

- A. 1. 28, 2.five.
- B. 1. India is situated in the southern central part of Asia.
2. The neighbouring countries of India are Pakistan to West, China, Nepal and Bhutan to the north and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east. Sri Lanka and Maldives lie to the south.
3. In shape India is broad in the middle. It narrows down towards the south forming a triangular peninsula. India has an area of about 32.87 lakh sq. km. Its length from north to south is about 3,214 km and its width from east to west is 2,993 km.
4. The five physical divisions of India are
- a. The Northern Mountains
 - b. The Northern Plains
 - c. The Western Desert
 - d. The Southern Plateaus
 - e. The Coastal Plains and Islands
- C. 1. Southern Central
2. Seventh
 3. Second
 4. Nepal Sri lanka

HOTS:

North to South

Chapter 2 : The Northern Mountains

Intext Assessment:

1. Day to day lives of the people who reside in or nearly mountain area.
2. Life in the mountains different from our life.

Practise These

- A. 1. d, 2. d, 3. b.
- B. 1. The Himalayan range is a mountain range in Asia separating the Indian sub-continent from the Tibetan plateau.
2. The four ranges of the Himalayas are
 - a. The Trans-Himalayas
 - b. The Himadri
 - c. The Himachal
 - d. The Shiwaliks
 3. The Himalayan range extend for about 2500 km like an arc from Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh. The width of the Himalayas varies between 150 km and 400 km.
 4. Some of the world's major rivers namely the Ganges, the Indus, the Brahmaputra the Yangtze Kiang, the Mekong, the Salween, the Red River (Asia), the Xunjiang, the Chao Phraya, the Irrawaddy River, the Amu Darya, the Syr Darya, Tarim River and the Yellow River rise from the Himalayas.
- C. 1. The Himalayas serve us in the following ways:
- a. They guard our northern borders. The enemies cannot cross our borders easily. However, they can cross through passes Our armed forces guard these passes to check the enemy from crossing over to India. Thus, the Himalayas act as a huge protective wall.
 - b. The Himalayas protect us from the severe cold winds coming from the north.
 - c. They check the rain-bearing monsoon winds coming from the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea from going away from India.
 - d. The Himalayas have a varied and abundant wildlife.
2. The Himalayas check the rain-bearing monsoon winds coming from the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea from going away from India. The monsoons cause heavy rainfall all over the northern plains.

3. The four peaks of the Himalayas are the Mt Everest, K2, Kanchenjunga and Shulagiri the highest mountain peak in India the K2 or Godwin Austen.
 4. The Eastern branches of the Himalayas include hills, such as the Garo, the Khasi and the Jaintia. The hills located in Meghalaya in the northeast, like the Patkai, the Naga, the Lushai and the Mizo also form a part of the Himalayan ranges. These hills are not very high. However, these are thickly forested hills.
- D. 1. Narrower broader, 2. Bachendri Pal,
 3. K2, 4. Shiwalik Range.

HOTS:

When the river originate from glaciers are clean but once they flow down to the plains and pass through towns and lities all getting

Chapter 3 : The Northern Plains

Intext Assessment:

1. Plains
2. Mountains are highlands whereas plains are flat lands.

Practise These

- A. 1. a, 2.b, 3. b.
- B. 1. The three principal rivers of the Northern Plains are the Satluj, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra..
2. The Northern Plains are feature as they are fed by three great rivers.
 3. A delta is a triangular land where river divides before entering a large body of water.
 4. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra together form the largest delta in the world called the Sundarbans Delta.
- C. 1. The Ganga enters the Northern Plains at Haridwar. The Yamuna joins it at Allahabad. The Chambal, the Sindh, the Betwa and the Ken rivers, in turn join the Yamuna. They all stream through the Malwa Plateau before entering into the Northern Plains. The Son rivers is the only big river that joins the Ganga from the Southern Plateau. Further east, the Damodar river, running the entire region of Chhote Nagpur Plateau,

- joins the Hugly river.
2. The Northern plains are thickly populated as they have ideal climate for growing a variety of crops. They have fealute alluvial soil, which is excellent for growing food grains. So the Northern plains are thickly populated.
 - 3 The importance of the Northern Plains are:
 - a. The plains have fertile alluvial soils, which are excellent for growing foodgrains as well as cash crops.
 - b. The plains have ideal climate for growing a variety of crops.
 - c. Perennial rivers are useful for irrigation, as several canals have been taken out from them.
 - d. Many agro-based industries are located in the region
 - e. The Northern Plains were the first to have been settled.
- D. 1. South, 2. Satluj, 3. Gangotri, 4. alluvium,
5. Beas.

HOTS:

The northern plain is called the food bowl of India. Because plenty of food crops are grown here due to the presence of alluvial soil and availability of water.

