

# **SOCIAL STUDIES – ANSWER KEY – (Class-4)**

## **Chapter 1 (India : Our Nation)**

### **Exercises**

- A. 1. There are 7 union territories in India. They are:
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
  - Chandigarh
  - Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
  - Lakshadweep
  - Delhi (National Capital Territory of Delhi)
  - Puducherry
  - Ladakh
2. India is located in the southern part of the continent of Asia. It is surrounded by water on three sides, namely the Indian Ocean in the south, the Arabian Sea in the west, and the Bay of Bengal in the east.
3. People of India belong to various religions, tribes, and races. They speak different languages, wear different dresses, and eat different foods. Despite these differences, all Indians are united by the identity of being Indian.
4. The neighbouring countries of India are:
- Pakistan
  - Afghanistan
  - China
  - Nepal
  - Bhutan
  - Myanmar
  - Bangladesh
  - Sri Lanka
  - Maldives
5. The physical features of India include mountains, hills, valleys, plains, deserts, plateaus, and a long coastline. Some prominent physical features are the Northern Mountains, the Northern Plains, the Western Deserts, the Southern Plateaus, and the Coastal Plains and Islands.
- B. 1. b      2. b      3. b      4. d      5. b
- C. 1. Indian      2. 28 states and 8      3. seventh and second      4. second
5. China and Myanmar

## Chapter 2 (The Northern Mountains)

### Exercises

- A. 1. The Himalayas extend about 2500 kilometres from Jammu and Kashmir in the north to Arunachal Pradesh in the northeast. They are about 400 to 150 kilometres wide.
2. The Himalayan ranges consist of three distinct parallel ranges: the Great Himalayas or the Himadri, the Middle Himalayas or the Himachal, and the Lower Himalayas or the Shiwalik.
3. Himadri is the highest mountain range in the Himalayas. It is always covered with snow and includes peaks higher than 8000 metres, such as Mount Everest.
4. The Himalayas are important because they act as a natural barrier protecting India from enemies, they influence the monsoon winds and provide heavy rainfall, they protect from cold winds, they are home to diverse flora and fauna, they are a source of rivers and hydroelectricity, and they provide timber and firewood.
5. The Terai region in the Shiwalik hills is an area at the foothills covered with marshes due to heavy rainfall.
6. The seven sisters of the East refer to the seven northeastern states of India: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
7. Life in the Northern Mountains is characterized by cool summers and very cold winters. The region is sparsely populated, and people engage in occupations like farming, shepherding, and handicrafts.
8. Meghalaya, known as "The abode of clouds," receives heavy rainfall, and its capital is Shillong. It is inhabited by tribes like Garo, Khasi, and Jaintiya who are mainly farmers.
9. Nagas can be identified by their traditional attire and language. They wear colorful clothes and speak the Naga language.
10. Kashmir is known as "Paradise on Earth" because of its stunning natural beauty, including snow-covered mountains, picturesque valleys, and beautiful lakes like Dal and Wular.
- B. 1. a      2. a      3. d      4. b      5. d      6. d
- C. 1. Himalaya   2. Gorges    3. Terai      4. Timber    5. Shiwalik   6. Shimla
- D. 1. Mount K2    2. Dal Lake   3. Phiran   4. Gangtok   5. Darjeeling   6. Meghalaya

## Chapter 3 (The Northern Plains)

### Exercises

- A. 1. The Northern Plains extend over 2500 km in length from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east.
2. The Ganga Basin is formed by the Ganga River and its tributaries, originating from the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas. It spans states like Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal, supporting agriculture and ecosystems.
3. The Brahmaputra flows through states like Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, and parts of Bangladesh.
4. The Ganga Action Plan was initiated to clean and prevent pollution in the Ganga River due to industrial and domestic waste discharge, making its water unfit for use.
5. Punjab's economy relies on agriculture, with crops like wheat, rice, and sugarcane being

significant. It's known for modern farming techniques, cultural richness, and festivals like Lohri and Diwali.

6. Major cities of Haryana include Gurugram (Gurgaon), Faridabad, Sonapat, and Panipat. Gurugram is known for automobile industries, Faridabad for industries, Sonapat for bicycles, and Panipat for handloom clothes.

