

# 1. India—Our Motherland

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers in their books.

### Written Assignment

B,C&D. Students can answer these on their own. Teacher can ask and confirm correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.

E,F&G. Students can do these in class or at home. Teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- H. **HOTS question:** Discuss the two questions in class and let students write the answers as homework. Teacher must assess individual work.
- I. Each student can collect this information and make a chart for display.
- J. This can be done in groups of 6-10 students in the class.

### Answers to Checkpoint

1. Seventh 2. Palk Strait 3. Tropic of Cancer 4. Indira Point

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Six countries are bigger than India in area.  
2. Goa is the smallest state in India.  
3. China, Nepal, Bhutan [any two]  
4. China has more population than India.  
5. The southern tip of India's mainland is Kanniyakumari in Tamil Nadu.

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. c  
C. 1. thirty 2. seventh 3. peninsula 4. 28; Union Territories 5. New Delhi  
D. 1. c 2. f 3. e 4. a 5. b 6. d

- E. 1. India is located in the southern part of Asia and the Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country. It has the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean to the south and is surrounded by China, Nepal and Bhutan in the north, Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east and in the south across the Palk Strait lies Sri Lanka.
2. States are controlled by the State Government but the Union Territories are under the control of the Union Government.
3. The main physical divisions of India are: (i) the Northern Mountains; (ii) the Northern Plains; (iii) the Western Desert; (iv) the Southern Plateaus; and (v) the Coastal Plains and the Island Groups.
4. The six countries larger than India are: Russia, Canada, the USA, China, Brazil and Australia.
5. The Indian states are formed largely on the basis of languages spoken by the people.
- F. 1. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala [any three]
2. West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu [any three]
3. The Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal
4. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.
- G. Teachers should get this done in class and guide students in mapwork.

### Think Tank

- H. 1. India is unique in several ways. It is a very large country with most of the landforms in it: mountains, plains, rivers, plateaus, coasts, islands, and desert. It has a very large population and several languages are spoken by its people. Its States and Union Territories have a rich, ancient and varied culture. The country is rich in all the arts and many crafts, has varied architecture and almost all the religions of the world are practised here. In fact, four world religions have originated in India: Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism. It has a written script and a civilisation that goes back many centuries. This also includes scientific and mathematical discoveries and inventions.
2. The States of India have largely been formed on the basis of the languages spoken by people living in a geographical area. Since the languages and their spread over an area are varied, the sizes of the States also are varied.

I&J. Any reasonable work is acceptable.

## 2. India–The Northern Mountains

### Assessment Corner

#### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers down in their books.

#### Written Assignment

- B&C. Students can answer these on their own. Teacher can ask and confirm correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.
- D. Students can do these in class or at home. Teacher must assess individual work.

#### Think Tank

- E. **Hots question:** Discuss the question in class and let students write the answer as homework. Teacher must assess individual work.
- F&G. Each student can mark the map and collect this information for the scrapbook.
- H. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class – refer to climatic conditions, physical features, etc., while asking what are the precautions to be taken for mountaineering.

#### Answers to Checkpoint

1. Himalaya means 'the home of snow'.
2. Mt Godwin Austin or K2 is the second highest peak in the world.
3. The Lower Himalayas are also called the Shivalik Hills.

#### Answers to Assessment Corner

#### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. True

#### Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. b
- C. 1. Karakoram 2. Dussehra 3. paradise 4. Bamboo 5. Sikkim 6. dhazu
- D. 1. The Himalayan mountain range extends for about 2500 km from west to east and varies from 400 km to 150 km in width.
2. The foothills of the Shivalik hills are called the Terai. This is a marshy area due to heavy rainfall and landslides are common here.
3. The Himalayan mountains have acted as a natural barrier against enemy attacks and they protect us from the cold winds of the north. They check monsoon winds and thus cause heavy rainfall. Many rivers originate here and dams on them provide hydro-

electricity. The thick forests provide timber and a habitat for wildlife.

4. Kashmir is a place of such great natural beauty with snow-covered mountains, lakes and gardens that it is known as the 'Paradise on Earth'.
5. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura.
6. Farming is the main occupation of people in Jammu & Kashmir. They grow rice, maize, *rajma*, fruits, vegetables, flowers and saffron. Many people make handicrafts with wood and papier maché, weave carpets and make woollen and pashmina shawls.

### Think Tank

- E. Arunachal Pradesh is sparsely populated and for fear of the wild animals, reptiles, etc., people live in houses on stilts. Most of them are hunters and farmers.

In Assam there are large tea plantations and therefore most people work on the plantations.

In Meghalaya rains occur often and the place with the world's heaviest rainfall is also in Meghalaya. The people are largely farmers and grow rice, maize, potatoes, sugarcane, jute and fruits.

Nagaland has steep hills, deep river valleys and thick bamboo forests. People here are hunters and farmers and enjoy music and dance.

Manipur is famous for its Manipuri dance and sericulture. The people are mainly farmers. In Mizoram too sericulture and farming are important. The bamboo dance of Mizoram is famous.

Tripura is famous for farming, weaving and for its bamboo and cane furniture.

From this we can see that the climate, the landforms and the primary occupations affect the lifestyles of people in the seven northeastern states.

- F&G. These can be done by students on their own. Any reasonable and accurate work is acceptable.

- H. When we climb mountains we should make sure that we have all the equipment, like tents, blankets, the right clothes, shoes, ice picks, ropes, torches, medicines, wireless, oxygen, masks, etc. We should also be physically fit and mentally strong to be ready for any emergencies. We should be alert about weather conditions, landslides, holes and crevasses and wild animals. We should not lose contact with our team or with the base camp. We should not make any foolhardy moves.

## 3. India–The Northern Plains

### Assessment Corner

#### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers in their books.

#### Written Assignment

B,C&D. Students can answer these on their own. Teacher can ask and confirm correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.

- E. Students can do these in class or at home. Teacher must assess individual work.

#### Think Tank

- F. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let students write the answer as homework. Teacher must assess individual work.
- G. The map work can be done by students in class and teacher may check individually.
- H. Each student can do the grid puzzle. Then ask answers at random and let partners check each other's work.
- I. This can be collected from newspapers, magazines and the internet and made into a chart. The students can work in groups of 6-10.
- J. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class – refer to the warnings on TV and radio, take the precautions for safety.

#### Answers to Checkpoint

1. River basin 2. Satluj 3. Mansarovar Lake

#### Answers to Assessment Corner

#### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. False

#### Written Assignment

- B. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. d
- C. 1. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Bengal 2. Bengal 3. Dispur 4. Bihar 5. Golden  
6. Gangotri

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

- E. 1. The Northern Plains are very fertile because they are river basins and the rivers flowing from the Himalayas bring rich alluvium consisting of sand, clay and silt to deposit it in the area.
2. Ghaghra, Gomti, Gandak, Kosi, Yamuna, Chambal, Betwa, Son, Hugli. [any three]
3. The States in the Northern Plains are: Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Tripura.
4. The Northern Plains are river basins. Since the plains had rich soil and easy access to water, agriculture was easier here. The rivers also made transport easy. This made people settle here in large numbers and cities grew up around the rivers.
5. Farming is the most widespread occupation of people in the Northern Plains. Cattle rearing, dairying, the manufacture of Maruti cars, hosiery and sports goods, tourism, tea plantation, manufacture of leather, textiles, jute products, cane and bamboo furniture are some of the important industries found in the Northern Plains.
6. The Brahmaputra originates in Tibet where it is called Tsangpo and enters India through Arunachal Pradesh. It passes through Assam and then merges with the Padma, a branch of the Ganga that enters Bangladesh. The delta of the Brahmaputra, Padma and Ganga is the largest in the world known as Sundarbans. This has thick vegetation and is a rich habitat for the creatures that live there.

### Think Tank

- F. The rivers of the Northern Plains have been a lifeline for the people who settled on its banks, providing them rich and fertile soil for agriculture, cattle rearing, dairying and many other occupations and industries. Since ancient times people worshipped all aspects of nature that provided them the benefits of life. The rivers came to be worshipped and places of pilgrimage grew in the area along the rivers: Mathura, Vrindavan, Haridwar, Prayagraj (Allahabad), Varanasi, Kolkata, Guwahati, Amritsar, etc. Many of these places were associated with the sacred legends and epics of the Hindus over the centuries. Besides being sacred to the Hindus, this was also the area that became the cradle of three other Indian religions that spread across the world: Buddhism and Jainism in Bihar and Sikhism in the Punjab.
- G. The map work can be done by students in the class and checked individually.
- H. [Down] 1. SATLUJ 3. GANGA 5. TSANGPO AGRA  
[Across] 2. PADMA 4. BRAHMAPUTRA 6. HUGLI 7. GIDDA
- I. The Ganga Action Plan is the project by the Government to free the River Ganga of pollution. The students may collect information from the internet, magazines and newspapers.
- J. Tick (✓) the option (b) as it is the correct one.