Chapter 4 : The Western Desert

Intext Assessment:

1. Desert
2. a. scarcity of water
b. Scorching heat
c. Poor soil quality

Practise These

- A. 1. b, 2. d, 3. b.
- B. 1. A desert is an area of land which has little rainfall and almost no vegetation. It may have a sandy or a rocky surface.
2. In a desert, the underground water comes to the surface as spring at some places. These places are called oasis.
 3. Due to lack of rain, few plants grow here. We only find plants like date palm and scattered through trees of

- Babool, kikar and cactus plants and bushes.
- C. 1. The region experiences an extreme type of climate. It is very hot in summer and very cold in winter. It is so because sand gets heated or cooled quickly. In winter, the days are warm, but the nights are cold. The region gets very little rainfall as there are no rivers in the region.
2. Scarcity of water is the main problem in the desert. Overgrazing of animals has aggravated the problem. Our government has been trying to supply water to this arid region since independence. The Indira Gandhi Project has changed the face of this desert. This canal brings water from the Satluj river and supplies it to many parts of this region. Many dry areas along the canal have turned green with planting of trees.
- D. 1. Thar, 2. western, 3. sandy, 4. extreme.

Chapter 5 : The Plateaus

Intext Assessment:

1. Black Soil
2. Wheat , jowar linseed, Sunflower ., etc. are major crops are grown on the black soil.

Practise These

- A. 1. b, 2. c, 3. c.
- B. 1. The four major parts of the Plateau region are.
- a. The North-Western or the Malwa Plateau
 - b. The North-Eastern or the Chota Nagpur Plateau
 - c. The Deccan Plateau
 - d. The Southern Plateau
2. Iron and steel are found in Chhota Nagpur Plateau.
3. The major rivers of the Peninsular Plateau are Mahi, Damodar, Subarnarekha, Brahmani, kaveri and Sarasvati rivers.
- C. 1. The Peninsular India is a West Plateau extending over the major parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Andhra Prandesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and parts of Gujarat and southern Uttar Pradesh. It is regular in shape with its base in the north of the apex in the south. The average height of

the plateau varies between 1000 to 3000 m.

2. The Deccan Plateau lies to the south of the Indo-Gangetic plain. The plateau is bounded by the Western Ghats on the west and by the Eastern Ghats on the east. The southern most portion of plateau is drained by the Kaveri river, which rises in the Western Ghats of Karnataka and breaks through the Nilgiri hills at the Hogenakal Falls into Tamil Nadu.
- D. 1. Vindhyan range, 2. Chota Nagpur,
3. Deccan, 4. Palghat.

HOTS:

Plains and plateaus are both flat areas of land, the main difference between plain and plateau lies in their elevation. A plateau is a flat land that is raised significantly above the ground whereas plain is a flat low lying area.

Chapter 6 : The Coastal Plains and the Islands

Intext Assessment:

1. Coastal Plains

Practise These

- A. 1. 7500km., 2. Paradeep, 3. Kanyakumari,
4. The Indian Ocean.
- B. 1. India has a coastline of about 7500 km.
2. The rivers that make deltas are Mahanadi and Krishna
The rivers that made estuaries are Narmada and Tapti.
- C. 1. The two plains differ from each other in the following way.
- a. The Eastern coastal plains are wider, particularly at the mouths (deltas) of the rivers. The western coastal plains are narrow, except in Gujarat.
 - b. The eastern coastline is straight, while the western coastline is irregular.
 - c. The eastern coastal areas facing the Bay of Bengal often face the threat of cyclones and storms.
 - d. The Eastern Coastal Plains are densely populated while the western coastal plains (except in Kerala) are sparsely populated.

- e. The eastern coastal plains do not have a good natural harbour, whereas there are a number of natural harbours on the western coastal plains.
 2. The climate of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands can be defined as humid, tropical coastal climate. The islands receive rainfall from both the southwest and the northeast monsoons and maximum precipitation is between May and December. The Andaman Islands are full of dense forest. There are 293 in number.
The Lakshadweep Islands are a group of 36 islands situated in the Arabian Sea. Ten of these islands are inhabited. These are coral islands which have lagoons too.
- D. 1. T, 2. F, 3. F, 4. T, 5. T.

HOTS:

People are less living on Island because resources are not easily available there.

Chapter 7 : The Climate of India

Intext Assessment:

1. yes
 - a. Monsoon
 - b. Summer
 - c. Winter
2. a. The rain bearing winds start blowing in monsoon.
 - b. Hot Winds called 'Loo' begin to blow in the summer season.
 - c. During winter, the mountains get snowfall. Cold wave sweeps the entire northern plains.

Practise These

- A. 1. c, 2. a, 3. a, 4. c.
- B. 1. summer, 2. scarcity, 3. cold wave, 4. longer, 5. July.
- C. 1. Mawsynram in Meghalaya receives the highest rainfall in the world.
 2. The Northern plains get some rainfall from the cyclones coming from the west in the winter season.
 3. Gujarat and Rajasthan get very low rainfall.

