

Social Studies

The teacher's role in teaching social studies to a young child is very important. The teacher can familiarise the child with the concept of society and his environment by talking to the children and also encouraging them to take part in discussions and group activities.

It is only by involving each child in such extensive discussions can the teacher trigger his thinking process. Mere written word and memorising will not help in this level.

We have given tips and suggestions to the teacher in the text book which will definitely help the teacher greatly.

So it is very important that, before starting each lesson the teacher should introduce the topic and engage the children in a discussion. Only after this should the teacher start reading the lesson. Children should also be encouraged to read the lessons aloud in class.

As we are well aware, the habit of reading among children is reducing these days, since they have so many other diversions and distractions like TV watching, playing computer games etc. So it is very important that the teacher encourages each child to read out at least a few lines aloud in the class.

Our Country India

Exercise

1. Answer the following:
 - a. Why is India called a peninsula ?
India is called a peninsula because the southern part is surrounded by water on all three sides.
 - b. Which are our neighbouring countries ?
Our neighbouring countries are Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh.
 - c. Who is the author of our National Anthem ? Where is he from?
Rabindranath Tagore is the author of our National Anthem. He is from West Bengal.

- d. What is our national symbol ? Where was it taken from?

Our national symbol is the three lions facing three directions. This was taken from the Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath.

- e. Where is the Ashoka Chakra usually seen ? How many spokes are there in this wheel ?

The Ashoka Chakra can be seen on our National flag. The wheel has 24 spokes.

Worksheet (Workbook)

- A. Fill up the blanks:
 1. peninsula, Asia
 2. Tajkistan, Pakistan
 3. Rabindranath Tagore, Bengali
 4. four, three
- B. Fill up the blanks in the short note about our national flag:
Ours is a tricolour flag. The colours are saffron, white and green respectively. Saffron, on the top, stands for courage and sacrifice, white in the middle for truth and peace and green colour at the bottom is a symbol of prosperity. Our Prime Minister hoists the flag at Red Fort on the Independence day.
- C. progress 24 spokes

The Great Himalayan Region

Exercise

- A.
 - a. The three main zones of the Himalayan ranges.
The Himadri, The Himachal and the Shiwalik
 - b. Three main rivers of India that flow from the Himalayas.
Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra.
 - c. Three beautiful hill stations in the lesser Himalayas.
Shimla, Darjeeling and Naini Tal
 - d. The region where many sanctuaries and national parks are located.
In the Terai region of the Shiwalik, many sanctuaries and national parks are located.
- B. Answer the following :
 - a. What are glaciers ?

Snow collected as a mass of ice which moves are called glaciers.

- b. Why do the north Indian rivers never dry up even in summer?

The snow in the mountain melt and flow down into the rivers of North India. So they never dry up even in summer.

- c. Where does the Terai region mostly lie ? What is the importance of this region ?

The Terai region lies below the Shivalik region. There are many national parks and sanctuaries in this region.

- C. Fill in the blanks:

- a. The Himalayan ranges stretch about 3000 kilometres east to west.

- b. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay climbed the Mount Everest for the first time.

- c. (i) The highest peak of the Himalayas is Everest.
(ii) The highest peak in our country is Mount Godwin Austen or K2. It is situated in Karakoram Mountain range in Kashmir.

Worksheet (Workbook)

- A. Match the following:

| | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Himadri | - | Greater Himalayas |
| Himalayan ranges | - | 3000 kilometres long |
| Tensing and Hillary | - | First to climb Mount Everest |
| Dehra Dun | - | Hill station |
| Everest | - | Nepal |
| Godwin Austen | - | Highest peak in India |
| Bachendri Pal | - | First Indian woman to climb Everest |

- B. Answer the following:

- The word 'Himalaya' means the 'storehouse of snow'. 'Hima' means snow or ice.
- The three main subdivisions of the Himalayan ranges

are the Himadri (Greater Himalayas), the Himachal (lesser Himalayas) and the Shivalik (lower Himalayas)

- Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra rivers start from glaciers in the Himadri or the Greater Himalayas.
- The hills and slopes of the lesser Himalayas are covered with thick forests having trees like pine, deodar. There are many beautiful hill stations and many fruits like apple, peach, plum, etc. are grown here.
- The Terai region has many national parks and sanctuaries.
- Pine and deodar are some trees that grow in the Himachal region.

- C. Say whether true (T) or false (F): If false write the correct sentence.

- ✓
- ✗ Himachal lies to the south of Himadri
- ✓
- ✗ The Shivalik range receives heavy rainfall.
- ✗ The Himalayas obstruct rain bearing winds, thereby causing rain

- D. Crossword Puzzle

Across : 1. Purvanchal 2. Everest 4. pine
Down : 3. Bachendri Pal 5. Dehradun 6. Hima

The Northern Plains

Exercise

- A. Answer the following:

- What is a basin ?
A basin is the area watered by a river and its tributaries.
- How do rivers make the soil fertile ?
As the rivers flow they bring down fine soil called alluvium which are deposited on the banks of the river. Thus they make the soil fertile.
- Name five states in the Northern Plains.
Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Paschim Banga are five states in the Northern Plains.
- Name the three river basins in the Northern Plains.

The Ganga basin, the Brahmaputra basin and the Satluj river basin are the three river basins in the Northern Plains.

5. Name two states in the Satluj basin.

Punjab and Haryana are the two states in the Satluj basin.