# 4. India–The Western Desert

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers down in their books.

### Written Assignment

- B&C. Students can answer these on their own. Teacher can ask and confirm correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.
- D. Students can do these in class or at home. Teacher must assess individual work.
- E. The map work can be done by students in class and teacher may check individually.

### Think Tank

- F. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let students write the answer as homework. Teacher must assess individual work.
- G. Learn about Rainwater Harvesting doing this project. Details are available on the internet.
- H. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class – refer to the advertisements on TV and radio, take the necessary steps for water conservation.

### Answers to Checkpoint

1. ✗ 2. ✓ 3. ✓

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. True

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. d
- C. 1. south 2. Luni 3. oases 4. an odhni 5. Dilwara
- D. 1. The Great Indian Desert or Thar covers western Rajasthan, from the Satluj River Basin in the north to the Rann of Kachchh in the south, and from the River Indus in the west to the Aravalli hills in the east.
2. The Western desert is very hot during summers and very cold during winters. During

the day it becomes hot and the nights are cool because the sand heats and cools quickly. There is very little or no rainfall in the area.

3. There are no perennial rivers and very little or no rainfall in the desert. Sometimes an underground spring of water emerges on the surface and this makes water available in the dry area. This is called an oasis and small villages cluster around the oases because water is so scarce here.
  4. The camel is the most important animal in the desert because it can travel without food and water for days and it can walk on the loose sand. It can carry heavy loads, pull cars and the plough. It provides milk and meat and its skin and hair provide leather and material for tents, crafts, carpets and clothes.
  5. The Indira Gandhi or Rajasthan Canal is the longest canal in the world. It draws water from the Satluj river and directs it through the desert areas of Ganganagar, Bikaner and Jaisalmer. Due to the canal, water is now available for irrigation and farmers are growing wheat, maize, jowar, bajra, and vegetables in this area.
  6. The main occupations of the people of Rajasthan are animal rearing; they rear sheep, goats, cattle and camels. Many are skilled craftsmen and musicians. They are famed for stonework, embroidery, bidri work, tie and dye, jewellery, etc. In the desert areas mining and quarrying is carried on. Tourism is an important business in Rajasthan with its forts, palaces, temples, the Desert Festival, crafts, etc.
  7. The main folk dances of Rajasthan are Ghoomar, Chari, Kachchi Ghori, etc. There are several festivals like Teej, Gangaur, Holi, Dussehra, Diwali and Eid celebrated here. The Desert Festival is held in winter.
  8. Low hills made of sand are called sand dunes. The sand dunes keep shifting because of the strong dust storms in the desert which make the sand move.
- E. Any reasonable map work is acceptable.

### Think Tank

- F. The desert areas of India have a very harsh climate. It is very hot in summer and very cold in winter, with very little or no rainfall. There is hardly any vegetation and farming can only be done in places where some water is available. The women in the desert have to walk long distances to fetch water. This makes the life of the people uncomfortable in the desert.
- G. This activity relates to Rainwater Harvesting and Water Conservation. Collect material about it and about 'the Water Man of India', Rajendra Singh, and the changes in Alwar available on the internet. Any reasonable work is acceptable.
- H. **Life Skills:** The second option is correct.



# 5. India–The Southern Plateaus

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers in their books.

### Written Assignment

- B-E. Students can answer these on their own. Teacher can ask and confirm correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.
- F. Students can do these in class or at home. Teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- G. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let students write the answer as homework. Teacher must assess individual work.
- H. The map work can be done by students in class and teacher may check individually.
- I&J. These two activities can be done by the students at home. Details are available on the internet.
- K. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class.

### Answers to Checkpoint

1. Ranchi 2. Bhubaneswar 3. Bengaluru

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. d
- C. 1. lava 2. cotton 3. Anai Mudi 4. Karnataka 5. Kanha and Bandhavgarh
- D. 1. Raipur 2. Konark 3. Kochi 4. Jabalpur 5. Durg
- E. 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. c
- F. 1. The Central Highlands lying north of the Vindhya Range extend from the Aravalli Range in the northwest to Bundelkhand, Chhota Nagpur Plateau in Jharkhand and Odisha in the east. They include the Malwa Plateau, the Narmada and Tapi rivers and the Satpura

Range between the two rivers.

2. The Deccan Plateau extends from the Central Highlands in the north to Kanniyakumari in the south. The Western Ghats, also called the Sahyadri hills in Maharashtra and Karnataka, form its western boundary and they meet the Eastern Ghats at the Nilgiri Hills in Tamil Nadu. The Cardamom Hills in the south and the lava-covered part in the northwest called the Deccan Trap are also a part of the Deccan Plateau.
3. The fertile black lava soil is good for growing wheat, gram, oilseeds, cotton, millets and soyabean.
4. The languages spoken in the States of the Southern Plateaus are as follows:
  - (i) Madhya Pradesh – Hindi
  - (ii) Chhattisgarh – Hindi
  - (iii) Jharkhand – Hindi
  - (iv) Odisha – Odiya & Hindi
  - (v) Maharashtra – Marathi, Konkani, Gujarati, Hindi & English
  - (vi) Karnataka – Kannada, Hindi & English
  - (vii) Andhra Pradesh, Telangana – Telugu, Urdu, English
  - (viii) Tamil Nadu – Tamil & English.
5. The tourist attractions in the States of the Southern Plateaus are: [the student may select one from each]
  - (i) Madhya Pradesh – Pachmarhi hill station, Kanha and Bandhavgarh National Parks, Khajuraho temples.
  - (ii) Chhattisgarh – Chitrakoot, Tirathgarh Ghatrani Waterfalls, Kanger Valley National Park; Kailash & Kotumsar Cave,
  - (iii) Jharkhand – Hudru, Jonha, Dassam Falls, Trikoot Parvat in Deogarh, Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary
  - (iv) Odisha – Sun Temple at Konark, Jagannath Temple at Puri, Chilika Lake
  - (v) Maharashtra – Ajanta & Ellora Caves, Gateway of India at Mumbai, Marine Drive and beach, Sri Siddhi Vinayak Temple in Mumbai
  - (vi) Karnataka – Statue of Gomateshwara, Hampi and the ancient Vijayanagara Kingdom, Vrindavan Gardens of Mysuru
  - (vii) Andhra Pradesh, Telangana – Charminar in Hyderabad, Tirupati Temple, Golconda Fort, Nagarjuna Sagar and its Buddhist archaeology
  - (viii) Tamil Nadu – Kanniyakumari, Vivekananda Rock Memorial, Meenakshi Temple in Madurai, temples in Thanjavur, Chidambaram, Kanchipuram, Rameshwaram, etc.

### Think Tank

- G. 1. Mumbai is called the Gateway of India because earlier travel to distant countries was undertaken by ships. In 1911, the British King and Queen visited India and entered India through Mumbai harbour. A memorial was erected in commemoration of this event near Mumbai Harbour where the King landed in India for the first time. The gateway commemorated the event and was named the Gateway of India. It was also

the main entry point for ships from west to come to India.

2. Steel Plants are located at Bhilai, Jamshedpur, Raurkela, etc., because these towns are rich in minerals. There is easy availability of iron ore and coal and water and other minerals for processing steel. Also, manpower is easily available in these areas.
- H. Students can do the map work in class. Teacher must assess individually.
  - I. These pictures are available on the internet, in magazines, postage stamps, etc. Any reasonable work is acceptable.
  - J. This information about the Rath Yatra in Puri, Odisha, is available on the internet. Any reasonable work is acceptable.

# Periodic Test 1

## A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

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

## B. Fill in the blanks.

1. seventh 2. Cheraw 3. Dispur 4. south 5. Satpura

## C. State whether True or False.

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

## D. Answer the following questions.

1. India is located in the southern part of Asia. It is surrounded by Pakistan and Afghanistan in the north-west; China, Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east. It is separated from Sri Lanka by the Palk Strait.
2. The Himalayan mountains are very useful to us such as:
  - (a) They act as a natural barrier against the enemy.
  - (b) They protect us from the cold winds coming from the north.
  - (c) The Himalayan mountains check the monsoon winds to provide heavy rainfall.
  - (d) Many important and large rivers originate from these mountains.
  - (e) Huge dams have been built across these rivers which produce hydro-electricity.
  - (f) These mountains are covered by thick forests which provide the valuable timber wood.
3. The rivers originating from the Northern Mountains bring sand silt and clay with them. The fine silt is called the alluvium. This is deposited in the Northern Plains which make the soil of this area very fertile. Most of these areas are watered by the large and perennial rivers, such as the Ganga, Brahmaputra, Satluj, etc.
4. The oasis in a desert is very important. This is because it is an area in the hot and dry desert where the underground water comes to surface through springs. Most of the villages in the desert areas are situated near the oasis.
5. The Central Highlands are bounded by the Aravalli range in the north-west, the Vindhya range in the south and Bundelkhand in the east. In the east, the Central Highlands extend up to the Chota Nagpur Plateau in Jharkhand and Odisha.