- D. 1. The countries of the world can be divided into different climatic zones based on factors such as location, surface relief, surface wind and upper air circulation. In India, there are four main seasons—winter, summer, rainy and post monsoon.
2. Practically, the whole country gets rainfall in July, which is the rainiest month. The rain bearing monsoon winds start blowing from south westerly direction from the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal. The monsoon winds begin to recede from north India at the end of September.

HOTS:

Mumbai is neither too hot nor too cold because it is situated on sea coast. The breeze blow over the sea and land cools it down.

Test Paper -I

Practise These

- A. 1. In shape India is broad in the middle. It narrows down towards the south forming a triangular peninsula. India has an area of about 32.87 lakh sq. km. Its length from north to south is about 3,214 km and its width from east to west is 2,993 km.
2. The Himalayan range is mountain range in Asia separating the Indian sub-continent from the Tibetan plateau.
3. They guard our northern borders. The enemies cannot cross our borders easily. However, they can cross through passes. Our armed forces guard these passes to check the enemy from crossing over to India. Thus, the Himalayas act as a huge protective wall.
4. The Ganga enters the Northern Plains at Haridwar. The Yamuna joins it at Allahabad. The Chambal, the Sindh, the Betwa and the Ken rivers, in turn join the Yamuna. They all stream through the Malwa Plateau before entering into the Northern Plains. The Son river is the only big river that joins the Ganga from the Southern Plateau. Further east, the Damodar river, running the entire region of Chhota Nagpur Plateau, joins the Hugly river.
5. A desert is an area of land which has little rainfall and

almost no vegetable. It may have a sandy or a rocky surface.

In a desert, the underground water comes to the surface as spring at some places. These places are called oasis.

Due to lack of rain, few plants grow here we only find plants like date palm and scattered through trees of Babool, kikar and cactus plants and bushes.

- B. 1. **Summer Season** : It last from March and June. In the western and southern regions, the hottest month is April but in the northern region, May in the hottest month. The days are longer and the nights are shorter. Hot winds called 'Loo' begin to blow in the northern plains. Dust storms are common in this season.
2. **Winter Season** : Winter lasts from December to early March. The years coldest months are December and January, when temperature average around 10-15°C in the northwest part from October around, the sun rays become slanted over India. The days become shorter and night become longer. During winter the mountains get snowfall.
3. **Rainy Season** : Practically, the whole country gets rainfall in July, which in the rainiest month. The rain bearing monsoon winds start blowly from south westerly direction from the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal. The monsoon winds begin to recede from north India at the end of September.
- C. 1. d, 2. e, 3. c, 4. b, 5. a,
D. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False.

Chapter 8 : Types of Soils

Practise These

- A. 1. a, 2. b, 3. a, 4. c.
- B. 1. Soil is a thin layer of material on the earth's surface in which plants have their roots. Soil formation takes place when many things interact, such as air, water, plant life animal life, rocks and chemicals. The formation of soil happens over a very long period of time. It can take a 1000 years or more. Soil is formed from the weathered of errors and minerals.
2. The major types of soil in India are Sandy soil. Silty soil, Clayey soil, Loamy soil, Peaty Soil Chalky Soil.
- C. 1. Soil erosion is the carrying away of the top

- layer of soil by wind or water to different places.
2. The various measures that should be taken to conserve soil are:
 - a. We should control the falling of trees.
 - b. We must plant trees.
 - c. On hilly slopes, we can make terraces. The terraces do not let the water run down and thereby reduce soil erosion.
 - d. We can control water flow by building dams and reservoirs.
 - e. Stop the overgrazing of land.
 - D. 1. sunshine and water, 2. Sandy, 3. alluvial, 4. lava
 - E. 1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True, 6. True.

HOTS:

When it rains , water fills up all the spaces occupied by the air in the soil . In this situation earthworms come out of the soil for respiration.

Chapter 9 : Our Forests and Wildlife

Intext Assessment:

- | Natural | Man- made |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Water | 1. Glue |
| 2. Soil | 2. Pencil |
| 3. Wood | 3. Pen |
| 4. Fruits | 4. Honey |
| | 5. Soap |
| | 6. Medicines |
| | 7. Oil |
| | 8. Petrol |
| | 9. Gold |
| | 10. Rubber |
| | 11. Cotton |
| | 12. Milk |
| | 13. Paper |

Practise These

- A. 1. a, 2. a, 3. b.

- B. 1. Natural vegetation in the vegetation that grow under natural conditions.
2. Uses of Forests
- Forests absorb much of the carbon-dioxide in the air and release oxygen. Thus they help to reduce pollution.
 - Trees and plants in forests prevent soil erosion.
 - Forests absorb moisture and help in rainfall.
 - Forests perform the function of climate control in a big way.
3. The following are the major types of forests in India.
- Tropical Evergreen Rainforests
 - Deciduous or Monsoon Type of Forests
 - Dry Deciduous Forests and Shrubs
 - Semi-desert and Desert Forests
 - Tidal or Mangrove Forests
 - Mountainous Forests or Coniferous of Himalayan Forests.
4. Vanamahotsava is a programme of afforestation in the country. It is celebrated every year in the beginning of the rainy season to plant trees.
- C. 1. b, 2. c, 3. d, 4. e, 5. f, 6. a.