7. Agriculture, manufacturing, trade, and services are major occupations.

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

C. 1. Punjab, Assam    2. Alluvial    3. Bhagirathi    4. Sangam    5. Padma    6. Haryana

## **Chapter 4 (The Western Desert)**

### **Exercises**

A. 1. The western Desert experiences extreme climates, with hot and dry days during summers and very cold nights in winters. It receives very little rainfall.

2. In Rajasthan, men typically wear dhoti-kurta and a turban, while women wear ghagra-choli with an odhni to cover their heads.

3. The Great Indian Desert, also known as the Thar Desert, extends from the Rann of Kutch in the west to the borders of Haryana in the east.

4. The Indira Gandhi Canal, also known as the Rajasthan Canal, plays a crucial role in the life of people in the western desert by providing water for domestic and agricultural purposes. It has brought water from the Satluj river, significantly benefiting farming activities in the region.

5. Sand dunes are low hills of sand formed by wind erosion in the desert. They shift from one part of the desert to another due to the strong desert winds, which constantly move the sand particles, causing the dunes to change position over time.

6. Rajasthan is known for its rich cultural heritage, languages, and festivals. The main languages spoken in Rajasthan are Rajasthani and Hindi. Some of the festivals celebrated in Rajasthan include Teej, Gangaur, Dussehra, Diwali, Holi, and Eid.

B. 1. Luni      2. west      3. Pakistan    4. nomads

C. 1. Nomads are people who move from one place to another in search of food and water, often living a nomadic lifestyle.

2. An oasis is a fertile area in the desert with water and greenery, providing a stark contrast to the surrounding arid landscape.

3. The Great Indian Desert, also known as the Thar Desert, lies in the northwestern part of India, primarily in the state of Rajasthan.

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

## **Chapter 5 (The Peninsular Plateaus)**

### **Exercises**

A. 1. The Peninsular Plateau extends south of the Northern Plains and is conical in shape. It is bounded

by the Western Ghats in the west, the Eastern Ghats in the east, the Aravalli Hills in the northwest, and the Rajmahal Hills in the northeast.

2. Life in the Southern Plateau is characterized by varying soil and climates due to its vast area. The region experiences moderate climate with heavy rainfall, making it suitable for agriculture. The people primarily engage in farming, and the region is known for its mineral-rich soil, diverse wildlife parks, and industries.
3. Cotton and sugarcane are grown in large areas of the Deccan Plateau because of its fertile soil and moderate climate. The plateau receives rainfall, and rivers such as the Godavari and Krishna provide irrigation water, facilitating the cultivation of these crops.
4. Maharashtra has a rich cultural heritage, with vibrant traditions and festivals. The state is known for its diverse folk dances like Lavani and Tamasha, and festivals such as Ganesh Chaturthi, Navratri, Holi, Diwali, and Eid are celebrated with great fervor. Marathi is the primary language spoken in Maharashtra.
5. Karnataka holds significant industrial importance with Bengaluru being a major center for software development. The state has diversified industries including aerospace, electronics, automobiles, and silk production. It is also known for its gold mines and has historically been a prominent state in India's industrial landscape.

B. 1. Jog Falls 2. Peninsular 3. waterfalls 4. Andhra Pradesh

5. Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau

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

## Chapter 6 (The Coastal Plains and Islands)

### Exercises

- A. 1. The physical extent of the Coastal Plains includes:
- Western Coastal Plain: Extends from Gujarat to Kerala.
  - Eastern Coastal Plain: Extends from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu.
2. The islands of the coastal plains include:
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal.
  - Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea.
3. Two important ports in each of the two coastal plains are:
- Western Coastal Plain: Mumbai and Kochi.
  - Eastern Coastal Plain: Visakhapatnam and Chennai.
4. Andhra Pradesh is a state located on the Eastern Coastal Plain. It is known for its agriculture, with the Godavari and Krishna rivers forming large deltas. It has industries such as oil refining and steel production.
5. Important characteristics of Goa include beautiful beaches, rich cultural heritage, and agriculture such as rice, mango, cashewnuts, and coconuts. It celebrates festivals like Christmas with grandeur.

B. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. c 6. d

C. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True



## Chapter 7 (Climate of India)

### Exercises

- A. 1. Factors influencing the climate of a place include temperature, distribution of rainfall, direction and speed of winds, and physical features such as mountains, hills, and water bodies.
2. The climatic conditions vary in India due to its vast geographical diversity. The northern mountains experience cold weather, while the Rajasthan desert is extremely hot. Coastal areas have a moderate climate.
3. The winter season in India begins in November and lasts till February. It is characterized by longer nights, shorter days, cold weather, and occasional rainfall or snowfall, especially in the northern regions.
4. The two branches of Monsoon winds in India are the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch. These moisture-laden winds blow from the southwest direction and cause heavy rainfall when they strike against hills and mountains.
5. Monsoon winds play a crucial role in India's climate by bringing the majority of rainfall during the monsoon season. This rainfall is vital for agriculture and overall ecological balance in the country.
6. The weather in the summer season is hot and dry, especially in the northern plains. Hot, dry, and dusty winds called loo blow over these plains, making the weather extremely uncomfortable.
- B. 1. loo      2. monsoon      3. cyclones      4. an annual cycle of seasons
5. elements of climate      6. Tropic of Cancer      7. coastal
- C. 1. a      2. a      3. b      4. b      5. c

## Chapter 8 (Natural Resources of India)

### Exercises

- A. 1. Natural resources are elements or substances that occur naturally in the environment and are utilized by humans for various purposes. Four natural resources are water, soil, forests, and minerals.
2. Exhaustible resources are those that exist in limited quantities and cannot be replenished or take a very long time to replenish naturally, such as minerals like iron and coal. Inexhaustible resources are those that are abundant and can be renewed naturally within a short period of time, such as sunlight, wind, and water.
3. Soil is important because:
- It supports plant growth by providing nutrients and anchorage.
  - It serves as a habitat for many organisms, including plants, insects, and microorganisms.
  - It helps in water filtration and storage.
  - It plays a crucial role in agriculture, which is the primary source of food for humans and animals.
4. Wind is used to produce electricity through wind turbines. These turbines consist of blades that are turned by the wind, which in turn rotates a shaft connected to a generator. The generator converts the rotational energy into electrical energy, which is then transmitted through power lines for various uses.

5. A forest is a large area covered with trees and other vegetation, including shrubs, bushes, and grasses. To save forests, we can:

- Practice sustainable forestry by replanting trees after logging.
- Implement laws and regulations to prevent deforestation and illegal logging.
- Promote conservation efforts to protect endangered species and biodiversity.
- Encourage reforestation and afforestation initiatives to increase forest cover.

B. 1. E 2. I 3. E 4. E 5. E 6. I 7. I 8. I

C. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

D. 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. d

## Chapter 9 (Indian Soil)

### Exercises

A. 1. Formation of soil: Soil is formed through the process of weathering, where rocks are broken down into smaller particles by physical, chemical, and biological processes. These particles are then transported by water, wind, or glaciers and deposited in different locations, gradually accumulating to form soil over thousands of years.

2. Six types of soils in India:

- Alluvial soil: Rice and wheat
- Black soil: Cotton and soybean
- Red soil: Millets and pulses
- Laterite soil: Tea and coffee
- Mountain soil: Orchards and terrace farming
- Desert soil: Millets and barley

3. Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition of silt, clay, and sand carried by rivers. It is fertile due to its high mineral content, which is continuously replenished by annual floods, making it suitable for various crops.

4. Black soil is rich in clay and dark in color due to its high iron content. It is primarily found in the Deccan Plateau region and is known for its ability to retain moisture, making it suitable for cotton, soybean, and other crops.

5. Calcareous soil is found in regions with limestone deposits, such as the Western Ghats. It is formed from the weathering of limestone and is characterized by its high calcium carbonate content, making it alkaline and less suitable for agriculture.

6. Four ways to prevent soil erosion:

- Planting trees and grass to hold the soil in place.
- Adopting terrace farming on hilly slopes.
- Using organic mulches and cover crops to protect the soil surface.
- Implementing proper irrigation and drainage systems to control water flow.

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

- C. 1. False    2. True    3. True    4. False    5. False  
D. 1. c        2. a        3. d        4. b

