



*Teachers*  
**REFERENCE  
MANUAL**

*For Teachers :  
(Containing solution to all questions of Global Track Series)*

**Social Studies**  
**Class 4**



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1-E, S-505, Shakarpur School Block, New Delhi

**Chapter 1 : India : A Beautiful Country****A. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- Ans.** 1. (c) Seventh                      2. (b) South Asia  
3. (b) Indira point                      4. (c) Rajasthan  
5. (a) Five

**B. Write True or False :**

- Ans.** 1. True                      2. True                      3. True  
4. True                      5. False

**C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :**

- Ans.** 1. Himalayas                      2. Seventh                      3. Kanyakumari  
4. China                      5. Rajasthan

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. It is surrounded by Arabian Sea on the west side.  
2. These are the neighbouring countries of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh.  
3. Rajasthan is the largest state and Goa is the smallest state according to area in India.  
4. A peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water on three sides.  
5. The physical divisions are :  
(a) The Northern Mountains  
(b) The Northern Plains  
(c) The Indian Desert  
(d) The Southern Plateaus  
(e) The Coastal plains and Island

**E. Hots Questions**

- India is a very big country. It is very difficult for a single government to govern such a vast country. So, India is divided into 29 states and 7 union territories for proper looking out of all the matters of the country.
- A capital is almost always a city which physically encompasses the offices and meeting places of the seat of government and fixed by law. All leaders and officials work in the capital city.

**Chapter 2 : The Northern Mountain Wall****A. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- Ans.** 1. (c) Mount Everest                      2. (b) Himachal  
3. (c) Glaciers                      4. (b) Middle Himalayas  
5. (a) Kashmiris

**B. Write True or False :**

- Ans.** 1. False                      2. False                      3. False  
4. True                      5. False

**C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :**

- Ans.** 1. Shiwaliks                      2. Dogri                      3. Nepal  
4. Yamunotri                      5. Glaciers

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Slow-moving means of ice are called glaciers.  
2. People in Jammu & Kashmir drink special kind of tea known as Kehava.  
3. Some of these rivers are : Indus, Ganga, Satluj, Yamuna, Brahmaputra.  
4. The middle of the Himalayas or the south of the Himadri range is known as Himachal. It has many river valleys and passes. Their height ranges from 1500 and 2000 meters.  
These are south most mountain ranges. The foothills of the Himalayas called the Shiwaliks have thick forests.  
5. These people of J&K are known as Kashmiris. They speak Kashmiri, Dogri, Ladakhi and Urdu. Men and woman wear a long cloak called phiran. They use Kangari (a clay pot filled with burning coal) to keep themselves warm during winter.  
6. The Himalayas act as a natural barrier at the northern border of India. They protect us from the cold winds coming from the north. They prevent the rain-bearing clouds from entering India and thus endure heavy rainfall all over the country. Forests of the Himalayas provide soluble forest products like timber, firewood, resin, honey etc. They also provide shelter to many wild animals.

**E. Hots Questions**

- The Himalayas act as a natural barrier and have been protecting India from foreign invasions since early times. It also plays a very important role in influencing the climate of India. India is a monsoon land only because of the presence of Himalayas. It traps the monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal and forces them to shed their moisture content within the Indian sub-continent in the form of snow and rain.
- Crops like paddy, wheat, pulses, moong, sugarcane, jute, tobacco and maize are grown in the Terai region because the soil in Terai region is alluvial and moist so that various species of food crops can cultured and harvested.

**Chapter 3 : The Northern Plains****A. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- Ans.** 1. (c) Fertile                      2. (b) Salty basin  
3. (b) Satluj                      4. (c) Delta

**B. Write True or False :**

- Ans.** 1. False                      2. False                      3. True  
4. False                      5. True

**C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :**

- Ans.** 1. Delta                      2. narrow                      3. arc  
4. Ganga                      5. Sunderbans

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. A basin is a piece of land which drains into sea. Any area is divided into basins on the basis of its slope. Any other river which joins it is called a tributary.
2. Many rivers such as Ganga, Yamuna, Gandak, Kosi and Brahmaputra flow through the Northern plains. They originate from the Himalayan Mountains. These rivers have water throughout the year and are called perennial rivers.
3. The Northern plains are situated to the south of the Himalayas. They are very flat. A very large population lives here. They occupy major part of Northern India.
4. The fertile soil of the Northern plains is very good for growing crops. The climate is not very cold, so many people have settled down here. There are many important cities which have developed along the banks of the rivers.
5. It is a plane near the sea. The water of a river gets distributed here into many channels before falling into the sea.