HOTS:

Plants in the desert have long roots to gather water that is far down under the surface of the earth.

Chapter 10 : Our Water Resources

Practise These

- A. 1. b, 2. c, 3. a.
- B. 1. Water is necessary for life as we need it for various purposes like drinking, cooking food, washing clothes and for many other things.
2. In India, irrigation is achieved through a network of wells, tubewells, tanks and dams.
3. The major dams and river valley projects in India are:
- In Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, built on the Krishna river in Andhra Pradesh.
 - The Tungabhadra Dam, on the Tungabhadra river.
 - The Narmada Dam Project on the Narmada

- river, Madhya Pradesh.
- d. The Farakka Barrage built on the river Ganga in West Bengal.
 4. Some environmentalists, like Medha Patkar and Sunda lal Bahuguna, have protested against the constructed of the Narmada Dam (Gujarat) and Tehri Dam (Uttarakhand). They feared that the construction of these dams would submerge large areas which are under forests and will displace the local people.
 5. Water is necessary for life as we need it for various purposes like drinking, cooking food, washing clothes and for many other things.
 6. The water resources in India include the west waterbodies surrounding the Indian peninsula the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea, surface water, underground water and rainwater.
- C. 1. c, 2. f, 3. a, 4. d, 5. e, 6. b.

HOTS:

Water birds flock to dams because they get feed like mall fishes, aqua insects, water herbs , etc.

Chapter 11 : Our Mineral Resources

Intext Assessment:

1. Petrol
2. Cool, Mica

Practise These

- A. 1. c, 2. b, 3. a.
- B. 1. Minerals are the weather of resources buried deep under the surface of the earth.
2. A naturally occurring mineral from which metals can be obtained is called ore.
3. India has the world's largest deposits of coal. Bituminous coal is found in Jharia and Bokaro in Bihar and Raniganj in West Bengal. Lignite coal is found in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu.
4. Petroleum deposits are found in Assam and Gujarat. The potential oil bearing areas are Assam, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal, Punjab, Himachal, Kutch and

the Andamans.

- C. 1. Iron ore is the most important of all the mineral because from a small useful piece of needles to knives, tools, engines, ships, building, dams, factories, etc, iron is used to make them.
2. Minerals are exhaustible resources. It takes millions of years for their formation. Coal and petroleum deposits are fast depleting. Scientist are trying to find alternatives to these minerals.
3. To save coal and petroleum as a sources of power, solar, wind and water energy can be used as alternatives.
- D. 1. e, 2. f, 3. b, 4. a, 5. c, 6. d.

HOTS:

Electric wires made up of copper and not any other metal because it is a good conductor of electricity.

Name of the thing	Made of this Metal	The qualities of the metal that make the thing usable
1. Plate	1. Steel	1. Hard
2. Statue	2. Silver	2. Shiny
3. Earrings	3. Gold	3. shiny & Lustrous
4. Electric wire	4. Copper	4. Good Conductor of electricity

Chapter 12 : Animal Wealth of India

Intext Assessment:

1. Camel
2. Camel is known as the ship of desert because they have broad feet which make them walk easily on and without any difficulty.

Practise These

- A. 1. c, 2. c.
- B. 1. A dairy is a place where milch animals are reared and milk products like cream, butter and cheese are made. The process is called dairying.
2. To increase the yield of milk of cows and buffaloes, better quality of fodder is being provided to farmers.

To improve the breed of farm animals, artificial insemination centres have been set up. Due to all of these efforts, milk production in the country in recent years has increased significantly. This increase in milk production or dairying is called the White Revolution.

- C. 1. meat, 2. poultry, 3. milk.

HOTS:

These animals are called the beast of burden because they are helpful for the people to carry load from one place to another.

Chapter 13 : Human Resources

Intext Assessment:

Human resource.

People of a country are known as its human resources.

Practise These

- A. 1. b, 2. d, 3. a.
- B. 1. Natural resources alone cannot make a country great and prosperous. We need the people who are educated and skilled to develop and convert the natural resources into useful things. Therefore, the people of a country are its greatest resources.
2. The greatest problem of our country is its huge population.
3. The demand of food, water, houses etc, has increased with the a growing population. But our natural resources are fixed. They cannot be expanded beyonds certain limit. School and college cannot be opened in the same rates. New jobs cannot be created in the proportion of an increase in population. Health facilities cannot be provided to all. Thus, the growing population weakens our economy and society. The number of illiterate people increases and unemployment continues to grow.
4. Our Government is trying to build up and improve our skills of doing things more efficiently. Family planning aims at controlling the rapid increase in population. Adult education programme is meant to spread literacy among adults. Mass literacy,

environmental protection, etc. are other important programmes for human resource development.

Our Government has a human resource department to look into the ways in which the human resources of India can be developed. Many factories have been opened in villages to provide work to the villagers. Hospital and medical facilities are being provided them. Primary education has been made compulsory and free for all up to the age of 14 years.