E. Identify the following pictures and write their names.



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_

# 6. India–The Coastal Plains and the Islands

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers in their books.

### Written Assignment

- B&C. Students can answer these on their own. Teacher can ask and confirm correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.
- D. Students can do these in class or at home. Teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- E. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let students write the answer as homework. Teacher must assess individual work.
- F. The map work can be done by students in class and teacher may check individually.
- G. This activity can be done by the students at home. Details are available on the internet.
- H. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class. Can any more safety rules be added?

### Answers to Checkpoint

1. Puri in Odisha 2. Marina 3. Aurobindo Ashram; Matri Mandir 4. Onam festival

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. True

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. d
- C. 1. Kerala 2. Odisha 3. kayals 4. Indira Point 5. Garba & Dandia
- D. 1. The coastal plains of India extend on the western side from the Rann of Kachchh in Gujarat through the Konkan and Malabar Coasts to Kanniyakumari. This coast faces the Arabian Sea. The plains are about 65 km wide and lie beyond the Western Ghats. From Kanniyakumari they go through the Coromandel Coast up to the Northern Circars in Odisha. They include the deltas of the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers and the coast is about 125 km wide. This coast faces the Bay of Bengal.

2. The lagoons are backwaters formed by the sea and have salt water, unlike lakes which lie inland and have fresh water.

3. In Gujarat the main industries are dairying which developed in and around Anand with AMUL as the brand; making common salt in the coastal areas; petroleum and its products in the Cambay region; textile mills that produce cotton and synthetic clothes in Ahmedabad and Surat; and diamond cutting industry in Surat.

In Tamil Nadu, the main industries in the coastal region are fishing and tourism. In the interior areas there is production of tea and coffee, sugar, automobiles, silk and cotton textiles. In both states, tourism is also an important industry.

4. In Gujarat, traditionally men wear churidar-pyjama & kurta and women wear colourful sarees or lehngas.

In Kerala traditionally men wear white dhotis and shirt or kurta and women wear dhotis and a half sari, or saris, that are traditionally off-white with a coloured border.

In Odisha men traditionally wear coloured lungis or dhotis and kurta and women wear coloured saris.

5. The major ports along the coast of India are Kandla [Gujarat], Mumbai [Maharashtra], Panaji & Marmagao [Goa], Mangaluru [Karnataka], Kochi [Kerala], Tuticorin, Chennai & Ennore [Tamil Nadu], Vishakhapatnam [Andhra Pradesh], Paradip [Odisha] and Haldia [Bengal].

6. The important tourist and religious centres along the coast of India are:

**Beaches:** Calangute [Goa], Kovalam [Kerala], Marina [Tamil Nadu], Puri [Odisha], Radhanagar [Andaman & Nicobar], Devka [Daman & Diu], Agatti Island [Lakshadweep], Promenade [Puducherry], Ramakrishna [Andhra Pradesh], Digha [Kolkata], Karwar [Karnataka], Mandvi [Gujarat] and Diveagar [Maharashtra].

**Forts etc:** Sindhudurg, Vijaydurg, Underi, Janjira and Kolaba [Maharashtra]; Mahabalipuram [Tamil Nadu]; Aguada Fort [Goa]; Cellular Jail [Andaman Island]; Bekal, Thalassery, Palakkad forts and the backwaters [Kerala]; Chilika Lake [Odisha].

**Religious centres:** Dwarka & Somnath [Gujarat], Sri Siddhi Vinayak, Nashik & Mahabaleshwar [Maharashtra], The Church of Bom Jesus [Goa], Trissur Shiva temple, Kochi Synagogue, Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram [Kerala], Kanniyakumari, Rameswaram, Madurai, Thanjavur, Chidambaram, Kanchipuram [Tamil Nadu], Aurobindo Ashram, Matri Mandir [Puducherry], Tirupati, Srisailem [Andhra Pradesh], Puri, Konark, Bhubaneswar [Odisha] and Dakshineswar, Kalighat & Belur Math [Kolkata, Bengal].

### Think Tank

- E. Fishing can be expanded by using mechanized instead of traditional boats, creating more fish ponds, using satellites for mapping fishing areas and introducing latest breeding techniques.
- F. Any reasonably accurate map work is acceptable.
- G. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.
- H. **Life Skills:** Discuss and can add any other like: Do not get into risky positions to take selfies. Bathe with a cap on. Make sure a Life Guard is on the beach. Carry protection for sunburn and for the eyes.

# 7. India—The Climatic Conditions

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers down in their books.

### Written Assignment

- B-C. Students can answer these on their own. Teacher can ask and confirm correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.
- D-E. Students can do these in class or at home. Teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- F. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let students write the answer as homework. Teacher must assess individual work.
- G. The map work can be done by students in class and teacher may check individually.
- H. This can be done by the students on their own and answers announced for them to check.
- I. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class.

### Answers to Checkpoint

1. Rainfall 2. coldest 3. southern 4. Bengal 5. two

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a
- C. 1. Cancer 2. 125 cm 3. Jammu & Kashmir 4. cyclones 5. Mawsynram
- D. 1. The monsoon winds define the climate of India. The southwest or summer monsoon comes from the Bay of Bengal laden with moisture and brings heavy rainfall. The rain is heavier in the east and less in the west and heavier in the south than the north as the monsoon winds lose moisture as they travel over land. They strike against the Himalayas in the north, causing rainfall in the Northern Plains. It is the retreating monsoon that brings rain to Tamil Nadu and some of the southern parts of India in the



autumn. The monsoon winds are irregular and can bring floods to some parts of the country and cause drought in others.

2. The Southwest monsoon brings summer rainfall to some parts of the country like Assam & Bengal where it comes at the end of summer and is called Kalbaisakhi. In Karnataka and Kerala these are called mango showers for they help in the ripening of mangoes. The heaviest rainfall is in Mawsynram, Meghalaya and the least is near Bikaner, Rajasthan. From June end to September end, the monsoon brings rainfall to most parts of India. The retreating monsoon brings rain to Tamil Nadu.
3. In India there are four seasons : Winter [mid-November to mid-March], Summer [mid-March to June end], Rainy Season [June end to September end] and Autumn [October to mid November].
4. Weather refers to the daily temperature, winds and rainfall in a given place. Climate is the average condition of weather over a longer period in a larger geographical area.
5. The rainy season starts with the summer monsoons at the end of June when the Southwest Monsoon enters Kerala. It lasts up to the end of September with rain-bearing winds blowing in from the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Most of India's rainfall is due to the Southwest Monsoon. Whenever the winds hit the hills and mountains, there is heavy rainfall, the heaviest being at Mawsynram in Meghalaya. The average rainfall in India is about 125 cm but it is unevenly distributed. The Western Desert gets less than 25 cm of rainfall annually. The winds being irregular, some places are flooded while others suffer drought.

### Think Tank

- F. The seasons of India are determined by the monsoons. The end of summer in June is marked by the entry of the Southwest Monsoon winds. The entire rainy season throughout the country is caused by these winds. The end of the rainy season marks the beginning of autumn season, as the monsoon retreats bringing heavy rainfall to Tamil Nadu in November. After autumn, there is a short period of winter and spring, when the monsoon winds do not blow. It is thus the monsoons that mark each change of seasons in India.
- G. 1. WINDS 2. WINTER 3. SUMMER 4. MONSOON
- H. The students may do this on their own using the internet.
- I. **Life Skills:** 2 is the correct action.

# 8. India—Forests and Wildlife

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers down in their books.

### Written Assignment

- B-D. Students can answer these on their own. Teacher can ask and confirm correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.
- E. Students can do these in class or at home. Teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- F. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let students write the answer as homework. Teacher must assess individual work.
- G. This can be done by the students on their own and results shared for them to check.
- H. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class and try some home remedies.

### Answers to Checkpoint

1. Evergreen Forests   2. Thorn Forests   3. Sundari

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Vegetation, wildlife, soils, water, minerals. [any three]  
2. Vegetation includes forests, grasslands and shrubs.  
3. Evergreen forests are also called Rainforests.  
4. Monsoon Forests are also called Deciduous Forests.  
5. Deciduous or Monsoon forests cover a major part of India.

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. a   2. d   3. b   4. c   5. b   6. d
- C. 1. plants   2. 20   3. Evergreen   4. Tidal   5. Sundarbans   6. Peacock
- D. 1. d   2. f   3. a   4. e   5. b   6. c
- E. 1. The growth of vegetation depends on temperature and rainfall. Since these vary from place to place, the climate also changes. Therefore, the vegetation too changes from place to place.

