



**NEP 2020**  
**ENHANCED**  
**EDITION**

# Social Invention

## Teacher Manual



## CLASS - IV

### CHAPTER 1

- A** 1. (a)            2. (c)            3. (b)            4. (b)
- B** 1. False            2. False            3. True
- C** 1. globe            2. map            3. legend            4. thematic
- D** 1. There are various types of maps: Political, Physical and Thematic.

Political maps represent the boundaries and location of countries, states, union territories, capitals and cities.

Physical maps show the various features on the surface of the earth. These consist of natural features such as mountains, waterbodies etc. They also show structures built by humans like roads canals, dams, bridges, park and tunnels.

Thematic maps give details of certain themes or topic like rainfall, population etc.

2. The four important parts of the language of a map are:
- ◆ Directions
  - ◆ Scale
  - ◆ Colours and Symbols
  - ◆ Legend or Key
3. Different colours used in a map are:
- ◆ Mountains, hills and highlands are represented in brown.
  - ◆ Snow covered mountains are represented in white.
  - ◆ Plateaus are shown in yellow.
  - ◆ Plains and lowlands are shown in green.
  - ◆ Blue colour symbolises water bodies. Light blue indicates shallow water, while deep blue indicates deep waters.
4. In 1519, Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan set out on a voyage around the world. After three years of sailing, his ship came back to the same place where it

had started. This clearly proved that the earth is round, So, we can say that the earth is round in shape.

5. A map gives us information about places on the surface of the earth in greater detail than a globe. So, maps are more useful than globes.

### ***Learning Time***

- A** 1. GLOBE      2. VOYAGE      3. MAP  
4. LEGEND
- B** Do yourself.
- C** Do yourself.

### **HOTS**

If a map does not have a legend or a key, then the colours and symbols used on it will not be understood.

## **CHAPTER 2**

- A** 1. (a)      2. (a)      3. (c)      4. (a)
- B** 1. False      2. True      3. True      4. True
- C** 1. Asia      2. three      3. 7      4. China
- D** 1. India has 29 states and 7 Union Territories.
2. Bangladesh, Nepal, China, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Myanmar and Bhutan are the neighbouring countries of India.
3. India is a land of diversity. It is visible in different landforms. The climate also varies from one place to another. Some parts of the country are very hot, while some are extremely cold. There is heavy rainfall at some places where as some places have little rainfall. People of India belong to different religions, tribes and races. They speak different languages, wear different clothes and eat different types of food. Despite these differences in their way of life, they call themselves Indians. India becomes a special country with all these diversities.

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 4. <b>States</b> | <b>Capital</b>     |
| Bihar            | Patna              |
| Kerala           | Thiruvananthapuram |
| Telangana        | Hyderabad          |
| Rajasthan        | Jaipur             |
5. The six physical divisions of India are:
- ◆ The Northern Mountains
  - ◆ The Northern Plains
  - ◆ The Western Desert
  - ◆ The Southern Plateau
  - ◆ The Coastal Plain
  - ◆ The Islands

***Learning Time***

Do Yourself.

**HOTS**

An island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides whereas a peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water on three sides.

**CHAPTER 3**

- A** 1. (c)      2. (b)      3. (b)      4. (b)
- B** 1. True      2. False      3. True      4. False
5. False
- C** 1. Mount Godwin Austin
2. Himadri    3. Mizo      4. Gangtok
- D** 1. The Himalayas can be divided into three parallel mountain ranges:
- ◆ The Greater Himalayas (Himadri)
  - ◆ The Middle or lesser Himalayas (Himachal)
  - ◆ The Lower Himalayas (Shiwalik)
2. The Himalayas act as a natural boundary between India and China. They are helpful to us in many ways.

- ◆ They act as barriers against the cold winds from the north. Thus, make life comfortable in the plains.
  - ◆ They prevent the rain-bearing winds from leaving India, resulting in heavy rainfall all over the country.
  - ◆ Melting snow of the Himalayan glaciers provide water to our rivers throughout the year.
  - ◆ Himalayan forests provide us with valuable products such as timber, medicines honey, resin etc.
  - ◆ Many animals such as snow leopard, wild yak, tiger and rhinoceros are in the himalaya.
3. The himalayan ranges are not very high in the north-east. They are called hills and are covered with thick forests. The main hill ranges in this region are the Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Naga and Mizo hills. The Himalayas can be divided into three parallel mountain ranges.
- The Greater Himalayas (Himadri)  
 The Middle or lesser Himalayas (Himachal)  
 The Lower Himalayas (Shiwalik)
4. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Uttarakhand. Many of them serve in the army.
5. People of Arunachal Pradesh live in houses on stilts to protect themselves from rain and snakes.

### ***Learning Time***

- A**
- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Dussehra | 2. Uttarakhand |
| 3. Sikkim   | 4. Darjeeling  |
| 5. Teraj    | 6. Nepal       |
| 7. Kangadi  |                |

**B** Do yourself.

### **HOTS**

Farming done on the hill slopes is called terrace farming.

Terrace farming method of crops on sides of hills or mountains by planting on graduated terraces built into the slope. Though labour inventing the method has been employed effectively to maximizes arable land area in variable terrians and to reduce soil erosion and water loss

#### CHAPTER 4

- A** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B** 1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)  
5. (d)
- C** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- D** 1. Punjab 2. Ranchi 3. Bengali  
4. leather 5. Bihar
- E** 1. People from all over India have settled in Delhi. So, Delhi is called Mini India.  
2. Rice, wheat, sugarcane, maine pulses, jute etc. are the major crops grown in Bihar whereas rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane, pulses and barley are grown in Uttar Pradesh.  
3. Durga Puja is the main festival of West Bengal.  
4. A large part of northern India is flat and fertile. This area is known as Norther Plain. It is spread from Punjab in the west of Assam in the east.  
5. The Northern Plains are fertile as they are made up of fine alluvial soil brought down by the rivers such as the Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra and other rivers.