- C. 1. Human resources, 2. number, 3. population.
D. 1. T, 2. F, 3. F.

HOTS:

The benefits of having a smaller family are experienced by their children. Children receive more attention of parents resulting in higher achievements.

Chapter 14 : Our Agriculture

Practise These

- A. 1. d, 2. c, 3. c.
- B. 1. The major seasons in India for growing crops are the Kharif season and the Rabi season.
2. Wheat is widely grown in Western Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan.
3. The chief rice producing states are West Bengal, Punjab, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
4. Tea is mainly grown in Assam, northern parts of East Bengal and the Nilgiri Hills in South India.
- C. 1. Agriculture in India is the means of livelihood of almost 62% of the workforce in the country. Hence it called an agricultural country.
2. Cash crops are crops cultivated primarily for the market eg. sugarcane, cotton, jute, rubber, etc.
3. The extra ordinary increase in the production of food grains in India after the mid 1960s is called the green revolution. The Green revolution has been possible in India because of the new technologies in agriculture.

HOTS:

Uttar Pradesh is called the 'wheat ' bowl of India because it is the largest producer of wheat.

Project Work :

1. Cinnamon
2. Bomboo
3. Avocado
- 4.

Life skill time:

1. Rice
2. Wheat
3. Maize
4. Pulses

Chapter 15 : Industries in India

Intext Assessment:

1. Large scale industry
2. Large scale industries are important because these produce capital and basic goods They have potential to lower the cost of goods. Also they create oppurtunities for small scale and cottage industries.

Practise These

- A. 1. a, 2. a, 3. a, 4. a.
- B. 1. Industry refers to the production of economic goods (either material or a service) within an economy with the help of machines and power.
2. The three main types of industries in India are cottage industries, small-scale industries and large scale industries.
3. The first iron and steel plant in India was set up at Jamshedpur. The steel plants at Durgapur (West Bengal) and Bhadravati (Karnataka) came up later.
4. Textile industry is the largest and oldest industry in India.
5. India is a major producer of cotton and jute textile. The cotton textile industry is mainly located in the cotton producing states of Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- C. 1. Industries need raw materials, machines, power, capital and labour for production.
2. Large scale industries required a huge capital, machinery, power, skilled labour force, etc. Textile, iron and steel, ship building, cement, etc. are such industries.
- Small scale industries are those which require power, machine, more money and labour force. Production units of electrical equipments, hosiery goods, plastic goods, T.V and radio are such industries.

HOTS:

Small-scale industries

Test Paper -II

- A. 1. Sandy soil is light and dry in nature. It does not retain much moisture content and warms up quickly. Thus, it is good for the production of early crops.
2. A forest is an area with a high density of trees grown under natural conditions.
3. Surface water is the water in a river, lake or fresh water wetland.
4. Minerals are the wealth of resources linked deep under the surface of the Earth.
5. Human resources means the individuals who constitute the workforce of an organization.
- B. 1. a, 2. a, 3. c, 4. a, 5. a.
- C. The various measures that should be taken to conserve soil are:
1. We should control the falling of trees. We must plant trees. On hilly slopes, we can make terrace. The terrace do not let the water run down and thereby reduce soil erosion. We can control water flow by building dams and reservoirs. Stop the overgrazing of land.
2. The major types of soil in India are Sandy soil, Silty soil, Clayey soil, Loamy soil, Peaty Soil and Chalky Soil.
3. In India, irrigation is achieved through a network of walls, tubewalls, tanks and dams.
4. Iron are is the most important of all the mineral because from a small useful piece of needle to knives, tools, engines, ships, building, dams, factories, etc, iron is used to make them.
5. To increase the yield of the milk of cows and buffaloes, better quality of fodder is being provided to farmers. To improve the breed of farm animals, artificial insemination centres have been set up. Due to all of these efforts, milk production in the country in recent years has increased significantly. This increase in milk production or dairying is called the White Revolution.
- D. Primitive Subsistence Farming-
It is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao, etc. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of soil and

suitability of the other environment conditions to the crops grown.

Subsistence Farming

This type of farming is practiced in the areas of high population pressure on land. It is labour intensive farming where light doses of biochemical inputs and regulation are used for obtaining higher production

Commercial Farming

In this type of farming the use of higher doses of modern inputs e.g., high yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides all to obtain higher productivity.

Chapter 16 : Means of Transport

Practise These

- A. 1. b, 2. c, 3. b.
- B. 1. The three major means of transport are land, water and air.
2. Rail transport is the cheapest means of transport.
- C. 1. State highways are metalled roads that connect all the important cities of states. National highways are roads that carry about one third of the total traffic. There are 50 or 599 national highways in our country.
2. Water transport is the mode of transport by a water craft such as a barge, boat, ship, ferry or sailboat over a body of water, such as a sea, ocean, lake, canal or river.
3. Roads are especially useful for short distance travel. Road transport is particularly useful for transporting perishable things like milk, fruits, vegetable, etc. Roads are easy to build.
- D. 1. F, 2. T, 3. F, 4. F.