2. Evergreen forests are found in hot wet regions and they never shed their leaves. The forest trees have hard wood. The deciduous or monsoon forests are spread over a larger area where the monsoon rains fall, but they shed their leaves in the dry summer and their wood is softer than the ones found in evergreen.
3. We get firewood, timber, lac, resin, gum, rubber, tendu leaves, medicines and herbs from forests.
4. We can help save forests with the help of government by planting and protecting trees, joining in the Vanmahotsav, not lighting fires in the forests, not allowing overgrazing in forests, keeping them clean, not cutting trees, reporting illegal cutting and clearing of forests, and spreading awareness of the importance of trees and forests.
5. The main purpose of wildlife sanctuaries is to save and protect wildlife and endangered species by protecting their habitat and maintaining ecological balance.
6. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

### Think Tank

- F. There is very little or no rainfall in deserts. Thus the vegetation there is forced to survive by retaining whatever little moisture it collects. The long roots enable the plants to reach water in the ground even if it is far below the surface. The thorns and thick bark help it to retain the moisture inside it, whereas green leaves and a thin bark makes the moisture evaporate.

G&H. The students can do these two activities with help from their parents/teachers or on their own.

# 9. India—Types of Soil

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers down in their books.

### Written Assignment

- B&C. Students can answer these on their own. Teacher can ask and confirm correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.
- D. Students can do these in class or at home. Teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- E. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let students write the answer as homework. Teacher must assess individual work.
- F. This can be done by the students on their own and results shared for them to check.
- G. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class and decide the right option.

### Answers to Checkpoint

1. Soil is made up of sand, clay and humus.
2. Alluvial soil is found in the delta of the Godavari river.
3. Black soil is called Regur soil locally.
4. Red soil is formed from igneous rocks.

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. False

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b
- C. 1. igneous 2. regur 3. alluvial 4. humus 5. clay
- D. 1. The following soils are found in India: (i) Alluvial soil (ii) Black soil (iii) Red soil (iv) Laterite soil (v) Desert soil (vi) Mountain soil.

2. Alluvial soil is found in river valleys and flood plains. In India it is found in the Northern Plains and in the deltas of the rivers Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.
3. We can protect soil by planting trees, keeping fields covered with crops, reducing grazing by cattle and sheep and using organic manure. [any three]
4. Red soil is found in hot, dry parts of India: Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh & Telangana. It is formed from igneous rocks. Its fertility has to be increased by adding fertilisers & providing irrigation. Laterite soil is found in hilly areas of Maharashtra, Odisha, Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Assam & Meghalaya. It develops due to leaching in areas with high temperatures and heavy rainfall. Manure has to be added to make it fertile. It is suitable for plantation crops.
5. Plantation crops that can be grown in laterite soils are tea, coffee, coconut, rubber, etc.
6. Cotton, sugarcane, wheat, millets, oilseeds and tobacco can be grown in black soil. [any four]

### Think Tank

- E. Soil takes thousands of years to form. It takes a long time because rocks have to crumble and become sand due to the forces of nature and human activity. This takes time. Besides dead plants animals and other creatures also go into the formation of soil. The process is so slow that we do not see it though it is going on all around us.
- F. There are about 23 words in the grid as follows:  
Horizontal – HUMUS, SILT, LEACHING, COTTON, MILLETS, BARLEY, MANURE, SUGAR, MILLETS, OILSEEDS, SUGARCANE, REGUR. COFFEE, ALLUVIUM, LAVA.  
Vertical – LATERITE, WHEAT, MAIZE, RUBBER TEA, JUTE, CLAY, MANURE.
- G. **Life Skills:** (a) is the right option.

# 10. India–Water Resources

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers down in their books.

### Written Assignment

- B-D. Students can answer these on their own. The teacher can ask and confirm the correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.
- E. Students can do these in the class or at home. The teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- F. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let the students write the answer as homework. The teacher must assess individual work.
- G. This can be done by the students on their own and the results shared among themselves to check.
- H. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class.

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. d
- C. 1. hydroelectricity 2. oceans and seas 3. salty 4. Rajasthan 5. Green
- D. 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. d
- E. 1. In India there is irrigation by the widespread use of a canal system from the rivers in the Northern Plains and the Coastal plains. This is supplemented by wells, tubewells and the use of Persian wheels and pumps. In the Southern Plateau area and in Bengal, a system of tanks is used for irrigation. However, this tends to be unreliable in summer as the tanks dry up.
- 2. Dams are useful because they create artificial lakes or reservoirs for storage of water. The flow of water can be controlled through dams. They also help to generate hydroelectric power.
- 3. Wells are a source of underground water, which is tapped by digging deeply till the water level is reached and collecting it by drawing it up physically. Tubewells use drills to bore the ground till water is reached and then it is drawn up using pumps.
- 4. The main sources of fresh water in India are rain, rivers, lakes, snow and groundwater.
- 5. When rain falls on the Earth, most of it flows into rivers and streams. Some of it collects in tanks and lakes while some seeps into the earth and gets stored as groundwater. But most of the rainwater runs off into seas and oceans.

## Think Tank

- F. There are several ways we can reduce pollution in fresh water. We must never throw litter and plastics into rivers and lakes. Factories should not discharge waste material into them. The waste from the towns and cities should not be poured into rivers. Waste and garbage should be separated so that what can be recycled is used again and what cannot be recycled is disposed of carefully. Organic material, like kitchen waste, should be used for making compost and not thrown into rivers and lakes. We should stop practices that pollute fresh water, such as washing clothes, putting painted statues, etc., into the rivers and lakes when the paint is not organic, etc. There are plants for treatment of water to remove pollutants also.

## Periodic Test 2

### A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

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

### B. Fill in the blanks.

1. regular 2. Rajasthan 3. tidal 4. Mawsynram 5. Satluj

### C. State whether True or False.

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

### D. Answer the following questions.

- Pachmarhi, the only hill station of Madhya Pradesh and the temples at Khajuraho are great tourist attractions in Madhya Pradesh located in the Southern Plateaus. The Sun Temple at Konark and the Jagannath Temple in Puri in Odisha are great tourist attractions of this state.
- The dams are very useful to us, such as:
  - An artificial lake or a reservoir is created behind a dam which is useful for irrigation.
  - The dams also help in generating electricity. These projects are known as multipurpose river valley projects.

These are a few reasons why Pt Jawaharlal Nehru called the dams as 'Temples of Modern India'.
- The different types of soil found in India are:
  - Alluvial Soil
  - Black Soil
  - Red Soil
  - Laterite Soil
  - Desert Soil
  - Mountain Soil
- The main role of the wildlife sanctuaries in India are:
  - To save the wildlife in our country.
  - To prohibit hunting or poaching of wild animals which has been banned in our country.
  - To protect the wildlife of our country by providing adequate food, shelter and a natural habitat for their proper growth and development.
- Weather refers to the short-term changes in the atmosphere, whereas climate describes the weather conditions over a long period of time in a specific area.

The weather is basically the day-to-day state of the atmosphere of a place, whereas the climate refers to the average atmospheric condition of a place/region over a period of 10, 20 or 30 years.



**E. Identify the following pictures and write their names.**



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_

# 11. India–Mineral Resources

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers down in their books.

### Written Assignment

**B&C.** Students can answer these on their own. The teacher can ask and confirm the correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.

- D. Students can do these in the class or at home. The teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- E. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let the students write the answer as homework. The teacher must assess individual work.
- F. This can be done by the students on their own and the results shared for them to check.
- G. The map work can be done by students on their own in class or at home. The teacher must guide and check.
- H. This can be done by students on their own and shared in the class.
- I. **Life Skills:** This can be done in groups of 4-6.

### Answers to Checkpoint

1. minerals 2. mining 3. smelting 4. aluminium

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. d
- C. 1. fossil fuels 2. Coal 3. poor 4. increasing 5. Arabian 6. minerals
- D. 1. Coal is used for producing electricity, running factories, for transportation and as cooking fuel.
2. Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Durgapur, Raurkela, Bokaro, Salem, Bhadravati. [any five]

3. Manganese is useful because it is used to make iron and steel, dry cell batteries, insecticides, plastics, glazed pottery, matches, glass and chemicals.
4. Mumbai High is an off-shore oilfield about 160 km from Mumbai in the Arabian Sea.
5. Raniganj, Jharia, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Singrauli, Korba and Neyveli. [any five]

### Think Tank

- E. Any item on Earth that is used carelessly or unnecessarily or over-used will get exhausted: water, soil, wildlife, trees and forests, medicinal plants, oil and minerals, etc. They take centuries to replace. We will damage and destroy the planet with our activities if we are not careful. We should use all resources with care and frugally. Nothing should be wasted. Also we should not buy more than we need of any item like jewellery, restrict the use of private vehicles and use public transport whenever possible, use minimum water for washing and cleaning, plant trees, make and use compost, segregate waste and avoid using plastic.