#### Hots Questions

- We call Jaipur a pink city because most of the buildings in that city are painted in pink colour to show hospitality.
- No, because in desert area houses with flat roofs and thick walls are mostly preferred because thick walls can trap heat and thus keep the house cool.

#### Chapter 4 : The Western Desert of India

##### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. (a) Thar Desert      2. (c) Indira Gandhi Canal  
3. (b) Extreme type      4. (a) Oasis  
5. (b) forts

##### B. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. False      2. True      3. False  
4. True      5. True

##### C. Fill in the blanks with the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. Rajasthan      2. dunes      3. ghagra  
4. moustache      5. Camel

##### D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. A desert is a flat area covered with sand. It has a very little vegetation. Some rocks and low hills are also found here. It receives very little rainfall.
2. An Oasis is like a spot of water in the desert. It is formed when water comes out of a spring and gets collected in a low lying area.
3. It is the high heaps of sand, that are common in a desert. When a strong wind blows, the sand dunes keep on shifting from one place to another.
4. The Desert region lies in the Western part of India. The Eastern part is not as dry as the western part. This part is known as the Thar Desert or the Great Indian Desert.

5. Camel is the cheap means of transportation in deserts. It can live without water and food for many days. The camel has broad padded feet which help it to walk firmly in the sand. It is called the ship of the desert.
6. The people of Rajasthan lead a traditional way of life. They wear traditional dress. Most of the men keep a long moustache. They put a turban on their head. Women wear ghagra and choli. People love music and dance.

#### Hots Questions

- Deserts have extreme temperatures. During the day the temperature may reach 50°C while at night it may fall to below 0°C. Deserts have less than 250 mm of rainfall per year.
- Deserts are hot during the day and cold at night. Animals and plants that live in deserts have to undergo many difficulties to survive in these harsh conditions.

#### Formative Assessment-I

##### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. (a) Thar Desert      2. (c) Mount Everest  
3. (b) South Asia

##### B. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. False      2. False      3. False

##### C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. China      2. Yamunotri  
3. moustaches

##### D. Answer in short :

- Ans.** 1. A basin is a piece of land which drains into sea. Any area is divided into basins on the basis of its slope. Any other river which joins it is called a tributary.
2. Rajasthan is the largest state and Goa is the smallest state according to area in India.
3. People in Jammu & Kashmir drink special kind of tea known as Kehava.

#### Chapter 5 : The Coastal Plains and Islands

##### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. (a) Gujrat coast      2. (b) coromandal  
3. (c) Mumbai      4. (c) Port Blair

##### B. State True or False :

- Ans.** 1. False      2. False  
3. True      4. True

##### C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

- Ans.** 1. Indira point      2. Mumbai      3. Nicobar  
4. Andaman      5. Konkan Coast

##### D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The southern part of the Western Coastal Plain is called the Malabar coast. It is between Goa and Kanniyakumari. Small and shallow saltwater lakes are the beauty of this area. We call them lagoons or backwaters.
2. Port Blair is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar

Islands.

3. Tuticorin, Mumbai, Kolkata and Mumbai are the important ports located along the Indian Coastline.
4. Kochi is most important seaport of the Malabar coast.
5. Between the western ghats and the coast, the land is plain and is known as the western coastal plains. The Eastern Coastal Plains begins from West Bengal in the north and stretches up of Kanniyakumari.
6. Kochi is the important sea port of the Malabar Coast.