## **Chapter 10 (India: Forests and Wildlife)**

### **Exercises**

- A. 1. Enumerate the importance of forests:
- Provide habitat for various plant and animal species.
  - Help in maintaining biodiversity.
  - Produce oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide, thus regulating the atmosphere.
  - Prevent soil erosion and maintain soil fertility.
  - Provide valuable resources like timber, firewood, and medicinal plants.
  - Support local communities by providing livelihoods.
  - Influence weather patterns and contribute to rainfall.
  - Offer recreational and tourism opportunities.
2. Differentiate between evergreen and coniferous forests:
- Evergreen forests: Trees in evergreen forests retain their leaves throughout the year, ensuring that the forest canopy remains green.
  - Coniferous forests: Coniferous forests consist mainly of cone-bearing trees with needle-shaped leaves. These trees usually retain their needles year-round.
3. Main characteristics of deciduous forests:
- Trees shed their leaves annually during the dry season.
  - The trees are valuable commercially, providing timber and other forest products.
  - Found in regions with distinct wet and dry seasons, such as the foothills of the Himalayas and northeastern states of India.
  - Dominated by species like teak, sal, sheesham, sandalwood, and bamboo.
4. Reason for the Chipko Movement:
- The Chipko Movement was initiated to protest against deforestation and the indiscriminate felling of trees in the Himalayan region.
  - Local communities, mainly women, hugged the trees to prevent them from being cut down by loggers.
5. Steps taken by the government to conserve wildlife sanctuaries:
- Implementation of strict laws against hunting and poaching.
  - Establishment of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves.
  - Periodic wildlife census to monitor population trends.
  - Promotion of eco-tourism to generate revenue for conservation efforts.
  - Community participation in wildlife conservation through initiatives like Social Forestry Movements.

6. Five wildlife sanctuaries in India:
- Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand
  - Sunderbans Tiger Reserve, West Bengal
  - Gir National Park, Gujarat
  - Kaziranga National Park, Assam
  - Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala

B. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False

C. 1. a 2. a 3. d 4. d

D. 1. Chipko Movement 2. Evergreen 3. Forests 4. Cones 5. Sundari

### Test Paper-1

A. 1. b 2. d 3. b

B. 1. Asia 2. Terai 3. Alluvial 4. Jog Falls 5. abode of snow

C. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False

D. 1. The three plateaus that form part of the Deccan Plateau are:

- Malwa Plateau
- Chota Nagpur Plateau
- Karnataka Plateau

2. Forests are useful to us in various ways:

- They provide habitat for wildlife.
- They help in maintaining biodiversity.
- They regulate the climate by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.
- They prevent soil erosion and maintain soil fertility.
- They supply us with timber, medicinal plants, and other forest products.
- They offer recreational and tourism opportunities.

3. Black soil is found mainly in the Deccan Plateau region of India, covering states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh.

4. Kashmir is known as 'paradise on earth' due to its stunning natural beauty, including lush green valleys, serene lakes, snow-capped mountains, and vibrant flower meadows.

5. The Northern Plains are so fertile due to the deposition of alluvial soil brought by the rivers originating from the Himalayas. The soil is rich in nutrients and highly suitable for agriculture.

## Chapter 11 (India : Water Resources)

### Exercises

- A. 1. The main sources of water are oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, ponds, and groundwater.
2. The resources of shortage of drinking water include limited rainfall, salty water in seas and oceans, and rivers drying up during hot summer months.
3. A few major dams in India are the Bhakra Nangal Dam, Hirakud Dam, Mettur Dam, Sardar

Sarovar Dam, Farakka Barrage, and Nagarjuna Sagar Dam.

4. Rainwater harvesting is a method of collecting rainwater and storing it for future use. It is done by allowing rainwater falling on roofs or the ground to flow into tanks, ponds, or pits dug in the ground.
5. Environmentalists oppose large dams because they can cause ecological imbalances, lead to displacement of people, destroy wildlife habitats, and sometimes even trigger earthquakes.