B. Write True (T) or false (F)

1. The Ganga starts from the Gangotri. True
2. The Northern plains stretch from Rajasthan to Assam. False
3. The Brahmaputra river starts in India. False
4. The Satluj basin lies on the western part of India. True
5. Kosi is a tributary of Ganga. True

C. Name the following:

1. The largest dam in India on the river Satluj Bhakra Nangal
2. The place where Ganga and Yamuna meet Sangam near Allahabad
3. The famous delta of the Ganga basin Sunderbans
4. The branch of Ganga on whose banks Kolkata is situated Hugli
5. Branches of the river which divide into streams distributaries

D. Match the following:

- a. Fine soil brought down by the rivers alluvium
- b. Area watered by a river and its tributaries basin
- c. Delta of the Ganga and Brahmaputra Sunderbans
- d. River and its distributaries which spread out like a triangle delta

Worksheet (Workbook)

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. Gangotri
2. Gandak, Kosi
3. Punjab in the west, Assam in the east
4. Tibet

B. Answer the following:

1. The fine soil brought down by the rivers make the Northern

plains very fertile.

2. Alluvium is the fine soil brought down by the rivers. Alluvium makes the river banks very fertile.
3. A river basin is the area watered by a river and its distributaries.
4. Before joining the sea, the river slows down and is divided into many streams thereby forming small islands of sand. Such a place is called a delta.

C. What are the following called ?

The largest dam of India - Bhakra Nangal dam
Delta of Ganga and Brahmaputra - Sunderbans
The place where Yamuna joins Ganga - Sangam
The city through which river Hugli flows - Kolkata

D. The main states covered by:

- (1) The Ganga basin - Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar
- (2) The Satluj basin - Punjab, Haryana
- (3) The Brahmaputra basin - Arunachal Pradesh, Assam

The Great Indian Desert

Exercise

1. Answer the following:

1. What divides Rajasthan into two parts ? Which part is the desert region?
The Aravalli hills divide Rajasthan into two parts. The western part is the desert.
2. What is a desert ?
A desert is a sandy plain with rocks in some places.
3. What is a sand dune ? When does a sand dune shift places ?
Small hills of sand found in the desert are called sand dunes. The dust storms shift the sand dunes from one place to another.
4. What is an oasis ? What is grown near an oasis ?
In a desert in some places there is water and we

find some vegetation there. Such a spot in a desert is called an oasis.

5. What is the importance of the camel for people in the desert ?

Camels are used to pull carts and to travel in the desert.

6. What is the Indira Gandhi canal project ?

The Indira Gandhi Canal Project carries water from the Satluj to the dry lands of the desert. This has helped the farmers to cultivate the lands.

7. Give two reasons why the desert area has increased.

When people destroy forests by cutting down trees and allow overgrazing of animals, the desert area increases.

2. Match the following:

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Great Indian desert | - | Thar desert |
| sand dunes | - | small hillocks of sand |
| camel | - | ship of the desert. |
| oasis | - | a place in the desert where there is water. |
| nomads | - | wanderers |
| cacti | - | desert plants. |

3. Write whether true (T) or false (F)

1. The Thar stretches upto Pakistan. True
2. Days and nights are equally hot in a desert. False
3. Deserts can never be made fit for cultivation. False
4. Deserts can be created by man's careless attitude. True
5. Sand dunes never shift. False
6. We must not cut down trees. True

Worksheet (Workbook)

- A. Answer the following:

1. The Great Indian Desert is located to the west of the

Northern Plain.

2. Rajasthan is divided into two parts by the Aravalli hills. The western part of Rajasthan is the desert.
3. The small hills of sand found in the desert are called sand dunes.
4. In the desert we can see thorny bushes, shrubs and cactus. In some areas where there is a spring, people grow date palms and other crops.
5. The climate in the desert is extreme. Summer is hot and dry, nights are cool. In winter, days are warm and nights very cold.

- B. Crossword puzzle:

Across : 1) Camel 2) Dune 3) Dates
Down : 1) Cactus) Nomad 3) Oasis

- C. Write three sentences to explain:

- 1, Oasis: A spot in a desert where the underground water forms a spring is called an oasis. People live near the oasis and cultivate date palms and other crops. Small villages come up around such places.
2. Indira Gandhi Canal Project: Indira Gandhi Canal project is built to carry water from the Satluj and Beas to the dry lands of the desert. The Indian Government has taken up this project. Already in many places people have started farming.
3. Increase in desert area : Increase in desert area happens because of cutting down of too many trees. When animals are allowed to overgraze the desert area will increase. We must avoid cutting down trees and destroying forests.

The Southern Plateau

Exercise

- A. Answer the following:

1. Where is the Southern Plateau located ?
The Southern Plateau is located to the south of the northern plains.
2. What are the north-western and north-eastern limits

of the Southern Plateau ?

To the north-west of the plateau is the Aravali hills and to the north-east is the Rajmahal hills.

3. What are the two main divisions of the Southern Plateau ?

The Southern Plateau is mainly divided into the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.

4. What are the western and eastern limits of the Central Highlands?

The Central Highlands extend from the Malwa Plateau in the west to the Chota Nagpur Plateau in the east.

5. What are the eastern and western boundaries of the Deccan Plateau ?

The Deccan Plateau is bounded by the Western Ghats in the west and Eastern Ghats in the east.

6. How are rivers in the Southern Plateau different from the North Indian rivers ?

The rivers in South India are not as big as those in the northern plains. These rivers depend only on monsoon rains and so dry up during summer.

7. Which are the famous hills on the Western Ghats ?

The famous hills on the Western Ghats are the Anamalai, Nilgiri and Cardamom Hills.

8. Name the main industries of the Deccan region.

Mining is the main industry in the Deccan region. Minerals like coal, iron, manganese, mica and even gold is found.

B. Fill in the blanks

1. Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kaveri are the rivers which rise in the Western Ghats and fall into the Bay of Bengal.
2. The Malwa plateau slopes towards the north.
3. The black soil of the Malwa Plateau is suitable for growing cotton.

4. The soil of the Deccan plateau is yellowish or reddish in colour.

5. Kolar goldmine, the famous goldmine is located in the Deccan Plateau.

C. Name the following :

1. The dam across river Kaveri Mettur dam
2. The dam across river Mahanadi Hirakud dam
3. The highest waterfalls in India Jog
4. Two famous hill stations in the southern region of the plateau. Ooty, Kodaikanal.