HOTS:

Air transport because this will help to reach the guavas on time.

Chapter 17 : Means of Communication

Practise These

- A. 1. Communication is a process whereby information is enclosed in a package and is channelled and imported by a sender to a receiver via some medium. The receiver then decodes the message and gives the sender a feedback.
2. Radio, television, films, newspapers and magazines are called mass media. Mass media are those means which are used for connecting with a large number of people at the same time.
3. The most common and the cheapest means for sending and receiving messages is through the post office.
4. In ancient times, a pigeon or a horse rider was used to deliver messages.
5. IT has revolutionized communication all over the world. Information Technology includes the following means of communication.
- (a). Mobile Phone. (b). Electronic mail
(c). Satellite Phone
- B. 1. c, 2. a, 3. b, 4. d.
- C. 1. communication 2. post office
3. speed post 4. Airmail
5. telecommunication

HOTS:

Telephone (I S D)

Life skill Time (Activity):

1. Potal services
2. Telephone
3. E- mail
4. Telephone

Chapter 18 : People of the Northern Mountains

Intext Assessment:

1. Houseboat
2. Kashmir

Practise These

- A. 1. b, 2. d, 3. d, 4. a.
- B. 1. Jammu and Kashmir consists of three regions Jammu, the Kashmir valley and Ladakh.
2. The seven states – Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram are called the seven sisters of north-east.
3. Shimla and Manali are two important hill stations in Himachal Pradesh. While, Kangra and Kullu are two famous valleys in Himachal Pradesh.
- C. 1. Farming is the chief occupation of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. They grow rice, maize, saffron, fruit trees, etc.
2. Sikkim is a tiny state in the eastern Himalayas. It has high mountain peaks like Kanchenjunge which is the third highest peak in the world. Gangtok is the state capital. People of Sikkim eat rice, pulses, vegetables and meat. They wear traditional colourful dresses. They are mostly farmers. Some people rear sheep, goats and yaks.

HOTS:

Kehwa is a special tea with green tea leaves, whole spices saffron, almond and dried rose petals. It is a no milk tea which always served hot.

Chapter 19 : People of the Northern Plains**Intext Assessment:**

1. Embroidery
2. Chikankari

Practise These

- A. 1. Gomti, 2. women, 3. Assam, 4. Bihar,
5. Bodh Gaya.

- B
1. The rivers that flow through Punjab are the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Satluj and the Beas.
 2. The rivers that flow through Uttar Pradesh are the Yamuna, the Gomti and the Ghaghra.
- C
1. The people of Punjab are called Punjabis and their language is also called Punjabi. Wheat, pulses, vegetables and milk are the main items included in the food of the people. They are very fond of lassi and ghee. Men generally wear a turban on their head. Bhangra is the famous dance of the men of Punjab and women perform giddha.
 2. Bhangra and giddha dances are popular in Punjab.
 3. In Punjab, men wear turban on their head and woman wear salwar kameez.
In West Bengal, women wear colourful cotton sarees and blouses. Men wear Dhoti and Kurta.

HOTS:

Assam is known as the land of the gardens because it is the largest tea producing regions of the world. Tea is grown in tea gardens.

Chapter 20 : People of the Desert

Intext Assessment:

1. People of desert carrying water on their head and walking on sand .
2. The life of people in desert is difficult. They mainly eat the root of desert plant or the crops that they can grow in the unfertile land.

Practise These

- A
1. sparse,
 2. Indira Gandhi,
 3. Banjaras,
 4. mud.
- B
1. The people of the desert make houses of mud which have flat roofs and small windows. The desert people wear colourful clothes. The men wear dhoti, kurta and

- long turban. The women wear ghagra, choli and odhni.
2. The camel is a very useful animal of the desert. It can survive without water for many days. It is called the ship of the desert.

HOTS:

No, stilt house are usually constructed above water to protect people from flood.

Chapter 21 : People of the Plateau Region

Intext Assessment:

1. National Park
2. National parks are made to protect or preserve the natural environment.

Practise These

- A.
1. diamonds,
 2. Andhra Pradesh
 3. Tamil Nadu,
 4. Chattisgarh,
 5. Raipur,
 6. Jamshedpur.
- B.
1. Ganesh Chaturthi, Navratri and Diwali are the main festivals in Maharashtra. The Dussehra festival of Mysore is famous all over India.
 2. Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka. It is known as the Garden City. It is a big industrial centre too. Aircraft, machine tools, telephone, watches, etc. are manufactured here.
 3. The main tribes of the plateau region are the Bhils- and their allied groups, the Bhilalas, Barelals and Patelias- and the Meenas.
 4. Rice, sambhar, rasam, idli, dosa and upma are favourite foods of the Tamilians.
 5. Chhattisgarh was formed as a state in the year 2000. Raipur is the capital of the state. Some of the places here are Bastar, Korba, Durg and Bilaspur. The state has many waterfalls such as the Chitrakota and Tirathgarh waterfalls.