# 12. India–Human Resources

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. The students may write the answers down in their books.

### Written Assignment

- B-C. Students can answer these on their own. The teacher can ask and confirm the correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.
- D. Students can do these in class or at home. The teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- E. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let the students write the answer as homework. The teacher must assess individual work.
- F. This can be done by the students on their own.
- G. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class.

## Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A.
  1. Migrants are people who move from their homes to other places, generally from a village to a town or city.
  2. The total population of India is about 125 crores.
  3. China is the most populous country in the world.
  4. The average density of population in the world is 45 persons per sq km.
  5. Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala. [any two]
  6. Rajasthan and Nagaland.

### Written Assignment

- B.
  1. b
  2. d
  3. a
  4. c
  5. d
- C.
  1. villages
  2. resource
  3. second
  4. 382
  5. sparsely
- D.
  1. A country can develop and progress only if its people have good health, sound education and skills that can help them to get employment that is of value to the country. This converts the population into human resource and helps the country's agricultural and industrial production and improves the standard of living.
  2. Overpopulation and lack of work are the major causes of poverty.
  3. The big cities are overcrowded in India. The density of the population is so high that people, particularly migrants, are forced to live in slums. The high density and overcrowding of cities cause shortage of water, houses, schools, hospitals, jobs, etc. Lack

of health, education and employment results in crime and makes cities very unsafe.

4. The population is unevenly distributed in India, with some parts being very densely populated while others having a sparse population. The densely populated areas include Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra and Kerala. Rajasthan and the mountainous and hilly regions of the north and the north-eastern states and some parts of the Deccan Plateau are sparsely populated.
5. If we control the population of India, then the natural and man-made resources would become available to more people. There would be better health, more education and employment facilities for people resulting in a higher standard of living.

### Think Tank

- E. The unchecked growth of India's population has created many problems for the country and for the people themselves. There is not enough land in villages for farmers, and many have been forced to become labourers. When there is no work for them, they migrate to towns and cities and start living in slums. People have large families but not enough to feed, clothe, educate and improve their family. The natural and man-made resources are inadequate to look after the huge population. Without proper housing, shortage of water and food, lack of adequate health and education facilities, crime also grows. These problems can be reduced by controlling the population.
- F. 1. GOND 2. KHOND 3. BHILS 4. MUNDAS

# 13. India– Agriculture

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers down in their books.

### Written Assignment

**B&C.** Students can answer these on their own. The teacher can ask and confirm the correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.

- D. Students can do these in class or at home. The teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- E. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let the students write the answer as homework. The teacher must assess individual work.
- F. The map work can be done by the students on their own. The teacher must guide and check the students.
- G. This can be done by the students on their own.
- H. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class.

### Answers to Checkpoint

1. Agriculture    2. Rice, maize, millets, pulses. (any one)  
3. India is the second largest producer of rice in the world.    4. Coffee

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True    2. False    3. True    4. True    5. False

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. b    2. d    3. a    4. c    5. d
- C. 1. hot and humid    2. end    3. Bengal; tea    4. Bengal    5. red chillies; cardamom  
6. lava; Deccan
- D. 1. India's main agricultural resources are a suitable climate for cultivation almost throughout the year; enough water for irrigation; and fertile alluvial soil.

2. The progress in agriculture after Independence was due to improved irrigation, use of chemical fertilisers and manures, tractors and other machines, use of improved seeds and more land under farming. It created what came to be known as the Green Revolution.
3. The kharif season begins with the monsoon showers. The main crops produced in this season are rice, maize, millets, pulses, groundnuts, cotton and jute. The rabi season begins at the end of the rainy season. The main crops produced in this season are wheat, gram, mustard, barley and oilseeds.
4. The climatic conditions for each of the crops is as given below:  
Rice needs a hot, humid climate. Wheat needs a cool, moist climate. Tea needs a warm, wet climate. Jute needs a hot, wet climate. Cotton needs a hot, wet climate during the growing season and bright sunshine for ripening.
5. India has the largest number of cattle in the world. This includes cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, pigs, camels and poultry. Cattle and poultry are found in every part of India. Cattle and poultry provide milk, meat, eggs, skin and bones.  
Bullocks are used for farm work. In the desert, camels are used for farm work also. Sheep and camels provide wool. The camel is also called the 'ship of the desert'.
6. The main varieties of fish available in India are sardine, tuna, herring, salmon, mackerel and trout.

### Think Tank

- E. 1. India is rich in agricultural resources. It has a suitable climate for cultivation almost throughout the year, enough water for irrigation and fertile alluvial soil. But despite all this there is poverty among the farmers. First, there is not enough land for the huge population of India. In the villages, the landholdings and the fields are small. Second, many small farmers lose their land because they have to borrow money and are heavily burdened with debt and forced to sell off their land or mortgage it to big landlords or moneylenders. Third, they have to work as labourers on very low wages or migrate to towns or cities where it is very difficult for them to find suitable work and wages too.
- F. The following crops can be shown on the maps:
  1. Tamil Nadu – rice, pulses, sugarcane, coffee
  2. Uttar Pradesh – wheat, sugarcane, pulses, mustard
  3. Maharashtra – wheat, cotton, sugarcane, groundnut
  4. Assam – rice, tea, pulses, jute
  5. Punjab – rice, wheat, maize, sugarcane
  6. Bengal – rice, jute, pulses, coffee
- G. Cash crops in India include tea, coffee, cotton, jute, spices, rubber, sugarcane, oilseeds and tobacco
- H. The questions you will have to ask a farmer will be as follows: (i) Where is your farm? (ii) What kind of soil does it have? (iii) What is the climate in that area? (iv) When does it rain? And how much rain do you get? (v) Is there any river, canal, lake, tank, well or

tubewell from which water is available? (vi) What do you use for ploughing tractor, bullocks? (vii) Where will you get good quality seeds and fertilisers? (viii) Do you have good storage facility for the harvest? (ix) Can you find a good market for your product and transport it? (x) Do you have enough money for the task or will you need to take a bank loan that you can repay?

Based on the location, soil and climate, the farmer will decide the crop he has to grow, but the other factors have to be considered so that he may decide between the alternative choices of crops that can be grown in a particular area.



# 14. India–Industries

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers down in their books.

### Written Assignment

**B&C.** Students can answer these on their own. The teacher can ask and confirm the correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.

- D. Students can do these in class or at home. The teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- E. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let the students write the answer as homework. The teacher must assess individual work.
- F. The exercise can be done by the students on their own.
- G. This can be done by the students on their own and the results shared for them to check.
- H. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class.

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Industries, by providing goods and products that people need, provide jobs and help in removing poverty.  
2. Carpet weaving and handlooms.  
3. Large-scale industries are mostly located near raw materials and sources of power, and near big cities, so that they have a suitable market or outlet.  
4. Cotton textiles and food processing.  
5. The new programme is named Make in India. It is a project launched by the Prime Minister to attract business from around the world encouraging people to invest and manufacture in India, making India a manufacturing hub.

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. b 2. d 3. d 4. c 5. d
- C. 1. raw material 2. consumer 3. large-scale 4. shipbuilding 5. poverty  
6. Cotton
- D. 1. Manufacturing is the process of turning raw material into usable material and products by processing it.

2. Agro-based industries use raw material drawn from agriculture. Some examples are cotton textiles, jute textiles, woollen textiles, sugar, vegetable oil, food processing, etc. Mineral-based derive their raw materials from minerals and metals. Some examples are iron and steel, transport equipment, machine tools, cement, chemicals, fertilisers, etc.
3. The factors that influence the location of an industry are availability of raw materials, sources of power and a suitable market or outlet.
4. Cottage or household industries are normally run by family members. They use simple tools and local raw material. Some examples are carpet weaving, handlooms, handicrafts, leather goods, toy making, basket making, etc.
5. Industries use a lot of manpower to produce goods and products that people need. This can provide jobs to people and help in removing poverty.
6. Small-scale industries employ a few workers and use small machines operating in small factories. They mostly produce consumer goods like garments, hosiery goods, plastic goods, furniture, utensils, auto parts, leather goods, electrical appliances, etc. Large-scale industries, on the other hand, have big plants, employ a large number of skilled and unskilled workers and produce goods on a large scale. They have to be located near raw materials, sources of power, and markets. They are mostly near big cities, like iron and steel plants, textile mills, oil refineries, chemical plants, automobile industry, railway engines, aircraft manufacture, shipbuilding, etc.