Worksheet (Workbook)

A. What are the following:

1. Plateau: A plateau is a raised flat area above the sea level. It is also called a table land.
2. Hydro electricity: Dams are built across rivers and electricity is produced by using flowing water. This is called Hydro electricity.

B. Where are the following located ?

1. Kolar gold mines - Karnataka state
2. Mettur dam - Kaveri river.
3. Hirakud dam - Mahanadi river.
4. Jog falls - Karnataka state

C. Say whether true (T) or false (F). If false, write the correct answer:

1. ✓
2. ✗ Malwa Plateau lies to the north of river Narmada.
3. ✗ Rivers in the Deccan Plateau dry up during summer
4. ✓

D. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-----------|---|------------------|
| Ooty | - | hill station |
| Jog falls | - | highest in India |
| Minerals | - | Deccan Plateau |
| Narmada | - | Arabian Sea |

E. Answer the following:

1. The Aravalli hills in the north west and the Raj Mahal hills

- in the north east bound the Southern Plateau.
- The 2 main divisions of the Southern plateau are the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.
 - The 2 plateaus that comprise the Central Highlands are the Malwa Plateau in the west and Chota Nagpur Plateau in the east.
 - The Malwa plateau is located to the north of the Narmada river. The Aravalli hills on its west and Vindhya ranges to the south are its limits.
 - The colour of the soil in the Deccan region is yellowish and sometimes reddish. Minerals like coal, iron, manganese and mica are found here.
 - Iron and steel industries, coal and manganese mining are the main industries.
 - Tea and coffee are grown on hill slopes in the plateau. Rubber is also grown in the southern hills.
 - Narmada and Tapi are the two main rivers in the plateau which flow westward.
 - The rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri flow into the Bay of Bengal.

The Coastal Plains and Islands

Exercise

- A. Answer the following questions:
- What are the two divisions of the Coastal Plains ?
The two divisions of the coastal plains are the Eastern Coastal Plains and the Western Coastal Plains.
 - Where do the two plains meet ?
The two plains meet at Kanyakumari which is at the tip of the peninsula.
 - What are lagoons ?
Lagoons are salt water lakes found along the coast.
 - Where are the Western Coastal Plains situated ?
The Western Coastal Plains are situated between

- the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.
- Which are the three parts of the Western Coastal Plains ?
The three parts of the Western Coastal Plains are the Gujarat Coast, the Konkan Coast and the Malabar Coast.
 - Where are the Eastern Coastal Plains situated ?
The Eastern Coastal Plains are situated between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.
 - Into how many parts are the Eastern Coastal Plains divided ? What are they ?
The Eastern Coastal Plains are divided into the Northern Circars and the Coromandel coast.
 - What are the deltas of the rivers Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri called ? Why ?
The deltas of the rivers Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri are called the rice bowls of India. This is because this region is very fertile and rice is grown in plenty.
 - Where is Lakshadweep situated ?
Lakshadweep is situated in the Arabian Sea close to the Malabar Coast.
 - Which is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands?
Port Blair is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Worksheet (Workbook)

- A. Name the following:
- Western coastal plains and Eastern coastal plains.
 - Gulf of Khambha to Kanyakumari
 - Paschim Banga to Tamil Nadu
 - Kanyakumari
 - Goa
 - Visakhapatnam
 - Lakshadweep in the west and Andaman and Nicobar in the east.
 - Indira point
 - Kavaratti, Port Blair
 - 36 islands.
- B. Match the following:
- delta - river is divided into many streams called distributaries.

- plateau - raised flat area above sea level.
- basin - area watered by a river
- island - surrounded by water on all sides
- peninsula - surrounded by water on three sides
- lagoon - backwaters and salt water lakes
- glacier - snow collected as a mass of ice
- sand dunes - small hills of sand
- oasis - a spot in a desert where there is vegetation.

Life in the Himalayan Region

Exercise

A. Answer these questions:

1. Who described the Kashmir valley as 'heaven on earth' ? Why?
Mughal emperor Jehangir described the Kashmir valley as the 'heaven on earth' as it is extremely beautiful.
2. What are the two main occupations of the people of Kashmir ?
Farming during summer and rearing of sheep are the two main occupations of the people of Kashmir.
3. What are the north-eastern states together called?
The North-eastern states together are called the seven sisters.
4. What is the common feature of the dresses worn by people of the north-eastern states ?
The people of the north-eastern states wear colourful clothes and beaded jewellery.

B. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| The long dress worn by Kashmiris | Phiran |
| Folk dance of Himachal Pradesh | Nati |
| The hill stations of Naini Tal and Mussoorie | Uttaranchal |

'Home of the clouds'
Kulu and Manali

Meghalaya
Himachal Pradesh

C. Tick the correct answer:

1. The main religion practised in the north-eastern states is -
a) Hinduism b) Buddhism c) Jainism
Ans: b) Buddhism
2. Skirts worn by Sikkimese women are called -
a) Phiran b) Nati c) Boku
Ans: b) Boku
3. The famous folk dance of Assam is -
a) Bihu b) Nati c) Manipuri
Ans: a) Bihu

D. Write the capitals of:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Jammu and Kashmir | <u>Srinagar</u> |
| 2. Himachal Pradesh | <u>Shimla</u> |
| 3. Manipur | <u>Imphal</u> |
| 4. Mizoram | <u>Aizawl</u> |
| 5. Assam | <u>Dispur</u> |

Worksheet (Workbook)

Himalayan region: Location - High above sea level, northern part of the country.

States - Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Paschim Banga, Assam and North eastern states.