HOTS:

Plains and plateau are both flat areas of land. A plateau is a flat land that is raised significantly above the ground

whereas plain is a flat, low lying area.

Model Test Paper - III

- A. 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B. 1. Sikkimese, 2. Sikkim, 3. Sikkim, 4. Assam,
5. Bihar.
- C. 1. Sikkim is a tiny state in the eastern Himalayas. It has high mountain peaks like Kanchenjunga which is the third highest peak in the world. Gangtok is the state capital. People of Sikkim eat rice, pulses, vegetables and meat. They wear traditional colourful dresses. They are mostly farmers. Some people rear sheep, goats and yaks.
2. The people of Punjab are called Punjabis and their language is also called Punjabi. Wheat, pulses, vegetables and milk are the main items included in the food of the people here. They are very fond of lassi and ghee. Men generally wear a turban on their head. Bhangra is the famous dance of the men of Punjab and women perform giddha.
3. The people of the desert make houses of mud which have flat roofs and small windows. The desert people wear colourful clothes. The men wear dhoti, kurta and long turban. The women wear ghagra, choli and odhni.
4. The main tribes of the plateau region are the Bhils and their allied groups-Bhilalas, Barelals and Patelias and the Meenas.
5. Chhattisgarh was formed as a state in the year 2000. Raipur is the capital of the state. Some of the places here are Bastar, Korba, Durg and Bilaspur. The state has many waterfalls such as the Chitrakote and Tirathgarh waterfalls.
- D. 1. Diamond, 2. Thar, 3. five,
4. Jammu and Kashmir,
5. Communication.

Chapter 22 : People of the Western Coastal Plains and the Lakshadweep Islands

Intext Assessment:

1. Dhokla , Khakra , Khandvi

2. Gujarat

Practise These

- A. 1. c, 2. c, 3. c, 4. a.
- B
1. The major states included in the western coastal plains are Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu and Kerala.
 2. Goa is famous for its beautiful beaches. St Xaviers Church and Mahalaxmi Temple are the other places of tourist interest.
 3. Gujarat coast is famous for natural gas and petroleum. Salt is made in these coastal area by drying the seawater.
 4. The two important dances of Kerala are Kathakali and Mohiniattam.
- C
1. The people of Gujarat are mostly traders and farmers. Men wear churidar pyjama and kurta and women wear saree and lehenga.
Marathi, Gujarati, English are the official and main languages of Goa, Daman and Diu. The people of Goa speak Konkani and Marathi. Farming and fishery are the major occupations in Goa. The people of Kerala speak Malayalam and English. Malayali women wear mundum neriyathum and Malayali men wear a mundu with shirt. Kathakali and Mohiniattam are the famous dance forms. Onam is the most important festival in Kerala. Fishing is the major occupation of the Kerala coast.
 2. Goa, Daman and Diu was a Union Territory of India from 1962 to 1987. The union territory included the present day state of Goa and the two small coastal enclaves of Daman and Diu off the coast of Gujarat. Administratively, the territory was divided into three districts, Goa, Daman and Diu with the capital at Panaji. In 1987, Goa was granted statehood, and Daman and Diu was made a separate union territory. Goa is famous for its beautiful beaches, St. Xaviers Church and Mahalaxmi Temple are the other places of tourist interest.

HOTS:

According to Hindu mythology , Kerala was created by

Lord Parasurama, an incarnation of lord Vishnu by throwing his axe across the sea to create new land for his devotees to live peacefully. So Kerala is God's own creation, hence it is called God's own country.

Chapter 23 : People of the Eastern Coastal Plains and Andaman and Nicobar Island

Intext Assessment:

1. Brahmeswara Temple and Konark Sun Temple, Odisha
2. Brahmeswara temple is built in Panchayatna style.

Practise These

- A. 1. a, 2. b, 3. b (Amaravati), 4. b.
- B 1. The states included in the eastern coastal plains are West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.
2. The Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal meet at Kanyakumari.
- C 1. Odisha with its capital Bhubhaneshwar is located on the eastern coast of India by the Bay of Bengal. Oriya is the official and most widely spoken language. Odisha is home to the Hirakund Dam. Cuttack is the main business center and industrial city of major tourist attraction. Paradeep is an important seaport. Odissi is the dance form of Odisha.
2. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are a group of islands in the Indian Ocean and it is a Union Territory of India. These islands lie in the Bay of Bengal. Port Blair is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Rice, maize, pineapples, coconut, rubber and papaya are the major crops grown here. The islands are inhabited by tribal people.
- D 1. d, 2. c, 3. b, 4. a, 5. f, 6. e.

HOTS:

Seafood is staple diet of the people of Andaman and Nicobar Island because it is surrounded by water on all sides and sea food such as cuttle fish, crabs, lobster, prawn

and fish are easily available.