#### E. Hots Questions

1. The middle part of the Western Coastal Plain, that is Konkan Coast starts from Gulf of Khambat and stretches up to Goa. It is very rocky and uneven. To warn the ships and fishing boats, many lighthouses have been built along the coast. The southern part of the Western Coastal Plain is called the Malabar Coast. It lies between Goa and Kanniyakumari.
2. Small and shallow saltwater lakes are the beauty of this area. We call them lagoons or backwaters. These lagoons are connected to each other by canals.

### Chapter 6 : The Climate

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans. 1. (a) Climate                      2. (b) April  
3. (c) coromandel coast  
4. (b) spring season

#### B. Write True or False :

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

#### C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

- Ans. 1. mangoes                      2. cotton                      3. cool  
4. floods                      5. same

#### D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Many parts of India, especially the western coast and the eastern and north-eastern states receive heavy rainfall.
2. Some places receive little rainfall. This leads to drought. Rajasthan and Gujarat get little rainfall.
3. The coastal areas remain cool in summer because of the sea breeze.
4. As India is a big country, it has a wide range of land forms like mountains, plateaus and plains. These affect the climate in various parts of the country.
5. Autumn is the season that comes just after spring season and just before the onset of winter. This season is cold and pleasant. Many trees shed their leaves during this season.
6. Winter gives way to a brief spring before the summer sets in. It is cool and pleasant season. In this season, trees and plants bear new leaves and flowers. Autumn season comes after spring season and just before the onset of winter. This season is cool and

pleasant. Many trees shed their leaves during this season.

#### E. Hots Questions

1. People change their lifestyle according to climate as in the summer season, people wear light cotton clothes. Some people go to hill stations to get relief from the scorching heat of the summer. During winters, they wear woollen clothes.
2. During rainy season, there is water everywhere. The weather becomes messy. Though it is a season that provides us relief from summer, yet the daily routine of the people get disturbed.

### Chapter 7 : Soils of India

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans. 1. (c) Alluvial                      2. (a) Cotton  
3. (b) Soil erosion                      4. (c) Rajasthan

#### B. Write True or False :

- Ans. 1. False                      2. False  
3. True                      4. False

#### C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

- Ans. 1. upper most                      2. particles  
3. Black                      4. Trees

#### D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. In the mountains, the soil is very coarse. It contains gravel and pieces of stones. This soil is suitable for orchards where fruits are grown.
2. Soil consists of very small particles of rocks. It is not formed in a day. The soil that we see around us has taken thousands of years to form.
3. Soil is the uppermost layer of the earth. It is an important natural resource which forms the basis for agriculture.
4. The different types of soil found in India are alluvial soil, red soil, black soil, desert soil and mountain soil.
5. Rainwater and strong winds also carry the soil away. This is called soil erosion. We can prevent soil erosion by the following methods :
- (a) We should control cutting down of trees
  - (b) Embankments should be built around fields
  - (c) We should plant more trees.

#### E. Hots Questions

Earthworms are known as farmer's friend because they help to improve soil health consequently plant health. Earthworm helps to increase water holding capacity, moisture on soil. They also increase nutrients availability also.

### Formative Assessment-II

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans. 1. (a) cotton                      2. (c) coromandal coast  
3. (c) Mumbai

**B. Write True or False :**

Ans. 1. False                      2. False                      3. True

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

Ans. 1. Indira                      2. trees                      3. cool

**D. Answer in short.**

- Ans. 1. Autumn is the season that comes just after spring season and just before the onset of winter.
2. The southern part of the Western Coastal Plain is called the Malabar coast. It is between Goa and Kanniyakumari. Small and shallow saltwater lakes are the beauty of this area. We call them lagoons or backwaters.
3. Soil consists of very small particles of rocks. It is not formed in a day. The soil that we see around us has taken thousands of years to form.