B. 1. c      2. d      3. d      4. d

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

D. 1. underground      2. two or three      3. 70%

4. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, and West Bengal

5. irrigation

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

## Chapter 12 (India : Mineral Resources)

### Exercises

- A. 1. Minerals are obtained by mining or drilling from the earth's surface.  
2. Metals are hard and shiny materials, whereas non-metals are not hard and shiny like metals.  
3. Iron ore is found in large quantities in states like Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana. Iron is used to make utensils, machines, tools, bridges, buildings, railway engines and coaches, and many other things.  
4. Three fossil fuels are coal, petroleum, and natural gas. They are used for generating power, running vehicles, heating, and producing electricity.  
5. Coal is classified as non-renewable because it takes millions of years to form, and once it's used, it cannot be replaced within a human lifespan.  
6. Coal is used as a fuel for generating power, producing electricity, and running factories. In India, coal reserves are found in states like Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and West Bengal.  
7. Petroleum is called liquid gold because of its high economic value and widespread use in various industries, including transportation, manufacturing, and energy production.
- B. 1. Solar power, Wind energy    2. Jamshedpur, Bokaro    3. Mica, Gypsum    4. Jharia, Singrauli  
5. Bombay High, Krishna-Godavari basin
- C. 1. Coal      2. oilfield      3. mining    4. ores    5. copper
- D. 1. Mining: Mining is the process of extracting minerals or other geological materials from the earth's surface.  
2. Metals: Metals are hard and shiny materials that conduct heat and electricity and can be hammered or pressed into different shapes.  
3. Ores: Ores are naturally occurring rocks or minerals from which metals can be extracted profitably.  
4. Non-metals: Non-metals are elements or substances that do not possess metallic properties like conductivity, luster, or malleability.



5. Non-renewable resource: A non-renewable resource is a natural resource that cannot be replenished within a short period and will eventually be depleted with continued use.
- E. 1. Pure iron is used in the form of steel because steel is much stronger and more versatile than pure iron, making it suitable for a wide range of applications, including construction, manufacturing, and transportation.
2. Mica is used in the electrical industry because it is an excellent insulator and can withstand high temperatures and electrical stress, making it ideal for use in electrical equipment like capacitors, insulators, and electronic devices.

## **Chapter 13 (India : Human Resources)**

### **Exercises**

- A. 1. The people of a country are considered its human resource because they contribute to the development and progress of the nation through their skills, knowledge, labor, and innovation.
2. Over-population leads to various problems such as strain on resources like food, water, and land, unemployment, poverty, environmental degradation, inadequate healthcare and education facilities, and social tensions.
3. The distribution of population in the country varies, with some areas being densely populated while others are sparsely populated. Generally, urban areas tend to have higher population densities compared to rural areas. Additionally, population density is unevenly distributed across different states and regions within the country.
4. The government encourages people to start their own businesses by providing various support mechanisms such as financial assistance, training programs, subsidies, tax incentives, and entrepreneurial development schemes.
5. The government takes steps to solve the problems of the people by implementing welfare programs, poverty alleviation initiatives, healthcare reforms, education policies, employment generation schemes, infrastructure development projects, and social welfare measures.
- B. 1. lack skills      2. Farming      3. smaller      4. natural resources      5. resources      6. Skilled

## **Chapter 14 (Our Agriculture)**

### **Exercises**

- A. 1. Food crops are primarily for consumption, while cash crops are grown for sale in the market.
2. Cotton needs a hot and moist climate.
3. Improved irrigation facilities, high-yielding seeds, and the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
4. The green revolution refers to a period of significant increase in agricultural productivity.
5. India's diverse agro-climatic zones, fertile soil, and ample water resources make it favorable for growing crops.
- B. 1. Rice      2. Uttar Pradesh      3. Wheat      4. Cotton      5. Rice
- C. 1. c      2. a      3. d      4. d      5. d
- D. 1. Millets: Jowar, Bajra



2. Spices: Pepper, Cinnamon
3. Beverages: Tea, Coffee
4. Cash crops: Sugarcane, Cotton
5. Oilseeds: Mustard, Groundnut

## Chapter 15 (Indian Industries)

### Exercises

- A. 1. Cottage industries are typically set up in homes, employing few workers with simple tools and using raw materials available nearby. Small-scale industries, on the other hand, employ more workers and produce consumer goods with relatively small machines in a small factory setup.
2. The growth of industries is crucial for a country as it leads to economic development, job creation, technological advancement, and overall improvement in the standard of living.
3. Large-scale industries employ thousands of workers and produce goods on a massive scale using big machines. They require skilled labor and are usually located near areas with easily available raw materials, labor, and sources of power.
4. Cotton thrives in hot and humid climates. Cotton industries can be found in regions like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.
5. The telecom industry in India has witnessed significant growth due to advancements in technology, increased demand for communication services, and favorable government policies promoting investment in the sector.
6. Most jute mills are located in and around Kolkata because the soil and climate of West Bengal are suitable for cultivating jute. Kolkata serves as a convenient location for transportation and trade.
7. Some important industries in India include textile mills (cotton, woollen, silk), iron and steel plants, electronic goods manufacturing, automobile factories, sugar mills, cement factories, and chemical plants.
- B. 1. b      2. e      3. a      4. c      5. d
- C. 1. b      2. d      3. a      4. b
- D. 1. Woollen textiles mills - Ludhiana, Panipat
2. Sugar industry - Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra
3. Electronic goods - Bengaluru, Chennai
4. Automobile industries - Pune, Gurgaon

## Chapter 16 (Means of Transport)

### Exercises

- A. 1. Roadways, railways, airways, and waterways.
2. Road transportation is important for accessibility, movement of goods and people, economic activities, and during natural disasters.