### Think Tank

- E. We can make the Make in India programme successful by spreading awareness of suitability of India for manufacture – availability of raw material, sources of power, skilled and unskilled manpower and markets. The government can make the rules for people to invest, set up mills and factories and to do business in India simpler. Many young people are also setting up new businesses on their own. This will attract more people to manufacture goods and products in India.
- F.
  1. Toxic gas leak from the chemical plant of Union Carbide India Limited.
  2. Tata's Nano.
  3. It is good to develop cottage industries because people, both men and women, can work from home. Children in the family learn the craft early and become experts. No separate training centres are required. Raw material is available near homes. Markets have become easier to access because of mobile phones and the internet.
- G. This can be done by students on their own. Any reasonable work is acceptable. The following is only illustrative:
  1. UK – Rolls Royce, Aston Martin – Global Tech Solutions [GTS]
  2. USA – General Motors, Chrysler, Plymouth – Apple, Microsoft, IBM
  3. Germany – Volkswagen, Mercedes-Benz – Triton, Speed Infotech
  4. Japan –Toyota, Nissan, Honda, Suzuki – Hitachi, Panasonic
  5. Russia – AvtoVaz, United Auto Group – Cloud Business Solutions [CBS]

# 15. India—Means of Transport and Communication

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers down in their books.

### Written Assignment

- B&C. Students can answer these on their own. The teacher can ask and confirm the correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.
- D. Students can do these in class or at home. The teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- E. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let the students write the answer as homework. The teacher must assess individual work.
- F. The exercise can be done by the students on their own.
- G. This can be done by the students on their own and results shared for them to check.
- H. **Life skills:** Discuss in class.

### Answers to Checkpoint

1. Thane 2. seventeen 3. Air

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Buses, trains 2. Boats, ships 3. Aeroplanes are the fastest means of transport.  
4. Letters, e-mail 5. TV/newspaper [any one] 6. Air transport began in 1911 in India.

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. a
- C. 1. lifeline 2. Gram Panchayat 3. Mumbai; Thane 4. short 5. 13 6. largest; world
- D. 1. Different means of communication like letters, e-mail, telephone and mobile phone permit people to make personal and business calls with each other. Through the means of mass media like TV, newspapers, the internet, etc., people also get to know

about government programmes, health, education, events, opportunities available for employment, advertisements of products and services, etc. This is why the various means of communication are the lifeline of a country.

2. Transport carries passengers and goods from one place to another, while communication carries ideas and thoughts across distances from one person or group to another.
3. In India, there are kutchra or unmetalled roads and pucca roads that may either be metalled or cemented. There are national highways that connect state capitals and big cities, and State highways that connect towns and villages and districts. There are expressways on frequently used routes.
4. Means of transport help in the development of a country by facilitating the transportation of goods and products so that they reach the market for which they are made. They ensure that even perishable goods like fruit and vegetables reach on time. People are able to move within and outside the country for personal reasons, holidays and for work and business. In case of natural disasters or for medical emergencies, transport is a lifeline. This movement of passengers and goods helps in the progress and development of the country.
5. Fast trains like the Shatabdi and Rajdhani Expresses connect state capitals and important cities. Most trains now run on diesel or electricity. Local trains and Metros are now increasingly being used in big cities. There has been a trial run of India's fastest train connecting Delhi and Agra. It travels at 160 km an hour.
6. Helicopters can land in difficult terrain. They can also hover over an area. Therefore, they are used for search and rescue operations during natural disasters.

### Think Tank

- E. The means of transport and the means of communication are both ways for bringing people closer to each other. They reduce the distances and delays between people and nations. Communication is also an integral part of transport as most transport systems now have communication systems too.
- F.
  1. BSNL, Airtel, Vodafone, Reliance, Aircel. [any three]
  2. Jet Airways, Spice jet, Vistara.
  3. Mumbai Rajdhani Express, August Kranti Express, Mangala Express, Kerala Express, Paschim Express, Swaraj Express. [any three]
- G. Any reasonable work is acceptable.

# Periodic Test 3

## A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

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

## B. Fill in the blanks.

1. hot, humid 2. Bombay (Mumbai), Thane 3. Fossil fuels 4. second 5. black

## C. State whether True or False.

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

## D. Answer the following questions.

1. Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, Bhadravati in Karnataka and Durgapur in West Bengal are the three places where iron and steel plants are located in India.
2. Cattle rearing is done in every part of our country, particularly in the villages. The cattle are mainly reared for their milk, meat, eggs, skin and bones. India has the largest number of cattle in the world.
3. Industries which use plant and animal products as raw materials are called agro-based industries. Examples are cotton textiles, jute textiles, sugar, etc.

On the other hand, industries which use minerals as raw material are called mineral-based industries. Examples are iron and steel, cement, chemicals, fertiliser machine tools, etc.

4. The means of transport and communication are closely related. They bring the people of a country closer to each other. In fact, together, they act as the lifeline of a country. Roads are an important mode of transport. We cannot imagine life without roads because they are the only means of transport on land. Buses, cars, trucks, motorbikes, scooters, cycles, etc., all of these ply on the roads.

Railways are the next important means of land transport today. They are faster than the roadways. India has the second largest network of railways in Asia and the fourth largest in the world.

The other means of transport are the water transport and the air transport. Generally, these days roadways are used for short distances; railways for long distances; airways for the fastest travel and waterways as the cheapest means of transport.

5. Rohu, Katla, Mahseer and Magur are some of the main varieties of fish caught in India.

**E. Identify the following pictures and write their names.**



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_

# 16. India—Municipal Committees

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers down in their books.

### Written Assignment

- B&C. Students can answer these on their own. The teacher can ask and confirm the correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.
- D. Students can do these in class or at home. The teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- E. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let the students write the answer as homework. The teacher must assess individual work.
- F. The exercise can be done in class by the students, guided by the teacher.
- G. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class.

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. d
- C. 1. Mayor 2. taxes 3. Municipal Committee/Corporation  
4. Municipal Committee/ Corporation 5. public utility 6. Councillors
- D. 1. Municipal Committees are formed in smaller towns and cities. Large cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc., have Municipal Corporations.  
2. The main sources of income of a Municipal Committee in small town are the same as in bigger cities: taxes on property, road, octroi/entry, entertainment, toll, water, Value Added Tax, registration of births/deaths, etc. Municipal committees also receive funds from State Governments.  
3. The following are some of the civic amenities maintained by a Municipal Corporation: Keeping the city clean; arranging drinking water; providing electricity to homes and shops; installing and repairing streetlights; building and repairing roads; registering births and deaths and issuing certificates; providing free, compulsory education to poor children; building and running primary health centres and hospitals; providing and managing local public transport; developing and maintaining parks; issuing ration

- cards and run fair price shops; clearing garbage and sewage disposal. [any five]
4. The Chairman of a Municipal Committee is elected by Councillors.
  5. Taxes on property, road, octroi/entry, entertainment, toll, water, Value Added Tax. [any four]
  6. The main work of a Municipal Committee or Corporation is to keep the city clean; arrange drinking water; provide electricity to homes and shops; install and repair streetlights; build and repair roads; register births and deaths and issue certificates; provide free, compulsory education to poor children; build and run primary health centres and hospitals; provide and manage local public transport; develop and maintain parks; issue ration cards and run fair price shops; clear garbage and sewage disposal.

### Think Tank

- E. We can help the Municipal Committee in several ways by becoming responsible citizens: don't damage public property; never spit, urinate or defecate outside; keep city clean and green; don't pollute water sources; pay taxes regularly; take a bill for purchases and pay VAT; keep parks, hospitals, schools, markets, clean, etc.



# 17. India—Our Rights and Duties

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers down in their books.

### Written Assignment

**B&C:** Students can answer these on their own. The teacher can ask and confirm correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.

- D. Students can do these in class or at home. The teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- E. **HOTS questions:** Discuss the questions in class and let the students write the answers as homework. The teacher must assess individual work.
- F. The exercise can be done in class by the students, guided by the teacher.
- G. **Life Skills:** Discuss the Right to Information in class. It is an Act by which people can get a reply and information from a Government organisation about any matter which is of concern to them.

### Answers to Checkpoint

1. A constitution contains the rules and regulations for governing a country and for citizens to follow. It is a legal document.
2. We celebrate Republic Day on 26 January every year.
3. Secular means that all religions are respected and people are free to follow any religion.

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. d 2. b 3. d 4. b 5. d
- C. 1. welfare 2. written 3. citizens 4. 1950 5. guidelines
- D. 1. A constitution is a legal document containing rules and regulations to be followed in running a country and its government, and to be followed by the citizens of that country.  
2. The bases on which our Constitution is made is written in its Preamble, which states that

India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic. It also states the Fundamental Rights and the Fundamental Duties of the citizens and provides guidelines in the form of Directive Principles.

