

Key to

Our Social Environment

4

A Book on Social Studies

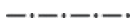


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1. Globes and Maps

- A. 1. globe 2. axis 3. map
4. physical 5. blue
- B. 1. the north 2. scale 3. plains
- C. 1.  2.  3. 
4.  5.  6. 
7.  8.  9. 
- D. 1. The globe is a small model of the earth. It is spherical in shape. Its limitations are -
(a) Globes are not big enough to show all the details of the earth.
(b) They are not easy to carry from one place to another.
2. A map is preferred to a globe because -
(a) Maps are small and handy.
(b) Maps can be folded and carried easily from place to place.
(c) Maps show small areas in great detail.
3. The language of a map includes a title, direction, scale, colours and symbols, legend or key.
4. Green, brown, yellow and blue are the four colours that are generally used on a map.

2. Our Country - India

- A. 1. 1.2 billion 2. 28, 7 3. language
4. Rajasthan
- B. 1. Asia 2. Bay of Bengal
3. 3.28 million sq.kms.
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. T
4. T
- D. 1. Our country India is unique and has its own place in the world. It is reflected in its diversity of language, culture and religion.

2. India is called a peninsula because it is surrounded by sea on three sides.
3. China, Nepal and Bhutan are the neighbours of India to its north.
4. India is very vast, old and diverse. So, India is divided into states and union territories for the administrative purpose.

3. The Northern Mountains

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|
| A. 1. Himalayas | 2. Shiwalik | 3. farming |
| 4. very cold | 5. Himalayas | |
| B. 1. b | 2. c | 3. a |
| 4. e | 5. d | |
| C. 1. Himachal | 2. Himadri | 3. Tarai |
| 4. Himachal | 5. Sloping roofs | |
- D. 1. The Himalayas guard our borders like a strong fortress in North India. They prevent the cold winds of northern Asia from entering India.
 2. The three ranges of the Himalayas are -
 - (a) The Great Himalayas or Himadri
 - (b) The Lesser Himalayas or Himachal
 - (c) The Lower Himalayas or Shiwalik
 3. Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary were the first to climb the top of Mount Everest.
 4. The Corbett National Park is in Uttarakhand.

4. The Northern Plains

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| A. 1. Assam | 2. Ganga, Satluj and Brahmaputra | |
| 3. rich, fertile | 4. Gandhi | 5. Tsangpo |
| B. 1. Satluj Basin | 2. Ganga | 3. farmers |
| 4. south | 5. Yamuna | |
| C. 1. F | 2. T | 3. T |
| 4. T | 5. F | |
- D. 1. The Northern Plains are situated in the south of the Himalayas.

2. The states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Parts of Assam lie in the Northern Plains.
3. Northern plains are formed by the deposition of fine sand and soil brought by the rivers from the Himalayas.
4. A wide variety of crops are grown in the northern plains. So, this region is called the Food Bowl of India.
5. The important cities situated in the Ganga Basin are Rishikesh, Haridwar, Kanpur, Allahabad, Ayodhya, Varanasi, Patna and Kolkata.

5. The Great Indian Desert

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------|
| A. 1. Luni | 2. sand storms | 3. camel |
| 4. Teej, Gangaur | | |
| B. 1. salt marsh | 2. Bikaner | 3. fat |
| C. 1. T | 2. T | 3. F |
| 4. T | | |
- D. 1. A desert is a vast stretch of land full of sand. The desert regions are unsuitable for agriculture because of the dry sand which gets easily heated up by the sun but at night, it loses that heat easily.
2. The camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert' because its hump is a storehouse of fat, so it can go many days without food.
3. An oasis is a green area in the midst of a desert, centered around a natural spring or a well.
4. Rearing sheep, camels, horses and goats are the main occupations of the people of Rajasthan.