**Chapter 8 : Forest and Wildlife****A. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

Ans. 1. (c) Tidal forest                      2. (b) Needle like  
3. (b) one third                      4. (b) 1974

**B. Write True or False :**

Ans. 1. True                      2. True  
3. True                      4. False

**C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :**

Ans. 1. Sundarbans                      2. Oxygen  
3. Paper                      4. Cactus

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans. 1. The Asiatic lions live in the Gir Forests of Gujarat.
2. Example of Evergreen tree is pine, larch, cedar etc.
3. Deciduous forest are located primarily in the eastern half of the United States, Canada, Europe, parts of Russia, China and Japan.
4. Vanamahotsava is celebrated every year in the rainy season. Each child is encouraged to plant a tree.
5. In 1974, the villagers in the hills of Uttarakhand thought of a unique way to prevent the cutting down of trees. They put their arms around the trees and when the trees cutter came, they told them they would not leave the trees. They left. This was called the Chipko Movement.

**E. Hots Questions**

- We should ban hunting to save wildlife.
- The various uses of bamboo are in making mats, medicines, clothes etc.

**Summative Assessment-I****A. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

Ans. 1. (c) Kashmiris                      2. (b) Sutlej  
3. (a) Oasis                      4. (b) 1974

**B. Write True or False :**

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

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

Ans. 1. Ganga                      2. Dogri                      3. Nicobar  
4. Rajasthan                      5. arc

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans. 1. The fertile soil of the Northern plains is very good for growing crops. The climate is not very cold, so many people have settled down here. There are many important cities which have developed along the banks of the rivers.
2. The physical divisions are :  
(a) The Northern Mountains  
(b) The Northern Plains  
(c) The Indian Desert  
(d) The Southern Plateaus  
(e) The Coastal plains and Island
3. The middle of the Himalayas or the south of the Himadri range is known as Himachal. It has many river valleys and passes. Their height ranges from 1500 and 2000 meters. These are south most mountain ranges. The foot hills of the Himalayas called the Shiwaliks have thick forests.
4. Camel is the cheap means of transportation in deserts. It can live without water and food for many days. The camel has broad padded feet which help it to walk firmly in the sand. It is called the ship of the desert.
5. Between the western ghats and the coast, the land is plain and is known as the western coastal plain. From Kanniyakumari the Coastal moves northwards and reaches up to West Bengal. It begins from West Bengal in the north and stretches up to Kanniyakumari. It passes through the coastal areas of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

**E. Support the following :**

- Ans. 1. During rainy season, there is water everywhere. The weather becomes messy. Though it is a season that provides us relief from summer, yet the daily routine of the people get disturbed.

**Chapter 9 : Water Resources****A. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

Ans. 1. (b) Persian wheel                      2. (c) Hydroelectricity  
3. (b) Sutlej

**B. Write True or False :**

Ans. 1. False                      2. False  
3. True                      4. True

**C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :**

Ans. 1. Water                      2. persian wheel  
3. rain                      4. hydroelectricity

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans. 1. We have developed many means of irrigation. Three

such important means of irrigation are : Canals, tube wells and tanks.

2. A dam is a concrete structure built across the river to check the flow of water. A huge lake is created behind the dam. The water from the lake is used to regulate the flow of water in the river.
3. Dams are also used to produce electricity. Water is also made to fall down from a height. The force of the falling water is used to generate electricity. This type of electricity is called hydroelectricity.
4. A dam also helps to control floods.
5. The main occupation of the majority of the people in India is farming. Since it does not rain regularly throughout the year, we cannot depend alone to water our fields.

#### E. Hots Questions

1. The water from oceans and seas is salty. It is neither used for drinking nor used for agricultural use.
2. Rain is the primary source of freshwater for most areas of the world, providing suitable conditions for diverse eco-systems as well as water for hydroelectric power plants and crop irrigation.