3. The Constitution gives six Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India. Four of these are the right to equality; freedom of speech; follow any religion; choose any profession; live and travel anywhere in India; free and compulsory education for children up to the age of 14 years. [any four]
4. The Directive Principles are guidelines provided in the Constitution for the government of India to ensure the welfare of the people.
5. The Fundamental Duties are: Follow the Constitution of India; respect the national flag and the national anthem; protect the unity and integrity of India; help to defend the country when it is in danger; treat all citizens of India as equal; protect and improve the natural environment; protect and take care of public property; preserve the rich heritage of India; avoid acts of violence; work hard for the progress of the country. [any four]
6. A good citizen follows the constitution. He/she follows the Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties given in the constitution. He/she does not violate the Fundamental Rights of others.

### Think Tank

- F.
  1. When we are given freedom, it does not mean that we should act and say anything we like regardless of whom we hurt or whatever damage we cause. For instance, when our parents give us pocket money, they also tell us not to waste it but to use it in a sensible way. This means that we are given the right to spend along with the duty to ensure that we do not waste the money. If we are allowed to drive a vehicle, we have the right to drive it, but we have a duty to ensure that we follow the law by driving it only after we are the right age to get a licence, and we have a duty also to follow all the traffic rules. That is why Rights and Duties always go hand in hand to make us good and responsible human beings and citizens.
  2. A constitution lays down the guidelines that the government and the citizens of a country have to follow to make the people of that country live together in harmony and create a society that progresses and develops properly. The government makes laws, rules and regulations to provide for the welfare of the citizens and then executes those rules and regulations properly. The citizens also have to follow those rules and regulations. If anyone in the government or among the citizens violates these laws, then the courts have to ensure that this is corrected or punished.
- G. Students can do this on their own through the guidance of the teacher.
- H. The Right to Information (RTI) is an Act by which people can get a reply and information from a government organisation about any matter which is of concern to them. Data is available on the internet.

# 18. India—The National Symbols

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers down in their books.

### Written Assignment

- B & C: Students can answer these on their own. The teacher can ask and confirm the correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.
- D. Students can do these in class or at home. The teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- E. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let the students write the answer as homework. The teacher must assess individual work.
- F. The exercise can be done in class by the students.
- G. **Life Skills:** This can be done by groups in the class.

### Answers to Checkpoint

1. national flag 2. Tricolour 3. 24 4. four 5. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Tricolour  
2. The Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath  
3. Lotus  
4. Rabindranath Tagore  
5. The national symbols represent the independence and sovereignty of India.

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. a 6. d
- C. 1. motherland 2. continuity 3. hard work 4. 24 5. prosperity
- D. 1. In the National Flag, Saffron stands for courage and sacrifice, white for peace and truth and green for prosperity.

2. The rules for the use of the national flag are as follows:
  - ▶ The saffron must be on top.
  - ▶ The flag should never hoisted after sunset.
  - ▶ It should be unfurled at top of mast.
  - ▶ It must be carried in front of a procession and only on the right shoulder.
  - ▶ It must never be dirty or torn.
  - ▶ We must stand to attention and salute when it is unfurled. [any three]
3. We show respect for the National Anthem by standing up when it is sung or played.
4. The National Emblem is used to mark all documents and activities of the Government of India. It is a replica of the Lion Capital from Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath. There are four lions facing four directions, signifying that the Government and the nation are alert on all sides, and the lions stand for courage and power. The base has a horse and a bull, the former a symbol of energy and speed and the latter of hard work. It has the Wheel of Law in the centre and the words Satyameva Jayate [Truth alone triumphs].
5. The lotus is the National Flower of India. The lotus is important in Indian mythology and is considered sacred. It stands for truth, knowledge and wealth. The lotus can bloom even in muddy waters, signifying that people can rise above difficulties and bloom and succeed like the lotus.

### Think Tank

- E. Sportspersons at international sports events are representing the country from which they have been sent or to which they belong. Therefore, the pride and success of that nation in the field of sport is also of great significance. In order to highlight the pride of the nation, the contingent carries the national flag. The sportsperson who wins gold in any event is honoured along with the country by playing the national anthem when the individual is awarded.

# 19. India—Our Rich Heritage

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers in their books.

### Written Assignment

- B&C. Students can answer these on their own. The teacher can ask and confirm the correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.
- D. Students can do these in class or at home. The teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- E. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let the students write the answer as homework. The teacher must assess individual work.
- F. The exercises can be done by the students in groups.
- G. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class. Compare the irreparable damage caused by war and fanatics – such as the destruction of the massive library in Alexandria, the destruction of Nalanda, Hampi/the Vijayanagara empire; the use of Elephanta caves as a shooting gallery by Portuguese soldiers; the Bamiyan Buddhas, the demolition of Smyrna, etc. Compare with the salvaging of the Temple of Abu Simbel in Egypt, which was carried and reconstructed to protect it from erosion and damage.

### Answers to Checkpoint

1. About 800 languages and dialects
2. 22 languages have been recognised by the Constitution of India.
3. Bijapur
4. Konark, Odisha.

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. True

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. c
- C. 1. dialects 2. Tamil Nadu 3. Northern India 4. miniature 5. Delhi
- D. 1. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada.  
2. sitar, sarod, tabla, flute. [or any four]

3. Tansen and Bajju Bawra—Mughal period; any leading Hindustani or Carnatic singer like Pt Jasraj or Dr Balamuralikrishna
4. The paintings in the Ajanta Caves depict the life of Lord Buddha and his times. They show the dresses and the hairstyles of that period. From them, we learn about the lifestyle of that time.
5. Sanchi Stupa; Meenakshi Temple of Madurai; Jama Masjid of Delhi; Church of Bom Jesus, Goa; Mehrangarh Fort, Jodhpur.
6. Classical dance can only be performed by trained dancers who have studied their dance form for many years. Indian classical dances are based on Natya Shastra. Classical dances have very particular meanings for each step, known as Mudras. Folk dance does not need any training and can be performed by anyone. Folk dance is simple and can be performed for celebrations such as festival, marriage, etc.

### Think Tank

- E. We need to recognise and value the various aspects of our culture and respect all of them. We should never mock a style or aspect that we do not understand, whether it is a language, a dress, a food, a way of eating, behaving or a work of art that is different from what we are used to. Secondly, in a fit of rage or fanaticism, we should not destroy what has taken so much effort to build and preserve. Thirdly, when we visit monuments, cultural programmes, etc, we should not deface or disturb them with our presence in any way. Adopting different cultural habits is a wonderful thing. If we can appreciate western clothes and music and dance, we can certainly learn to respect each other's lifestyles when we are drawn from different parts of India.

# 20. India—They Enriched Our Thoughts

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random and confirm the right answers. Students may write the answers down in their books.

### Written Assignment

- B,C&D. Students can answer these on their own. The teacher can ask and confirm the correct answers. Partners can check each other's work.
- E. Students can do these in class or at home. The teacher must assess individual work.

### Think Tank

- F. **HOTS question:** Discuss the question in class and let the students write the answer as homework. Teacher must assess individual work.
- G. The exercise can be done in class by the students in two groups.
- H. **Life Skills:** This can be done by two groups in the class, each taking turns to be Birbal with the other asking questions.

### Answers to Checkpoint

1. Hindus 2. Lord Mahavira 3. Sikh 4. sati system 5. Ashoka

### Answers to Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Hinduism is one of the oldest religions in the world 2. Lord Mahavira  
3. Guru Gobind Singh 4. Zend Avesta 5. Raja Rammohan Roy

### Written Assignment

- B. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. b
- C. 1. brotherhood 2. dohas and bhajans 3. Aligarh 4. the Portuguese 5. medicine  
6. Mughals
- D. 1. Vedas, Puranas, Upanishads, Ramayana, Mahabharata and Bhagavad Gita [any three]  
2. Jagdish Chandra Bose, Sir CV Raman, Homi J Bhabha, Vikram Sarabhai, S Chandrashekar,  
S Ramanujam, APJ Abdul Kalam [any three]  
3. The Quran, the Zend Avesta and the Bible  
4. Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Charaka, Sushruta [any three]

5. Lord Buddha taught about truth and non-violence; while Lord Mahavira taught people to live and let live and ahimsa or non-violence.
- E.
1. Raja Rammohan Roy lived in Bengal about 250 years ago. He was against the practices of sati and child marriage. He forced the British to pass a law against sati. He founded the Brahmo Samaj to spread his social message.
  2. We call Ashoka a great king because after he fought and won many battles, he had a change of heart. The battle of Kalinga caused him to change. He became a Buddhist and spread the message of Buddha by carving it on rocks and pillars. He built wells, tanks, roads and shelters for travellers and planted trees along the roads. His concern for the people made him a great king.
  3. Various branches of science developed in ancient India, such as astronomy, mathematics, medicine, surgery, etc. They were encouraged by kings. The Number system of one to ten, the concept of zero and the decimal system were all developed by ancient Indian mathematicians. The Arabs learnt them from India and spread them to the world. Aryabhatta and Varahamihira were astronomers and mathematicians, and the first satellite of India was named after Aryabhatta . Charaka was a scholar of medicine and Sushruta is known as the Father of Surgery. Ayurveda was an Indian system of medicine that has been practised in India through the ages and is now a world-renowned system. Unani medicine was introduced during the period of the Mughals and is still used.
  4. Akbar was a Mughal emperor who ruled over 400 years ago. He built up a big empire. The nine learned men or navaratnas in his court helped him to work for the welfare of the people. He treated Hindus and Muslims alike. He was fond of art, music, literature and encouraged them. He was a kind-hearted ruler and people prospered in his peaceful reign.
  5. Scientists like Jagdish Chandra Bose, Sir C V Raman, Homi J Bhabha, Vikram Sarabhai, S Chandrashekhar, S Ramanujan, APJ Abdul Kalam are famous modern-day Indian scientists in different fields of science and mathematics. Their research and contributions have helped in developments in several fields like agriculture, mathematics, nuclear energy, solar energy, bio-gas, defence systems, transport and communications, etc. Homi J Bhabha is known as the Father of India's Atomic Energy programme.