Jammu and Kashmir:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Capital | Srinagar |
| Famous lake | Dal lake |
| Cultivation | Rice, maize, millet, |
| Fruits | apples, peaches, cherries |

| | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Other occupation | sheep rearing |
| Dress - Men: | Phiran and salwar |
| Women : | Phiran and salwar |
| Languages | Kashmiri, Ladakhi, Punjabi, Urdu |
| Cities | Pahalgam, Gulmarg |

Himachal Pradesh

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Capital | Shimla |
| Hillstations | Kulu and Manali |
| Cultivation | Rice, maize, barley |
| Fruits | apple, plum, pear, apricots |
| Languages | Hindi, Pahari |
| Folk dance | Nati |

Arunachal Pradesh

| | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Capital | Itanagar |
| Occupation | Farming |
| Inhabitants | Tribals |
| Languages | Different dialects |
| River | Brahmaputra |

Assam

| | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| Capital | Dispur |
| Language | Assamese |
| Dance | Bihu |
| Rainfall | Highest rainfall |
| Famous for | Tea estates and oil wells |

A. Match the states with their capitals:

| | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|
| Uttaranchal | - | Dehra Dun |
| Sikkim | - | Gangtok |
| Meghalaya | - | Shillong |
| Manipur | - | Imphal |
| Mizoram | - | Aizawl |
| Tripura | - | Agartala |

B. Which are the dance forms of the following states?

| | | |
|------------------|---|----------|
| Manipur | - | Manipuri |
| Himachal Pradesh | - | Nati |
| Assam | - | Bihu |

C. What do 'Meghalaya' and 'Mizoram' mean ?

- 1) Meghalaya - means 'the home of clouds'
- 2) Mizoram - means 'land of hill people'

D. Where are the following situated, and what are they famous for ?

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| Kanchenjunga | - | Sikkim, third highest peak in the world. |
| Shillong | - | Meghalaya, Hill station |
| Rishikesh | - | Uttaranchal, pilgrim centre |
| Dal Lake | - | Jammu & Kashmir, famous tourist spot |

E. In which state is English spoken ? Nagaland

Life in the Northern Plains

Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India.
2. Punjab is known as the land of five rivers.
3. Ayodhya, Varanasi and Mathura are the main pilgrim centres of Uttar Pradesh.
4. Paschim Banga is famous for jute mills.
5. Sikh religion is followed by most Punjabis.

B. Answer the following:

1. Which are the three rivers which flow through the northern plains ?

The three rivers that flow through the northern plains are the Satluj, Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

2. Why are the northern plains fertile ?

The three rivers make the northern plains very fertile.

3. Name three pilgrim centres in the northern plains.

Three important pilgrim centres in the northern plains are Ayodhya, Varanasi and Mathura.

4. How did Bihar get its name ?

The name Bihar comes from the word 'Vihara' meaning Buddhist monastery.

C. Match the capitals with their states:

| A | B |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Chandigarh | - Punjab |
| 2. Lucknow | - Uttar Pradesh |
| 3. Patna | - Bihar |
| 4. Kolkata | - Paschim Banga |
| 5. Dispur | - Assam |

Worksheet (Workbook)

Northern plains:

Location : South of the northern mountain

States : Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal

Punjab

| | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| Capital | Chandigarh |
| Languages | Punjabi, Hindi |
| Rivers | Satluj, Beas, Ravi |
| Famous for | Golden temple at Amritsar |
| Main crops | Wheat and rice |
| Cities | Chandigarh, Amritsar |

Haryana

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Capital | Chandigarh |
| Languages | Hindi, Punjabi |
| Rivers | Yamuna, Satluj |
| Crops | Wheat, maize, rice |
| Dress - Men Women | Dhoti pyjama Ghagra-kurta or salwar |

Bihar

| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| Capital | Patna |
| Land of | Buddha and Mahavira |
| Rivers | Ganga |

| | |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| Crops | Rice, wheat, jute |
| Famous for | Pilgrim centre - Bodhgaya |
| Festivals | Dussehra, Diwali, Holi, Durga |
| Pooja | |

Uttar Pradesh

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Capital | Lucknow |
| Languages | Hindi and Urdu |
| Rivers | Ganga, Yamuna |
| Crops | Wheat, rice, maize |
| Industries | Cotton, sugar and woollen |
| Tourist attractions | Cities Agra |
| Pilgrim centres | Lucknow, Kanpur, Ayodhya, Varanasi, Mathura |

Delhi

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Capital | National Capital Territory |
| Languages | Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu |
| River | Yamuna |
| Climate | Extreme |
| Places of interest | Red Fort, Qutub Minar, Juma Masjid |

Paschim Banga

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Capital | Kolkata |
| Languages | Bengali |
| River | Ganga and Brahmaputra |
| Occupation | Farming and fishing |
| Famous place of learning | Shantiniketan |
| Dress - Men | Dhoti-kurta |
| Women | Saris |

A. Answer the following:

1. Bihar comes from the word 'Vihara' meaning Buddhist monastery.
2. Punjab is known as the 'land of five rivers'.
3. Jainism and Buddhism are the two religions which

originated in Bihar.

B. Match the following:

| | | |
|---------------|---|----------|
| Bangra dance | - | Punjab |
| Metro railway | - | Kolkata |
| Bodh Gaya | - | Bihar |
| Golden temple | - | Amritsar |
| Taj Mahal | - | Agra |

Life in the Southern Plateau

Exercise

A. Fill up the blanks:

1. Maharashtra is famous for its Alphonso mangoes.
2. Jog falls, the highest waterfalls in India is in Karnataka.
3. Kanjeevaram in Tamil Nadu is famous for silks.
4. Bhilai is a famous steel plant in Chattisgarh.
5. Hyderabad is famous for pearls, bangles and semi precious stones.