#### Chapter 10 : Agriculture

##### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans. 1. (c) Rainy season      2. (b) Winter season  
3. (a) Wheat and rice      4. (c) Cotton  
5. (b) Combine harvesters

##### B. Write True or False :

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

##### C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

- Ans. 1. Sugar cane              2. Wheat  
3. Poultry farming          4. India  
5. Cotton

##### D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. It provide raw materials for the industries. Many of them are processed into various food and drinks.
2. Spices include pepper, coriander, cardamom, turmeric, nutmeg, cloves.
  3. All food crops can be cash crops but not all cash crops can be food crops. Food crops can be eaten by someone, somewhere and so have a cash value.
  4. Agriculture includes cultivation of crops and rearing of animals and fishing. It is the most important occupation of our country. More than 70% people are engaged in agriculture.
  5. The cattle which are reared for milk are known as milk cattle. We get cheese, butter, ghee and other dairy products from milk.
  6. Agriculture is a very old occupation in India. Tilling of land was done with the plough and animals. Seeds

were sown with hand. Animals were used to irrigate the fields. Harvesting of crops was done with hand. Total agricultural production was low.

#### Hots Questions

1. Rice and wheat are eaten as a food while jute and tea are used for commercial purposes.  
India adopted a new strategy in agriculture in which HYV, insecticides and pesticides were used which resulted in Green Revolution or great production of wheat and rice.  
The White Revolution started by Verghese Kurien has made the country self-sufficient in edible oils.

#### Chapter 11 : Mineral Resources

##### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans. 1. (a) natural              2. (c) iron                      3. (b) ores

##### B. Write True or False :

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

##### C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

- Ans. 1. Copper                      2. Mineral oil  
3. Aluminium                      4. Natural gas  
5. Recycling

##### D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The place from where the mineral is extracted is called mine.
2. Coal, Mineral oil and natural gas are mineral fuels. Some other useful non-metallic minerals are salt, gravel, etc.
  3. It is used mainly as a fuel for running factories and trains. It is also used for cooking and generating electricity, heating homes, railway engines and for running factories.
  4. Wells are dug to reach the oil. An area with a number of oil well is called an oilfield. There are three major oilfields in our country. They are in Digboi (Assam), Ankleshwar (Gujarat) and in the Arabian sea near Mumbai (Bombay High).
  5. It is used for making tools, utensils, bridges, railway coaches and engines. Most of iron mines are in Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Goa etc.
  6. Bombay High is an oilfield in the Arabian sea near Mumbai.

#### Hots Questions

1. Rice and wheat are eaten as a food while jute and tea are used for commercial purposes.
2. India adopted a new strategy in agriculture in which HYV, insecticides and pesticides were used which resulted in Green Revolution or great production of wheat and rice.  
The White Revolution started by Verghese Kurien has made the country self-sufficient in edible oils.

## Chapter 12 : The Industries

### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans. 1. (b) three                      2. (a) large scale industry  
3. (c) both (a) and (b)

### B. Write True or False :

- Ans. 1. True                              2. False  
3. False                                4. False

### C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

- Ans. 1. backbone                      2. Cottage  
3. Kanpur, Bengaluru                4. Textile industry

### D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Converting two material into processed goods with the help of organized human effort and machine is called an industry. A country that can make all these industrial products is said to be industrialised.
2. (a) In cottage industry, goods are manufactured by people at home. It does not involve big machines. Goods are manufactured on smaller machines.  
(b) In a small scale industry, goods are manufactured in bigger factories. It requires a large number of labourers.  
(c) In large scale industry, the size of the factory is too large. It involves several hundred workers. Machinery is also too costly and big.
3. Its raw materials are soft wood and grass which are converted into pulp.
4. It is the backbone of all industries. All other industries depend on it. It is also called the mother industry. Its raw material is iron ore. It makes iron and steel which is widely used in different things.

### E. Hots Questions

1. We cannot use raw material directly as it will require a lot of human effort, wastage of time and money without processing.
2. Large industries require a lot of raw material which would be easily available in big cities. Also other facilities like water, electricity, manpower are easily available in big cities.

## Formative Assessment-III

### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans. 1. (c) Both (a) and (b)        2. (c) Hydroelectricity  
3. (b) Ores

### B. Write True or False :

- Ans. 1. True                              2. True                              3. False

### C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. wells                              2. cottage                              3. wheat

### D. Answer in short :

- Ans. 1. Spices including pepper, coriander, cardamom, turmeric, nutmeg, cloves are common in India.  
2. Coal, Mineral oil and natural gas are mineral fuels.