### Think Tank

- F. The existence of different religions has taught us to be tolerant of each other's point of view. We have learnt to respect opinions, ideas and cultures that we may not follow our own. It is a part of India's tradition of unity in diversity. We believe that there can be only one God but people can reach him by following different paths.



# MODEL TEST PAPER

(Based on Lessons 1-20)

Time: 1 hour

Maximum Marks: 50

**A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.**

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

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. 30 2. Bihar 3. Deccan 4. Tropical and Subtropical 5. Crude  
6. guidelines or principles 7. Mahavira 8. Banyan tree  
9. prosperity 10. dialects

**C. State whether True or False.**

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True  
6. True 7. False 8. True 9. True 10. True

**D. Match the Columns.**

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

- E.**
1. Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh are the three states of India that produce coal.
  2. The two main causes for the growth of India's population are: The birth rate is still higher than the death rate and the fertility rate is too high. Very few people follow the population control measures though the government has implemented many population country policies and measures.
  3. The Rabi crops are sown at the end of the monsoon season or at the beginning of the winter season, e.g., between September and October. On the other hand, the Kharif crops are sown at the beginning of the rainy season, i.e., between April and May.  
Examples of Rabi crops are wheat, grams, peas, barley, etc., whereas examples of Kharif crops include rice maize, pulses (*arhar*), millets, sorghum, etc.
  4. The inland waterways in India include the rivers, lakes, canals, etc. The transport used on these waterways are mainly boats, steamers, waterboats, etc. The inland water transport in India has declined considerably due to the large-scale development of the roadways and railways. However, India has a long coastline with about 13 major seaports and 185 minor seaports. Big ships carrying cargo and passengers, both ply through these seaports. About 90 per cent of the international trade is handled by the major seaports. Mumbai is the largest seaport of India.
  5. The Fundamental Rights and Duties are closely related and cannot be separated from one another. They, both go side by side. These are the two sides of the same coin. For example, if the state gives the right to life to a citizen; it also imposes an obligation on him to not to expose his life to dangers, as well as to respect the life of others.

6. The National Emblem of India is the seal of the Government of India. It has four lions which guard the four directions. However, only three lions can be seen at a time. The lions stand for courage and power. The base of the emblem has a horse and a bull. The horse stands for energy and speed, while bull stands for hard work. In between the horse and the bull, lies a wheel called the 'Wheel of Law'. Below this wheel is written "Satyameva Jayate" which means 'truth alone triumphs'.
  7. Ramabai Ranade worked as social reformer in Maharashtra to educate the women and give them a place of respect in the society. She started the Poona Sewa Sadan to give employment to the women and orphans.
  8. The south-west monsoon winds or the summer monsoon winds blow during the months from June to September. They begin from the end of June. These monsoon winds blow from the sea to the land carrying a large amount of moisture. They reach the coast of Kerala in the month of June and by the end of July, these winds reach almost every part of India. Basically, these monsoon winds strike against the hills and mountains causing heavy rainfall across the country.
  9. In India, due to less income and lack of work or job opportunities in the villages, many people move to the towns and cities in search of work. In the towns and cities, these people mostly live in slums. These people are called migrants.
  10. The Municipal Committee has a President or a Chairman. The Chairman is elected by the Councillors. The Municipal Committee and the Councillors deal with the local problems and look after the basic needs of the local people.
- F.**
1. Hari Prasad Chaurasia
  2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
  3. Homi Bhabha
  4. The National Emblem
  5. The Persian Wheel

## ANSWERS TO MODEL TEST PAPER I

- A. 1. India is located in the southern part of Asia and the Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country. It has the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean to the south and is surrounded by China, Nepal and Bhutan in the north, Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east and in the south across the Palk Strait lies Sri Lanka.
2. Kashmir is a place of such great natural beauty with snow-covered mountains, lakes and gardens that it is known as the 'Paradise on Earth'.
3. The Northern Plains are very fertile because they are river basins and the rivers flowing from the Himalayas bring rich alluvium consisting of sand, clay and silt to deposit it in the area.
4. The fertile black lava soil is good for growing wheat, gram, oilseeds, cotton, millets and soyabeans.
5. The rivers on the eastern coastal plains are Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kaveri.
6. We can protect soil by planting trees, keeping fields covered with crops, reducing grazing by cattle and sheep and using organic manure.
- B. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b
- C. 1. Sangam 2. yak; camel 3. artificial 4. leaching
- D. 1. Alluvium is the soil that is carried by rivers from the mountains and deposited in the river basin in the plains. It is fertile for growing crops.
2. Sunderbans are the tidal forests in the delta of the Brahmaputra and the Ganga or Padma its branch in Bangladesh. The name is derived from the Sundari tree.
3. Kalbaisakhi is the name given to the southwest monsoons in Assam and Bengal where it comes at the end of summer.
4. Oasis is the place in the desert where underground water comes to the surface. Plants grow around the lake and people settle there.
- E. 1. Yak used in Ladakh to carry loads
2. A caravan of camels at an oasis in Rajasthan
3. The Rath Yatra at Puri in Odisha

## ANSWERS TO MODEL TEST PAPER 2

- A. 1 & 2. Any reasonable answers are acceptable.
- B. 1. e 2. j 3. h 4. a 5. b 6. c 7. i 8. d 9. g 10. f
- C. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. True 7. False 8. True
- D. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. c
- E. 1. The Preamble to the Constitution of India/the Constitution of India  
2. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan/Aligarh Muslim University founder  
3. APJ Abdul Kalam/Former President of India  
4. The National Emblem/Lion Capital  
5. Tea plantation
- F. 1. Iron is a metallic mineral and it is used for making a very large variety of things from safety pins to ships. Petroleum is a fossil fuel, often called mineral oil and is a non-metallic mineral. It needs to be refined and is used to make petrol, diesel, kerosene, mobil oil, cooking gas, coal tar, and many other products like petroleum jelly.
2. Progress in agriculture by using improved irrigation methods and seeds, chemical fertilisers and manures, tractors and other machinery brought more land under farming. This is called the Green Revolution.
3. Manufacturing is the process of turning raw material into usable material by processing it.
4. The means of transport and the means of communication are both methods for bringing people closer to each other. They reduce the distance and delays between people and nations. Transport physically moves people and things from one place to another while communication moves ideas, thoughts, and documents from one place to another. Communication is also an integral part of transport as most transport systems now have communication systems too.
5. The main sources of income in small town Municipal Committee are the same as in bigger cities : Taxes on Property, Road, Octroi/ Entry, Entertainment, Toll, Water, Value Added Tax, Registration of Births/ Deaths, etc. They also receive funds from the State Governments.
6. The Constitution gives six Fundamental Rights to citizens of India. These are the right to equality ; right to freedom of speech; right to follow any religion; choose any profession; live and travel anywhere in India; free and compulsory education for children up to the age of 14 years.
7. The Indian National Flag is called the Tricolour and is a symbol of Independence and sovereignty. It is rectangular with three bands of colour. On top is saffron for courage and sacrifice. In the middle is white for truth and peace. Then there is green for prosperity. The navy blue chakra or wheel in the centre on the white portion has 24 spokes that stand for 24 hours of a day, defining continuous motion and progress.

8. The classical dances of India are: Bharatnatyam [Tamil Nadu], Kathakali and Mohiniattam [Kerala], Kuchipudi [Andhra Pradesh and Telengana], Kathak [Uttar Pradesh], Odissi [Odisha], Manipuri [Manipur, Sattria [Assam], Yakshagana [Karnataka] - Any four

## HERITAGE QUIZ

### ANSWERS

- |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d)  | 2. (c)  | 3. (a)  | 4. (c)  | 5. (a)  |
| 6. (c)  | 7. (b)  | 8. (a)  | 9. (a)  | 10. (b) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) |