B. Fill up the blank columns:

| | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| Maharashtra | - | Marathi, Hindi / Cotton, Sugarcane, wheat / Ganesh Chaturthi / Pune, Sholapur / Mumbai. |
| Karnataka | - | Kannada / Ragi, jowar, sugarcane/ Dussehra / Mysore, Bangalore/ Bangalore. |
| Tamil Nadu | - | Tamil / Rice, cotton, sugarcane/ Pongal /Madurai, Thanjavur/ Chennai |
| Andhra Pradesh | - | Telugu/ Rice, jowar, sugarcane / Hyderabad Vishakhapatnam / Hyderabad |

C. In which states are the following situated ?

- 1) Ajanta and Ellora caves Maharashtra
- 2) Nilgiri hills Tamil Nadu
- 3) Brindavan Gardens Karnataka

4) Tirupathi temple Andhra Pradesh.

Worksheet (Workbook)

Southern plateau:

Location : South of river Narmada

States : Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, TamilNadu and Andhra Pradesh

Maharashtra

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Capital | Mumbai |
| Languages | Marathi, Hindi |
| Rivers | Godawari, Krishna |
| Crops | Wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane |
| Tourist spots | Gateway of India, Ajanta and Ellora caves |
| Hillstations | Mahabaleshwar. |
| Big cities | Pune, Sholapur, Aurangabad |

Karnataka

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Capital | Bangalore |
| Languages | Kannada |
| Rivers | Kaveri, Krishna, Tungabhadra |
| Crops | Rice, Ragi, Jowar, Sugarcane |
| Tourist spots | Mysore - Brindavan gardens, Lalit Mahal palace |
| Famous places | Jog falls, Bandipur wildlife sanctuary |

Tamil Nadu

| | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| Capital | Chennai |
| Languages | Tamil |
| Rivers | Kaveri, Vaigai |
| Popular for | Handlooms, silk sarees |
| Famous places | Mahabalipuram, Madurai |

Andhra Pradesh

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Capital | Hyderabad |
| Languages | Telugu, Urdu |
| Crops | Rice, Jowar, Sugarcane, Tobacco |

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Famous places | Golconda fort, Charminar, Tirupati |
| Industries | Handloom, cigarettes, ship building |

Chattisgarh

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Capital | Raipur |
| Minerals found | Coal, iron, manganese |
| Famous steel plant | Bhilai |

A. Match the following:

| | | |
|------------------|---|----------------|
| Ganesh Chaturthi | - | Maharashtra |
| Dussehra | - | Karnataka |
| Pongal | - | Tamil Nadu |
| Kuchipudi dance | - | Andhra Pradesh |
| Raipur | - | Chattisgarh |

B. Identify the pictures and say where they are located.

Tirupati temple, Tirupati Charminar, Hyderabad
Lalit Mahal Palace, Mysore.

Life in the Desert Region and Central Plateau

Exercise

A. Match the following:

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------|
| A | | B |
| 1. Pink city | - | Jaipur |
| 2. Diamond mines | - | Panna |
| 3. Indira Gandhi canal | - | Rajasthan |
| 4. The Great Indian desert | - | Thar desert |

B. Answer the following:

1. What are the chief occupations of the people of Rajasthan?
The chief occupation of the people of Rajasthan are handicrafts in brass, making rugs, carpets, jewellery and selling them by moving from place to place.

2. What do Rajasthani men and women wear ?
Rajasthani men wear dhoti, kurta and a long turban.

Women wear colourful lehenga and choli and a long scarf called odhni.

3. What kind of soil is found in Madhya Pradesh ? What crops grow there ?

Rich black soil is found in Madhya Pradesh. Cotton, sugarcane and oil seeds are grown here.

4. Which are the two famous steel plants of Jharkhand?

The two famous steel plants of Jharkhand are in Jamshedpur and Bokaro.

5. What do the houses in Rajasthan look like ?

The houses in Rajasthan have flat roofs and small windows to prevent heat.

6. What does Rajasthan have to offer to tourists ?

Rajasthan is famous for its palaces, forts and temples. Jodhpur, Udaipur, Jaisalmer are some of the places where historical buildings are situated.

Worksheet (Workbook)

Rajasthan

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Capital | Jaipur |
| Climate | Extreme, hot summer, cold winter |
| Occupation | Cattle and sheep rearing, making mugs and other hand crafted items |
| Famous for | Palaces, forts and temples |
| Places of importance | Jodhpur, Udaipur, Jaisalmer |
| Dress - Men | Dhoti, kurta and long turban |
| Women | Lehenga choli and a scarf |
| called | odhni |

Madhya Pradesh

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Capital | Bhopal |
| Location | Central Plateau |
| Cultivation | Cotton, Sugarcane, Oilseeds |
| Famous wild life sanctuaries | 1. Kanha, 2. Bandhavgarh |

Jharkhand

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Capital | Ranchi |
| Location | Chota Nagpur Plateau |
| Climate | Very dry with frequent droughts |
| Occupation | Mining |
| Important industrial towns | Jamshedpur and Bokaro |

A. Answer the following

1. Rajasthan means 'the land of Rajahs' or kings.
2. Jaipur is also known as the Pink city.
3. Water from the rivers Satluj and Beas are diverted to the desert through the Indira Gandhi canal. This is to irrigate and bring under cultivation many parts of the desert.
4. The rich black soil is suited for growing cotton. This type of soil is found in the central plateau.
5. Life in the desert is very difficult. People walk long distances in search of water. They rear camel, sheep and goats but have to go from place to place in search of food. They are not able to settle down in one place and so they are nomads.

Life in the Western Coastal Region

Exercise

A. In which states are the following situated and what is their importance ?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Ahmedabad, Gujarat | Sabarmati Ashram |
| 2. Maharashtra | Petroleum is extracted |
| 3. Gujarat | Asiatic Lions |

B. Match the states and their capitals.

| A | B |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Gujarat | Gandhinagar |
| Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| Goa | Panaji |
| Karnataka | Bangalore |
| Kerala | Thiruvananthapuram |

C. Name the famous dance forms of the following states:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| a. Gujarat | Garba |
| b. Goa | Mando |
| c. Karnataka | Yaksha Gana |
| d. Kerala | Kathakali, Mohiniyattom |

D. Answer the following :

1. What is Anand in Gujarat famous for ?
Anand in Gujarat is famous for the dairy industry.
2. In which part of the western coast is Maharashtra situated?
Maharashtra is situated in the Konkan coast of the western coast.
3. What is Goa famous for ?
Goa is famous for its beautiful long beaches, churches and coconut palms.
4. Which are the cashcrops grown in Kerala ?
Cashew nuts, pepper and spices are the cashcrops grown in Kerala.