3. Helicopters help in delivering aid, rescuing people, and providing medical assistance during calamities.
4. Advantages of water transport include cost-effectiveness, ability to carry heavy cargo, eco-friendliness, and suitability for landlocked areas.
5. National Highways connect important cities and ports nationwide and are maintained by the National Highway Authority of India. State Highways connect district headquarters and important towns within states and are maintained by state governments.
6. Benefits of air travel include speed, accessibility to remote areas, efficiency in transporting perishable goods, and urgent deliveries.

- B. 1. a      2. b      3. c      4. c
- C. 1. F      2. F      3. T      4. T      5. F

## **Chapter 17 (Means of Communication)**

### **Exercises**

- A. 1. Communication is the process of expressing feelings, ideas, or information to others. Over time, communication has evolved significantly, becoming faster and more accessible, allowing people to connect instantly regardless of geographical barriers.
2. Post offices offer various services such as sending letters, parcels, and money orders. They also provide courier services like speedpost, ensuring fast and reliable delivery of items.
3. Electronic mail, or e-mail, is a method of sending messages electronically through computers connected to the Internet. It allows for quick and convenient communication, enabling individuals to exchange messages with people worldwide.
4. Some means of mass communication include television, radio, newspapers, magazines, and the Internet. These mediums reach a large audience simultaneously, providing news, entertainment, and information.
5. A smartphone is a type of mobile phone that offers advanced features beyond basic communication, such as internet browsing, email, multimedia functions, and app installations. On the other hand, a mobile phone typically refers to a device primarily used for making calls and sending text messages.
6. Satellites help in sending television signals by transmitting radio waves from broadcasting stations to satellite dishes on Earth. These signals are then received by satellite receivers, allowing viewers to access various television channels.
- B. 1. d      2. d      3. a      4. c

## **Chapter 18 (India : It's Rich Heritage)**

### **Exercises**

- A. 1. India is home to nearly 800 languages and dialects, with Hindi being the National language and the constitution recognizing 22 languages.

2. Different dresses worn in India include sarees, salwar-kurtis, mekhla-chadar, ghagra-cholis, and western dresses for women, and trousers, shirts, kurta-pyjamas, lungis, and turbans for men.
  3. Folk dances are traditional dances performed on special occasions like festivals, weddings, and harvest celebrations, showcasing the cultural heritage of the community.
  4. Examples of India's architectural traditions include ancient temples like those in Madurai and Khajuraho, Mughal architecture like the Taj Mahal and Red Fort, and British-era buildings like Victoria Memorial and Rashtrapati Bhavan.
  5. The paintings at the Ajanta caves depict scenes from the life of Lord Buddha and other related themes.
- B. 1. Bhimbetka                      2. Ashoka                      3. Hindi                      4. folk dances, classical dances
5. Hindustani music, Carnatic music
- C. 1. c                      2. a                      3. b                      4. d

## Chapter 19 (They Showed us the Way)

### Exercises

- A. 1. The two holy books of the Hindus are the Vedas and the Bhagavad Gita.
2. Ramabhai Ranade worked to improve the conditions of women and orphans, setting up seva sedans where girls were given training in nursing.
3. Akbar is remembered as a great ruler because he respected all religions, encouraged art, music, and literature, and gave importance to the welfare of the people.
4. Christianity was founded by Jesus Christ. His teachings emphasized love for God and other people, forgiveness, and the importance of living a righteous life.
5. A social reformer is someone who works to change the evils in society for the betterment of all.
6. Kabir fought against social evils such as the caste system and the importance given to rituals by Hindu and Muslim priests.
7. Emperor Ashoka gave up wars after witnessing the devastation caused by the Battle of Kalinga and became a follower of Buddha's teachings of non-violence and compassion.
8. Raja Ram Mohan Roy contributed to society by fighting against social evils like the practice of sati (burning of widows along with their husbands' bodies), advocating for social reforms and education.
- B. 1. b                      2. e                      3. d                      4. c                      5. a
- C. 1. b                      2. b                      3. c                      4. a                      5. b
- D. 1. True                      2. True                      3. True                      4. True                      5. True
- E. 1. Hinduism: Hinduism is one of the oldest religions in the world, characterized by a rich tapestry of rituals, beliefs, and practices. It emphasizes the concepts of karma (action), dharma (duty or righteousness), and moksha (liberation). Hinduism has a vast array of scriptures, including the Vedas, Upanishads, Ramayana, Mahabharata, and Bhagavad Gita.
2. Sikhism: Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak Dev Ji in the 15th century in Punjab. It emphasizes the belief in one God, equality of all human beings, and community service. The holy book of