Some other useful non-metallic minerals are salt, gravel, etc.

3. A dam is a concrete structure built across the river to check the flow of water. A huge lake is created behind the dam. The water from the lake is used to regulate the flow of water in the river.

## Chapter 13 : Life of the People in the Coastal Plain and Islands

### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans. 1. (c) both (a) and (b)        2. (b) Gujarat  
3. (a) Spices                              4. (a) Durga Puja

### B. Write True or False :

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

### C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

- Ans. 1. fishing, farming                2. literacy  
3. Sun Temple                              4. Odissi

### D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The main occupation of the people in the coastal areas are farming and fishing.
2. At Anand in Gujarat there is a big dairy producing milk, butter and cheese.
3. Kerala is known as the land of coconuts. It is famous for its coir industry. The coir from the coconut shell is used for making ropes, carpets, mats and mattresses.
4. The southern most tip of our peninsula is called Kanyakumari or Kanniyakumari. It lies in the states of Tamil Nadu. It is surrounded by three seas, the Arabian Sea in the west, the Bay of Bengal in the East and Indian Ocean in the South.
5. Some popular tourist spots of the western coastal plains are Mumbai, Gujarat, Ankleshwar, Goa, Kerala.

Some popular tourist spots of the eastern coastal plains are Ratha temples at Mahabalipuram, the Meenakshi temple at Madurai and the temple of Rameshwaram are very famous. Bhubaneshwar, the capital of Odisha has many temples like the Sun Temple of Konark. The Jagannath Temple of Puri is also very popular among the tourists.

### E. Hots Questions

1. A camel can survive in desert without food and water for many days. Its body can adapt to harsh climatic conditions. Its padded feet can easily move on hot sand.
2. India—the land of spices plays a significant role in the global spice market. No country in the world produce as many kinds of spices as India and with a quality that is unmatched.

## Chapter 14 : Means of Communication

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- Ans.** 1. (a) money order      2. (b) telephone  
3. (b) satellite

**B. Write True or False :**

- Ans.** 1. True                      2. False                      3. True  
4. True                          5. False

**C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :**

- Ans.** 1. satellite                      2. telephone  
3. Internet                          4. communication

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. These days big cities have special letter boxes marked QMS or Quick Mail Service. Letters posted by the QMS reach much faster.  
2. These days cellular phones or mobile phones are also becoming popular. These types of phone has no wires and can be carried anywhere, even in a car.  
3. By means of fax, handwritten or printed materials can be transmitted in its original form from one place to another.  
4. Many people in our country cannot read or write. The television is very useful for them. It is the most effective means of mass communication in bringing the people of the world closer to each other.  
5. Communication all over the world has become easier and faster with the help of communication satellites. These satellites float high above the earth. They receive and send sound signals and pictures to every part of the world.

**E. Hots Questions**

**Do it yourself.**

**Chapter 15 : Our Rights and Duties**

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- Ans.** 1. (b) Freedom of Speech      2. (a) All Children  
3. (c) People of India

**B. Write True or False :**

- Ans.** 1. False                      2. False                      3. True  
] 4. False                          5. True

**C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :**

- Ans.** 1. Independent                      2. socialist, secular  
3. Rights                                  4. citizens

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. A democratic country means that the government is elected by the people of the country.  
2. The right to vote to all people is provided in democracy.  
3. A constitution is a legal document, which has a set of rules and regulations. The government runs the country according to these rules and regulations.  
4. The two directive principles of the state policy are :

- (a) provide proper living conditions.  
(b) Provide work for everyone.

5. To the people of India.

6. The two objective of the Directive Principles of state policy are :

- (a) Ensure that some people do not become rich by exploiting others.  
(b) Provide free and compulsory education for all.

**E. Hots Questions**

1. Rights and Duties are like two sides of a coin. Every human being is born with certain inseparable human rights. However, rights and duties go hand in hand and those who claim the rights should also be aware towards their duties.  
2. In a democratic country, all citizens above 18 years of age have the right to vote their candidate. In India, people elect their candidate.