E. Name the main languages spoken in the following places:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Gujarat | Gujarati |
| Maharashtra | Marathi |
| Karnataka | Kannada |
| Kerala | Malayalam |
| Lakshadweep | Malayalam |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Gujarati, Hindi |

Worksheet (Workbook)

Western coastal region:

Location : Rann of Kachchh in Gujarat
States : Gujarat, Maharashtra (coastal), Goa, Coastal Karnataka and Kerala

Gujarat

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Capital | Gandhinagar |
| Language | Gujarat |
| Important sea port | Kandla |
| Rivers | Sabarmati, Narmada, Tapi |

Crops Cotton, rice, wheat
 Famous for 1. The dairy industry, Anand
 2. Khadi Industry in Gandhinagar

Maharashtra

Capital Mumbai
 Language Marathi, Hindi
 Important industries Petroleum
 Art form Tamasha

Karnataka

Capital Bangalore
 Important sea port Mangalore
 Crops Coconut, Spices
 Dance form Yakshagana
 Other art form Karnatic music

Kerala

Capital Thiruvananthapuram
 Language Malayalam
 Crops Rice, coconut, spices
 Art forms Kathakali, Mohiniyattam, OttanThullal

A. Answer the following:

- The Lakshadweep islands lie off the Malabar coast.
- a) Kavaratti b) Silwassa c) Panaji

B. Solve the crossword puzzle.

Across : 1. Bombay high, 2. Kannada, 3. Kerala
 Down : 1. Mando, 2. Garba

Life in the Eastern Coastal Region

Exercise

A. Answer the following questions:

- Name the states in the eastern coastal region.
 Paschim Banga, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and TamilNadu are the states in the eastern coastal region.
- Name three important ports in the eastern coastal region.
 Kolkata, Vishakapatnam and Chennai are the three

important ports in the eastern coastal region.

3. Why is Kanyakumari important ?

Kanyakumari is in the southern tip of the Indian Peninsula where the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean meet. The famous Vivekananda memorial is situated here.

4. Where is the cellular jail situated ?

The cellular jail is situated in the Andaman.

B. Write true (T) or false (F) against these statements.

- The northern most state of the eastern coastal plain is Paschim Banga. True
- Pondicherry is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar islands. False
- Tamil Nadu lies in the Konkan coast. False
- Odissi dance is from Odisha. True
- The Vivekananda memorial is in Kanyakumari. True

C. Fill up the blank columns:

Paschim Banga - Kolkata/ Hugli/ Bengali/ Rice, jute/ Kolkata
 Odisha - Bhubaneswar/ Mahanadi/ Oriya/ Rice, Jute/ Konark Puri
 Andhra Pradesh - Hyderabad/ Godavari, Krishna/ Telugu/ Rice, Sugarcane, Vishakapatnam, Vijayawada
 Tamil Nadu - Chennai/ Kaveri/ Tamil/ Rice, cotton/ Kanyakumari, Madurai

Worksheet (Workbook)

A. Match the following states with their capitals:

Paschim Banga - Kolkata
 Odisha - Bhubaneshwar
 Andhra Pradesh - Hyderabad
 Tamil Nadu - Chennai
 Andaman and Nicobar - Port Blair

B. Name the following:

- Two temples of Odisha - 1. Sun temple, Konark,
2. Jagannath temple, Puri
- Famous dance of Odisha - Odissi
- Language spoken in Odisha - Oriya
- Rivers in Andhra Pradesh - Godavari, Krishna
- Important seaport in Andhra Pradesh - Visakhapatnam
- The place where coach
factory in Tamil Nadu is located - Perambur
- The place and state where
Vivekananda Rock is located - Kanyakumari
- Location of Aurobindo Ashram - Pondicherry
- Name two states in the eastern coast where:
- 1) Rice is grown in plenty - Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh
 - 2) Fishing is a chief occupation - Paschim Banga,
TamilNadu

Our Water Resources

Exercise

- A. Answer the following questions:
1. Which is the main source of water ?
Rain is the main source of water.
 2. Where is rain water collected ?
Rain water gets collected in lakes, tanks, ponds, etc.
 3. How do we get underground water ?
Part of the rain water that gets collected in lakes and tanks goes underground. Tubewells are dug and water is taken from deep underground.
 4. How is water taken to fields from dams ?
Water from dams are taken through canals to the fields.
 5. What are the various uses of multipurpose river valley projects ?
Dams help control flood, can be used for fishing and as tourist resorts.

6. How is water distributed for domestic purposes in cities and towns ?
In cities and towns, water for domestic purposes is distributed by pipes and taps.
 7. Why should we conserve water ?
Water is very precious. So we must not waste water.
- B. From the clues given find the words from the grid.
1. rain, 2. dam, 3. canal, 4. dynamo, 5. tubewells.