6. The Peninsular Plateau

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|
| A. 1. Central Highlands, Deccan Plateau | | |
| 2. Sharavati | 3. central highlands | |
| 4. Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats | 5. Deccan | |
- B. 1. Deccan Plateau 2. groundnuts 3. Deccan Plateau
4. lot of rainfall
5. the region has a lot of mineral wealth

8. Climate of India

- A. 1. tropical monsoon 2. short, long 3. Thar
4. Mawsynram 5. equable
- B. 1. monsoon climate 2. coastal regions 3. climate
4. they are at a very high altitude
5. very hot and dry climate
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. F
4. T 5. F
- D. 1. The climate affects the lifestyle, the food they eat, the clothes they wear and also their festivals.
2. Summer, monsoon and winter are the three main seasons in India.
3. In summer the weather is hot and dry. Also the days are long and the nights are short in summer. While in winter the weather is very cold and the days are short and the nights are long.
4. People go to hill stations in summer because the mountain regions are cooler as compared to the plains.
5. The monsoon begins in June and lasts till September.

9. Soils of India

- A. 1. northern and coastal plains 2. lava
3. laterite 4. erosion 5. terrace
- B. 1. silt brought by rivers 2. iron
3. cotton 4. heavy rain and afforestation
5. laterite soil
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. F
4. T 5. T
- D. 1. Crops like rice, wheat, maize, sugar cane, tobacco, cotton, jute, pulses and oilseeds grow well in alluvial soil.
2. The laterite soil is found in areas of heavy rainfall, mainly eastern hills and ghats. Tea, coffee, groundnut and rubber are grown in this soil.
3. Plants grow well on mountain soil because it is very rich in humus that makes the soil more fertile.

4. The removal of top soil by the action of wind and rain water is called soil erosion.
Causes of soil erosion are -
overgrazing of cattle.
deforestation
5. We can conserve soil by -
a. planting trees.
b. not leaving the fields barren.
c. practising terrace farming on mountain regions.
d. checking overgrazing
e. making bunds or embankments to arrest the speed of running water from rivers.
f. changing the crop that is grown in an area (crop rotation).

10. Our Water Resources

- A. 1. rain, rivers 2. diverted 3. Satluj
4. water
- B. 1. tubewell 2. river
3. is not conserved properly
4. pollutes water sources
5. beautiful picnic spots
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T
4. T 5. F
- D. 1. Agriculture in India depends mainly on irrigation because the amount of rainfall received in different region of India is not the same.
2. Some ways to conserve water in our country are -
* Storing as much water as possible during the rains by constructing dams, reservoirs and tanks.
* Preventing water pollution.
* Avoiding sewage drains near water bodies.
* Using groundwater economically.
* Practising rainwater harvesting.
* Planting more trees. This helps the water cycle to be maintained. Cutting down of the forests should be discouraged.

- * Treating waste water from factories to remove all pollutants before releasing them into the sources of water.
 - * Treating sewage properly before disposal into the sources of water.
3. Through canals, water from a river or a stream is diverted to agricultural field.
 4. When dams are used for multiple purposes like irrigation, fish-breeding, raising forests, producing electricity and navigation are called multi-purpose projects.
 5. Rainwater collected on the house-tops is diverted to the subsurface soil through pipelines. Water thus collected in the soil becomes part of underground water.

11. Forests and Wildlife

- A.
 1. resource
 2. monsoon
 3. thorny
 4. Dehradun
 5. thousand
- B.
 1. the trees do not shed all their leaves at the same time
 2. shed their leaves seasonally
 3. Sunderbans
 4. natural environment to live and grow
 5. gives training to people to manage wildlife
- C.
 1. T
 2. T
 3. T
 4. T
 5. F
- D.
 1. The important uses of forests are -
 - a. Forests give us the oxygen we need to breathe.
 - b. It prevents soil erosion.
 - c. It stops the moisture laden winds and causes rain.
 - d. It prevents atmospheric pollution and promotes ecological balance.
 - e. It provides shelter to certain tribals.
 - f. It preserves wildlife.
 - g. It supplies raw materials for many industries.
 - h. It provides timber, bamboo, plywood etc.
 2. Evergreen Forests are found in regions of heavy rainfall such as hills of North-East India, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, slopes of Western Ghats and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. The delta of the Ganga is called Sunderbans because this region is covered with tidal forests. The forests are dense and the wood is hard. Sundari tree is a well known tree of this delta.
4. Hunting and deforestation are the main causes of decrease in the number of wild animals in our forests.
5. To protect the animals in their natural environment in which they can live and grow very well.
6. The first week of October is celebrated as Wildlife Week every year.