**Chapter 16 : India : The Public Services**

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- Ans.** 1. (a) towns                      2. (b) chairman  
3. (c) Municipal Committee

**B. Write True or False :**

- Ans.** 1. True                                  2. True  
3. True                                      4. True

**C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :**

- Ans.** 1. municipal councillors      2. mayor  
3. taxes                                      4. Road taxes

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. (a) To keep the city neat and clean.  
(b) To make arrangement to provide clean drinking water.  
(c) To provide street light and electricity for homes and stops.  
(d) To build and maintain primary health centre and hospitals.  
2. The Municipal Committees or Municipal Corporation collect taxes from the citizen of their cities. They spend it to produce and maintain various public services.  
3. In big cities, the Municipal Committees are called the Municipal Corporation.  
4. Municipal Corporation  
5. In the village, the public service are provided by the Gram panchayat.

**E. Hots Questions**

1. Local self-government can look after people very well. They know the basic need of their village and also try to fulfill their needs, also provide them all the basic facilities.  
2. We should take part and help the local self-government so that they can function more properly.

### Formative Assessment-IV

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans. 1. (c) Both (a) and (b)    2. (b) Telephone  
3. (a) All children

#### B. Write True or False :

- Ans. 1. True                      2. True                      3. False

#### C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

- Ans. 1. Road tax                2. literacy                3. Internet

#### D. Answer in short :

- Ans. 1. The Municipal Committees or Municipal Corporation collect taxes from the citizen of their cities. They spend it to produce and maintain various public services.  
2. At Anand in Gujarat there is a big dairy producing milk, butter and cheese.  
3. The right to vote to all people is provided in democracy.

### Chapter 17 : The Path Finders

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans. 1. (a) Humayun            2. (b) CV Raman  
3. (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
4. (a) Ashoka

#### B. Write True or False :

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

#### C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

- Ans. 1. Ashoka                2. Kabir                3. Botanist  
4. Akbar                    5. Nobel Prize

#### D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
He dedicated his life to the society. He founded the Brahma Samaj to reform the evils in our societies. He tried to remove the social evils like child marriage, sati-pratha and illiteracy. He favoured widow remarriage and woman education.  
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahma Samaj.  
3. Homi J. Bhabha  
Made it possible for India to become a nuclear power. He made his research in the field of nuclear technology.  
4. Ashoka  
was the third king of Maurya Dynasty. He ruled almost the whole of the Indian subcontinent. He fought many wars. He adopted Buddhism.  
5. Krishnadeva Raya  
also worked towards the welfare of the people of South India around 500 years ago. He constructed a large number of public buildings and encouraged trade in his kingdom for the prosperity of his people.

#### E. Hots Questions

1. Existence of different religions in India helped us to understand different religions their customs and traditions. We get to know the lifestyle of different people.
2. Dr APJ Abdul Kalam is called the 'Missile Man of India' because he was involved in India's civilian space program and military missile development efforts in the development of ballistic missile and launch vehicle technology.

### Summative Assessment-II

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans. 1. (b) Chairman            2. (a) Durga Puja  
3. (b) Money order            4. (b) CV Raman  
5. (b) Cotton                    6. (c) iron  
7. (a) Spices                    8. (b) Three

#### B. Write True or False :

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

#### C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. people                    2. Kabir                    3. BHEL  
4. Odissi                    5. satellite

#### D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Many people in our country cannot read or write. The television is very useful for them. It is the most effective means of mass communication in bringing the people of the world closer to each other.  
2. It is the backbone of all industries. All other industries depend on it. It is also called the mother industry. Its raw material is iron ore. It makes iron and steel which is widely used in different things.  
3. It is used mainly as a fuel for running factories and trains. It is also used for cooking and generating electricity, heating homes, railway engines and for running factories.  
4. In the village, the public services are provided by the Gram Panchayat.  
5. The two directive principles of the state policy are :  
(a) Provide proper living conditions.  
(b) Provide work for everyone.
- The two objective of the Directive Principles of state policy are :  
(a) Ensure that some people do not become rich by exploiting other.  
(b) Provide free and compulsory education for all.