Worksheet (Workbook)

- A. Answer the following:
- 1) Rain is the main source of water.
 - 2) Other resources of water are wells, tanks, lakes, ponds, rivers and canals.
 - 3) Dams are built across rivers. Water from these resources are taken through canals to the fields.
 - 4) Water collected behind the dams are made to fall from a height. Water falls with force and turns the dynamo to produce electricity.
 - 5) Dams are called multipurpose river valley projects, because they help control floods, can be used for fishing, and as tourist resorts. They are the main sources of irrigation for our farmers.
 - 6) Water is precious because we cannot live without it. We need water for drinking, bathing, cleaning, etc. To conserve water we should use water carefully, and should not throw waste into our water resources.
- B. Using the clues, complete the words:
- | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|
| Tubewell | Flood | Precious |
|----------|-------|----------|
- C. Write the following in the order of their capacity, starting from the greatest:
- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|
| 1. oceans | 2. seas | 3. dams |
| 4. ponds | 5. tube wells | 6. wells |

Our Forest Wealth

Exercise

- Answer the following questions:

1. What is forest wealth ?

The large variety of plants and animals in a forest is known as forest wealth.

2. What is deforestation ? What happens as a result ?

Large areas of forest land are cleared for cultivation. This is called deforestation. Deforestation has resulted in reduced rainfall and loss of homes for the animals.

3. How are trees important ?

We get timber from trees. Timber is used for making furniture. They also provide us with fuel, wood pulp, paper, resin, gum, lac, etc.

4. In what ways are forests useful ?

Forests prevent soil erosion and control floods. Trees purify the air. Forests protect wild animals. They make the climate pleasant and also increase the rainfall.

5. Do we have enough forest land in our country ?

A country should have one-third of its area as forests. But in India we have only one-fourth of our country under forests.

6. How are forests classified ?

Forests are classified into 1) evergreen, 2) deciduous, 3) thorny, 4) tidal, 5) coniferous.

7. What is 'Vanamahotsava' ? Why is it important ?

'Vanamahotsava' is a festival conducted every year before the rainy season by the Government to encourage tree planting. Trees are very important to us and so this is an important programme.

8. What are animals killed illegally for ?

Tigers are killed for their skins, rhinoceros for their horns and elephants for their tusks.

9. What method has the government adopted to protect wild life?

The Government has declared forests as protected areas where hunting is prohibited.

Worksheet (Workbook)

A. Answer the following:

- 1) With the increase in population large areas of forest land are cleared for building houses, for farming etc. Thus our natural vegetation has decreased.
- 2) The birds and animals are losing their homes and are dying. Trees are being cut down which cause soil erosion, less rainfall etc.
- 3) A country should have one third of its land area as forests.
- 4) Evergreen forests grow in regions where there is plenty of rain. These trees do not shed their leaves all at once and so remain green always.
- 5) In deciduous forests, the trees shed their leaves in the dry season.
- 6) 'Vanamahotsava' is a tree planting festival conducted every year when the rainy season begins. Many trees are planted everywhere.
- 7) When animals are killed for man's selfish needs, the animals become rare in the jungles and slowly die out.

B. Match the following:

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| tidal forest | mangrove |
| thorny forests | babul |
| evergreen forests | hardwood trees |
| coniferous trees | cones |
| Kaziranga | Assam |
| Gir forests | Gujarat |
| Periyar Sanctuary | Kerala |

- C. 1) Evergreen forest 2) Deciduous forest 3) Tidal forest
4) Coniferous forest 5) Sunderbans 6) Gir forest, Gujarat
7) Desert, Rajasthan 8) Himalayas

Agriculture and Livestock

Exercise

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do we have a variety of crops in our country ?
We have a great variety of soil in our country, with

enough rain and sun for the crops to grow. So we have a wide variety of crops in our country.

2. How is soil formed ?

Soil is formed over a long time by the breaking up of rocks into very small particles.

3. Name the four broad classification of soil in our country.

Soil in our country is broadly classified into alluvial soil, desert soil, black soil and red soil.

4. What crops grow well in alluvial soil ? Where is alluvial soil chiefly found ?

Alluvial soil is most suitable for crops like rice, jute, wheat and sugarcane. This is found in the deltas and river valleys.

5. What is terrace farming ?

In the hilly region, the slopes are cut into steps where crops are grown. This is called terrace farming.

6. What is green revolution ?

Use of improved variety of seeds, and improved methods of farming, better irrigation facilities have led to better agricultural production. This is called green revolution.

7. What are livestock ? What form our livestock ?

Domestic animals that are useful to us are called livestock. Cows, bullocks, sheep, goat, etc. form our livestock.

8. What are the uses of cattle ?

We get milk and milk products from the cattle. The meat of these animals are used as food. The ox and buffalo are used in ploughing. The skin of these animals are used to make leather.

- B. Fill up the blanks:

1. Soil is the most important natural resource.
2. Rice grows well in hot and wet climate.
3. Millets include jowar, bajra and ragi .

4. India is the second largest producer of rice in the world and the largest producer of sugarcane.

5. Black soil of the plateaus is good for cotton cultivation.

6. Large scale production of milk by our government is called white revolution.

Worksheet (Workbook)

- A. Answer the following:

- 1) Soil is the most important natural resource. It is formed very slowly through the breaking up of rocks into very small particles.
- 2) When plants and living things rot, they mix with the soil and make it fertile.
- 3) Dead plants and animals which are buried underground form coal and oil after many years.
- 4) In our country soil is classified into alluvial soil, desert soil, black soil and red soil.
- 5) In hill slopes, farming is done by cutting the slopes into steps to prevent erosion. This is called terrace farming.
- 6) Agricultural product can be improved by the use of fertilizers, manures and pesticides. Irrigation, improved variety of seeds and improved methods of farming, use of machines etc. also improve agricultural products.
- 7) Green revolution has led to better agricultural production in our country.
- 8) Livestock like bullocks and cows help in ploughing, they also give milk products. We also get wool, meat and leather from sheep, goats and camels.
- 9) Increase in milk production and large scale production of milk and milk products is called white revolution.

- B. Say whether true (T) or false (F). If false, write the correct answer in the space given below:

- 1) X, India is the second largest producer of rice in the world.
- 2) X, Jute, used for making sacks, bags, etc. is grown in West Bengal, Assam and Orissa.