12. Our Mineral Resources

- A. 1. mining 2. ores 3. largest
 4. light 5. Gold
- B. 1. occur naturally 2. iron
 3. good conductor of heat and electricity
 4. a valuable natural resource
 5. it does not give out any smoke
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. F
 4. F 5. T
- D. 1. Most of the minerals we get are found below the surface of the earth and some minerals are also found at the bottom of the sea.
 2. Minerals from which metals can be obtained are called metallic minerals or ores. Iron, copper, gold, silver, manganese, bauxite are some metallic minerals.
 3. Minerals from which metals cannot be obtained are called non-metallic minerals. Mica, limestone, salt, coal, petroleum and natural gas are non-metallic minerals.
 4. Iron is used widely in the construction of houses, girders, bridges, dams, railway engines, rails, cars, coaches, machines, tools and many other things. A wide variety of stainless steel is used in a large number of products including car parts, hospital equipments, utensils, razor blades etc.
 5. To run vehicles we use petroleum as a fuel. LPG and kerosene are also used for cooking and heating.

13. Our Agriculture

- A. 1. southern 2. raw material 3. milch
4. manure 5. West Bengal
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. F
4. T
- C. 1. it provides food for people and raw materials for industry.
2. cool and wet climate.
3. they are not looked after well.
4. warm and wet climate
5. farm animals
- D. 1. Paddy (rice), wheat, maize, millets and pulses are the main food crops of our country.
Sugar cane, cotton, jute, oilseeds and spices are the main cash crops of our country.
2. Rubber is very useful in the production of tyres, sports goods, mattresses, cables, shoes, slippers etc.
3. West Bengal, Assam, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are the major rice producing states of our country.
4. Livestock means farm animals raised in an agricultural setting to produce commodities such as food, fibre and labour.
5. The states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana are very rich in cattle wealth.

14. Our Industries

- A. 1. Industries 2. Cottage 3. Large scale
4. Agro-based 5. mineral
- B. 1. agro based 2. forests 3. locomoties
4. Bengaluru 5. iron and steel
- C. 1. F 2. F 3. F
4. T 5. T

- D. 1. Industries are places where raw materials are converted into finished goods that we use.
2. Cottage industries are household industries. A few people make goods in their homes with their family members by using simple tools and local raw materials. Pottery and textiles are two examples of such industries.
 3. Small scale industries employ some workers by using small machines. They obtain raw materials from outside. Toys and leather goods are two examples of such industries.
 4. Large scale industries employ thousands of highly skilled workers and use power driven heavy machinery. Raw materials are obtained from outside and sometimes imported from other countries. Textile mills, iron and steel industry are two examples of such industries.
 5. Agro-based industries and mineral-based industries are based on raw materials.

15. Our Human Resources

- A. 1. Humans 2. resource 3. second
4. progress
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. T
4. F
- C. 1. The skill and efficiency of the people is known as human resources.
2. People can make the best use of all the natural resources such as soil, forests, water and minerals.
 3. The quality of the people is more important than the number of the people.
 4. When the population increases rapidly there is shortage in food supplies and employment opportunities.

16. Transport and Communication

- A. 1. Engine-powered 2. roads 3. highways
4. port 5. telephone, satellite
6. doordarshan

- B. 1. wheel 2. major cities and state capitals
 3. speed 4. aeroplanes
 5. modern means of communication
 6. every class of people
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. F
 4. T 5. F 6. T
- D. 1. Roads are important in our country because they connect most of the cities, towns and villages of India.
 2. Air transport is very helpful to the people when there are natural calamities like floods. Food packets are dropped from the aeroplanes. Helicopters are also very useful in these situations because they can land where aeroplanes cannot.
 3. Modern means of transport brought the people of the world closure to each other.
 4. The transfer of information from one place to another or from one source to another is called communication.
 5. Telephone, mobile phone, Internet, newspaper, television, radio and postal system are the various means of communication in our country.
 6. SMS, GPRS, MMS, email and bluetooth are some of the services rendered by the mobile phones.