Chapter 24 : Religions, Languages, Festivals and Customs

Practise These

- A. 1. b, 2. c, 3. b.
- B 1. The four major religions are Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism.
2. The holy book of the Sikhs is the Guru Granth Sahib.
3. Jesus Christ was born in Palestine.
- C 1. A number of faiths and religions have merged in India and exist simultaneously. India is a country with Unity in Diversity. This diversity in culture makes India a unique country in the world.
2. Lord Buddha preached Buddhism, opposed the caste system and preached 'ahimsa' (non violence). Buddhism later spread to many countries including China, Japan and South-East Asia.
3. Right from birth to death, an Indian keeps on performing various customs and traditions. Almost every occasion in India has a ceremony attached to it.

HOTS:

God is one means that God is unique. Since it doesn't have a finite structure.

Chapter 25 : Art and Architecture

Practise These

- A. 1. d, 2. a, 3. a, 4. c.
- B. 1. The classical dance forms of India are Bharatnatyam, Kathakali and Manipuri.
2. One of the earliest known writing systems came to India, probably around 2500 BC. The writing was in pictographs like Egyptian hieroglyphs.
3. The cave temple at Ellora and Elephanta are the great works of ancient architecture.
4. Meghadutam and Abhigyanam Shakuntalam are two

famous works of Kalidas.

5. Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel Prize for literature.

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

HOTS:

Art from the past holds clues to life in the past by looking at a work of art's symbolism, colours and materials, we can learn about the culture that produced it.

Chapter 26 : Our Rights and Duties

Intext Assessment:

1. This is the picture of polling booth where people came to cast the vote.
2. By voting, people can choose their representatives and can also change them whenever they want. This is how voting is related to democracy.

Practise These

- A. 1. a, 2. d, 3. b.
- B. 1. Our country is a democratic republic.
 2. Secular government means a government that treats all religions equally.
 3. Rights given by our constitution to every citizen of India are called fundamental rights. These fundamental rights are:
 - a. Right to equality
 - b. Right to freedom
 - c. Right to against exploitation
 - d. Right to follow any religion
 - e. Right to preserve our culture and educational right
 - f. Right to constitutional remedies.
 4. The Directive Principles of state policy are:
 - a. For all citizens the right to adequate means of livelihood to raise the standard of living.
 - b. Wealth should not be allowed to accumulate in a few hands. It should be equally distributed.
 - c. Use of resources of our country should be

- distributed to serve the common man.
- d. Children up to the age of 14 should be given free education.
 - e. The interest of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward castes and other weaker sections should be protected.
 - f. Protect all historical monuments, public property and our environment.
- C. 1. democracy, 2. Right, duties, 3. equal, 4. to speak,
5. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic
6. rules,
7. national property, environment.

HOTS:

Yes, every student has some responsibilities towards their school, such as:

- a. Being punctual and respectful
- b. Obey all the teachers
- c. Maintain discipline
- d. Keep the school neat & clean.

Model Test Paper -IV

- A. 1. The main tribes of the plateau region are the Bhils and their allied groups, Bhilalas, Barelals and Patelias and the Meenas.
2. Gujarat coast is famous for natural gas and petroleum. Salt is made in these coastal area by drying the seawater.
3. Odisha with its capital Bhubaneswar is located on the eastern coast of India by the Bay of Bengal. Oriya is the official and most widely spoken language. Odisha is home to the Hirakund Dam. Cuttack is the main business center and industrial city of major tourist attraction. Paradeep is an important seaport. Odissi is the dance form of Odisha.
4. Meghadutam and Abhigyan Shakuntalam are two famous works of Kalidasa.
5. The following are our fundamental rights:
- a. The right to equality.
 - b. The right to freedom.

- c. The right against exploitation
 - d. The right to follow any religion
 - e. The right to preserve our culture and educational rights.
 - f. The right to constitutional remedies.
- B.**
- 1. democracy
 - 2. Bhopal
 - 3. Gandhinagar
 - 4. Lakshadweep
 - 5. Hinduism
- C.**
- 1. d, 2. c, 3. b, 4. a, 5. e.
- D.**
- 1. Sikhism began in the 16th century in north India with the teachings of Guru Nanak Dev Ji and the nine successive gurus.
 - 2. Though Islam came to India in the early 7th century with the advent of the Arab traders it started to become a major religion during the Muslim conquest in the Indian subcontinent. Islam was founded about 1400 years ago by Prophet Mohammad who was born in Mecca, Arabia.
 - 3. Judaism is a religion practiced by the Jews. There exists a very small number of Jews in India. They are mostly found in Mumbai.
 - 4. The origin of Hinduism includes cultural elements of the Indus valley civilization, the vedic religion of the Indo- Aryans and other Indian civilizations. Hinduism is often regarded as the oldest religion in the world, with roots tracing back to prehistoric times or 5000 years.
 - 5. Christianity is the third largest religion of India making up 2.3% of the population. St. Thomas arrived in Malabar in 52 AD. The holy book of the Christians is the holy Bible.