- 3) X, We export large quantity of fish and marine products.
- 4) X, Groundnut and millets are grown in the reddish soil of the Deccan Plateau.

C. Write the names of three states where the following are grown in plenty:

- 1) rice -Paschim Banga, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh
- 2) wheat- Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh
- 3) sugarcane - Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
- 4) cotton - Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab
- 5) coffee and tea - Tea - Assam, Paschim Banga, Tamil Nadu, coffee- Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala

Means of Communication

Exercise

I. Answer the following:

1. What was the earliest method of communication ?
Earlier messages were sent through messengers who travelled either on foot or on animals.
2. How were pigeons used to send messages ?
Messages were sent to far off places by tying the messages to the legs of the messenger pigeons.
3. What are the various things that can be sent through post ?
Letters, post cards and parcels can be sent through post.
4. Name two means by which urgent letters and messages can be sent.
Urgent letters can be sent through speed post and urgent messages through telegrams.
5. Mention two advantages the telephone has over the letter.
In a telephone the message can be conveyed directly and immediately to the person and the reply also can be got immediately. Whereas a letter will take a few

days to reach.

6. What advantage does the mobile phone have over the ordinary telephone ?

We can carry a mobile phone with us wherever we go but this is not possible in an ordinary phone. We have to go to the phone booth and sometimes wait in a queue to make an ordinary phone call.

7. What is mass media ? What do they give the common man?

Radio, television, magazines and newspaper together are known as the mass media. They provide the latest news, weather reports, advertisement and also entertainment.

8. How is news collected for newspapers ?

Newspaper reporters go everywhere and collect news for newspaper.

9. How is satellite communication done ?

Satellites which are placed in space receive messages and programmes from different places and send them back to other areas.

10. What advantage does the e-mail have over the ordinary letter sent by post ?

An ordinary letter sent by post will take a few days to reach its destination whereas an e-mail will reach immediately. An ordinary mail may get lost or damaged in transit but such a problem is not present while sending e-mails.

2. Name the following:

- a. Letters, post cards and parcels sent through post - mail
- b. Newspapers, magazines, radio, television - mass media
- c. Private services who deliver letters, parcels, etc.- courier service
- d. Instant written messages using the telephone - fax
- e. Pigeons which find their way back home from

- wherever they are taken - messenger pigeons
- f. Telephone calls to other cities - STD calls
- g. Messages sent and received through internet
- e-mail

Worksheet (Workbook)

A. Name the following:

1. pigeons 2. letters, post cards, parcels
3. telegrams, speed post 4. telephone 5. newspapers

B. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| telegram | - | telegraph office |
| courier service | - | by hand delivery |
| STD calls | - | to other cities |
| live programme | - | satellite |
| fax | - | instant written messages |

C. Answer the following:

1. In the olden days messengers were sent either on foot or on horseback to send messages. Pigeons with messages tied on their legs were also used.
2. Courier services deliver letters, documents, parcels to any town or city by hand.
3. Mass media provide the latest news as well as weather reports, advertisements and a variety of programmes.
4. Satellites which are placed in space, receive messages from different places and send them back to other areas. This helps us to see live programmes around the world.
5. Newspaper reporters collect news for newspapers.

D. What are shown in the pictures ? How are they useful ?

- Telephone - It is the easiest means of communication. We can talk to people who are far off using the telephone.
- Computer - computer and internet are the latest means of communication. E-mails can be received and

sent in seconds through the internet.

E. Write whether true (T) or false (F). If false write the correct answer in the space.

1. ✓ 2. X, In the city there are many post offices 3. ✓.
4. ✓, We do not have to wait in queues to talk through a mobile phone. 5. ✓ 6. ✓ 7. X, Internet sends messages through satellites.

Great Lives

Exercise

Answer the following questions:

1. What did Akbar do for the people of his country ?
Akbar introduced many rules and reforms that helped the people to live happily. He built roads, planted trees, built rest houses for travellers and constructed many buildings.
2. What change did the Kalinga war bring about in Ashoka ?
When king Ashoka saw the battlefield filled with dead bodies and wounded people he realized that war and killings were wrong.
3. What was Gandhiji's weapon during freedom struggle ?
Gandhiji did not believe in violence. His weapon for the freedom struggle was non-violence.
4. Which are the two social evils Raja Ram Mohan Roy fought against ?
Raja Ram Mohan Roy fought against child marriage and 'sati'.
5. What did J.C. Bose discover about plants ?
J.C. Bose discovered that plants had a 'sixth sense'. That is, like human beings plants also respond to stimuli.
6. What were Mother Teresa's services ?
Mother Teresa served the slum-dwellers and the

disease-stricken. She took care of orphans, old people, and leprosy patients.

7. Sarojini Naidu was a great poet. What is her collection of poems called?

The collection of poems by Sarojini Naidu is called 'The Golden Threshold'.

Worksheet (Workbook)

A. Quiz

1. Gautama Buddha 2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
3. Jagdish Chandra Bose 4. Akbar 5. Sarojini Naidu

B. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Akbar built roads and planted trees. He built rest houses for travellers. He fixed laws, for the welfare of farmers.
- 2) The Kalinga war brought about a great change in Ashoka. The sight of dead bodies and wounded people filled him with sorrow. He gave up fighting and became a disciple of Buddha.
- 3) Mahatma Gandhi secured freedom for India without violence. He was against the use of weapons. He believed in the path of non-violence.
- 4) In the custom 'sati', when the husband died, the wives were forced to jump into the funeral pyre of their husband.
- 5) Mother Teresa started a school for poor children. She started the 'Nirmal Hriday' for the dying and 'Nirmal Shishu' for orphans. She helped leprosy patients.
- 6) Sarojini Naidu worked tirelessly for social, educational and political causes. She was also a great poet.

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. Ashoka 2. Bapuji 3. assassinated 4. educated
5. Professor of Physics 6. Yugoslavia, Indians
7. Sarojini Naidu