17. Elections

- A. 1. Election 2. ballot box 3. voters
 4. ballot
- B. 1. leader 2. elected 3. 18 years
- C. 1. An election is the process of electing or choosing leaders or representatives by voting system.
 2. We have elections so the people elect a leader who they think will serve well and look after their problems, needs and wants.
 3. The role of an election office is to make rules to conduct free and fair elections.
 4. EVM stands for electronic voting machine.

18. Local Self Government

- A. 1. Panchayat 2. Sarpanch 3. Corporation
4. Gram 5. Councillors
- B. 1. by the people of the village 2. Municipalities
3. Corporation 4. five years
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T
4. T 5. F
- D. 1. The local self governments are formed by the people of a certain village, town or city.
2. Members of the Gram Panchayat are elected by the people of the village aged 18 years or above.
3. Functions of the Gram Panchayat are :
a. To make arrangement for clean drinking water.
b. Maintenance of public wells, tanks and handpumps.
c. Opening of Primary Health Centres.
d. Installation and maintenance of street lights.
e. Opening of primary schools and adult education centres.
4. Grants received from the government is the main source of income of the Gram Panchayat.
5. The important functions of the Municipal Committee :
a. Construction, maintenance and cleanliness of roads.
b. Disposal of garbage generated in the city.
c. Supply of clean drinking water.
d. Maintenance and beautification of parks.
e. Free and compulsory education for children up to 14 years of age.

19. Our History

- A. 1. Christ 2. Indus 3. Asia
4. Aryans 5. independence
- B. 1. Porus 2. Golden Age 3. Bengal
4. Non-violence
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T
4. T

- D. 1. The Indus Valley civilization was situated on the bank of the Indus River (now in Pakistan).
2. Babur founded the Mughal Rule in India.
3. Under Shivaji the Marathas had grown into a great power.
4. The British defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah in 1757 AD.

20. Our Rich Heritage

- A. 1. 22 2. Saree, blouse 3. Punjab
4. Bharatanatyam 5. Ellora
- B. 1. natural heritage 2. common man 3. Orissa
4. harvest 5. Europeans
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. F
4. T 5. T
- D. 1. In our country there are natural and social heritage. Natural heritage includes natural features like forests, wildlife, rivers, mountains, valleys, soil, minerals etc. Social heritage includes languages, costumes, customs, rituals, religions, dances, music, games, architectural monuments, paintings, festivals etc.
2. Dances along with folk songs are called folk dances. It reflects the life styles of the common man.
- The answer of the remaining part of the question may vary.
3. Hindustani music and Carnatic music are the two types of classical music in India.
4. All religions teach us not to steal, not to lie and not to harm others and to treat our fellowmen like our own brothers and sisters.
5. Festivals are celebrated because festivals help people to develop good relationships and to live in peace and harmony.

- A.
1. Ashoka
 2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 3. spiritual
 4. missionaries, charity
 5. Vikram Sarabhai
- B.
1. emperor
 2. he worked for the welfare of the people
 3. Krishnadevaraya
 4. Arya Samaj
 5. Homi Bhabha
- C.
1. T
 2. F
 3. F
 4. T
 5. T
- D.
1. There are some people who devoted all their time and energy to make lives better for the other people. Such people are remembered as great men. They are found in every sphere of life.
 2. Ashoka made hospitals, roads, wells and water tanks for the people. He constructed rest houses for the travellers.
 3. Krishnadevaraya allowed the people to follow the religion of their choice. He gave huge donations for the construction of temples, mosques and other religious places.
 4. Akbar was very ambitious from his childhood. His main ambition was to expand his empire all over India. He was almost succeeded in doing so.
 5. Bhoomdaan Movement aimed at persuading landlords to voluntarily donate their excess land for distribution among landless people.