Sikhs is the Guru Granth Sahib, and their place of worship is called a Gurudwara.

3. King Akbar: Akbar, the Mughal emperor who ruled in India during the 16th century, is remembered as a great ruler for his policy of religious tolerance, promotion of art and culture, and administrative reforms. He established a secular state and encouraged dialogue between different religious communities.
4. Ramabai Ranade: Ramabai Ranade was a prominent social reformer in Maharashtra, India, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. She worked tirelessly to improve the conditions of women and orphans, setting up institutions for their education and welfare.
5. Zoroastrianism: Zoroastrianism, also known as the religion of the Parsis, was founded by Zoroaster in ancient Iran. It teaches the importance of fighting evil and doing good deeds. The holy book of Zoroastrians is the Zend Avesta, and they believe in the worship of one God, Ahura Mazda.

## Chapter 20 (Our Rights and Duties)

### Exercises

- A. 1. A constitution is a set of rules and laws by which the government can govern the country.  
2. Our constitution was accepted on 26 January 1950.  
3. Democracy means that all the people of the country will choose or elect their representatives who would form the government.  
4. Some Fundamental Duties given to us by the Constitution include defending the country at the time of danger, protecting national property, protecting the environment, treating all Indians as equal, following the rules laid down by the Constitution, honoring the national flag and national anthem, and helping to keep the country united.  
5. Four Fundamental rights mentioned in the Constitution are the right to equality, freedom of speech, right to follow any religion, and right to justice.  
6. Three Directive Principles include providing better living conditions for all citizens, providing work for everyone, and ensuring that some people do not become rich by exploiting others.  
7. The function of the Election Commission is to conduct elections in India in a fair and impartial manner.
- B. 1. right    2. Directive Principles    3. political    4. Constitution    5. Fundamental Rights
- C. 1. d    2. c    3. d
- D. 1. b    2. a    3. c

## Chapter 21 (Our National Symbols)

### Exercises

- A. 1. The four lions, the horse, and the bull in the National Emblem stand for strength, courage, energy, speed, and hard work, symbolizing the qualities every Indian should possess.  
2. We can show respect to our National Anthem by standing in attention when it is sung or played, learning the words and tune, and singing it properly.  
3. Rules regarding the National Flag include flying it only from sunrise to sunset, hoisting it at the top

of the mast with the saffron band on top, not hoisting a dirty or torn flag, carrying it over the right shoulder, and standing in attention and saluting it when it is being hoisted.

- B. 1. c      2. d      3. d

### **Test Paper 2**

- A. 1. a      2. b      3. d

- B. 1. Rajdhani Express, Shatabdi Express  
2. Bharatanatyam, Kathak  
3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Mahatma Gandhi  
4. Tehri Dam, Bhakra Dam  
5. Oxygen, Nitrogen

- C. 1. national highways      2. ores      3. bravery and sacrifice      4. dialects      5. Bible

- D. 1. A cottage industry is a small-scale, decentralized manufacturing business often operated from home.  
2. Causes of the shortage of clean water in India include pollution of water bodies, over-extraction of groundwater, inefficient water management, and inadequate infrastructure for water treatment and distribution.  
3. The difference between small scale industries and large scale industries lies in their scale of operation, investment, production capacity, and market reach. Small scale industries typically have lesser capital investment, limited production capacity, and serve local or regional markets, while large scale industries have higher capital investment, extensive production capacity, and serve national or international markets.  
4. The Indian Constitution is the supreme law of India, providing the framework for governance and outlining the rights and duties of citizens. It was adopted on January 26, 1950, and is based on principles of democracy, socialism, and secularism.  
5. The two types of dance forms in India are classical dances (such as Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Odissi) and folk dances (such as Bhangra, Garba, Lavani).