#### *Learning Time*

States	Main occupation	Languages Spoken	Main Industry	Religious Places
Uttar Pradesh	Agriculture	Hindi, Urdu	Leather, Industry	Varanasi, Ayodhya
Bihar	Agriculture	Hindi, Urdu	_____	Bodh Gaya

West Bengal	Agriculture	Bengali	_____	_____
Punjab	Agriculture	Punjabi	_____	Golden Temple
Haryana	Agriculture	Haryanvi and Hindi	Dairy Industry	_____

**B** Do yourself.

### HOTS

The Northern Plains are very fertile due to the five alluvial soil brought down by the rivers such as Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra and others. So, agriculture is the main occupation over here. This is why Northern Plains are called the "Food Bowl of India".

### CHAPTER 5

- A** 1. (a)            2. (b)            3. (a)            4. (b)
- B** 1. True            2. True            3. True            4. False
- C** 1. Seventeenth            2. oasis            3. river
- D** 1. The desert has extreme of hot and cold weather during summer when the days are very hot and the nights are chilly. It is because during the day, sand heats up very fast. And during the night, sand cools down very quickly.
2. Camel has long legs. They have padded feet and can walk as well as run on the loose sand. The camel is a very useful animals. It is also used to plough the fields and draw water from wells. It provides milk, too. Camel skin is used to make tents and their hair are used to make clothes.
3. A large number of tourist visit Rajasthan every year to explore its beauty. Therefore Rajasthan has become a tourist spot.

4. A small hill of sand formed by the wind in a desert is called a sand dune.
5. Teej, Holi and Gangaur are the main festivals of Rajasthan

***Learning Time***

Do yourself.

**HOTS**

The hot climate and scarcity of water make life in the desert different from that in plains.

**CHAPTER 6**

- A** 1. (a)            2. (c)            3. (b)
- B** 1. True            2. False            3. True
- C** 1. Kaveri            2. Southern            3. Tapti
- D** 1. The Bhilai steel plant is located in Bhilai city in Chhatisgarh.
2. The states of Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha,, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu lie in the plateau region of India.

The State of Tamil Nadu

The Capital of Tamil Nadu is Chennai. Tamil Nadu is located to the South of Andhra Pradesh. It has some hilly regions in the north and west. The state is famous for silk sarees. Pongal is the most popular harvest festival. Tamil is the main language.

3. The black soil of the plateau region is good for cultivation of cotton and oil seeds. The plateau region also provide valuable forest products such as different kinds of wood. Plateau region is rich in minerals due to which many factories have been set up in the plateau region.

***Learning Time***

Do yourself.



## HOTS

The southern plateau is important as iron, gold and mica are found in plenty. Most of the gold produced in India comes from the southern plateau.

### CHAPTER 7

- A** 1. (a)            2. (c)            3. (b)            4. (a)
- B** 1. Kala Pani                            2. Arabian Sea  
3. Malabar                                4. Kachch
- C** 1. Gujarat    2. Lagoons    3. Kochi  
4. Coromandel Coast    5. Andhra Pradesh
- D** 1. The western coastal plain receives a lot of rainfall whereas the rain fall is low in the eastern coastal plain. The Eastern coastal plain is also wider than the western coastal plain.
2. The Western Coastal Plain is divided into three parts, namely:  
(1) Gujarat Coast  
(2) Konkan Coast  
(3) Malabar Coast
3. The three parts of the Eastern Coastal Plain are:  
Delta of the Mahanadi  
Northern Circars  
Coromandel Coast
4. Lagoons are small salt water lakes. They are found in Kerala.
5. Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian sea.

### *Learning Time*

Do yourself.

## HOTS

Both the coastal plains meet at Kanya Kumari, which is the southernmost tip of the mainland of India. It gives us a large area for fishing. There are many seaports all along the coastline. That plays an important role in foreign trade.

## CHAPTER 8

- A** 1. (a)            2. (c)            3. (b)            4. (b)
- B** 1. True            2. False            3. False            4. True  
5. True
- C** 1. Mawsynram            2. Autumn  
3. temperature            4. winter
- D** 1. The word climate refers to the general weather condition of a place over a long period of time, while weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a certain place and time.
2. In India, summer season begins from the middle of March and continues till the middle of June. The temperature rises and it gets very hot during this time of the year. May and June are the hottest months of the year and the heat become unbearable because the hot and dry winds called 'loo' blow.
3. Spring is the short season that comes after winter, just before the start of summer. It is neither too cold nor too hot. It is a cool and pleasant season. Trees and plants get new leaves and flowers during spring.
4. The monsoon winds are important as they bring rain bearing clouds which causes rainfall in all parts of India.

### *Learning Time*

Do yourself.

### **HOTS**

Do yourself.

## CHAPTER 9

- A** 1. (c)            2. (c)            3. (c)
- B** 1. True            2. True            3. True
- C** 1. green            2. West Bengal            3. Thorn
- D** 1. Deciduous forests are also known as monsoon forests. The trees shed their leaves every year in the dry

season. Sal, teak, semul, mahua, bamboo and sandalwood are the common trees of the monsoon deciduous forests. They are found on the foot hills of the himalayas. These forests cover the maximum part of our country. These forest are a home to deer, monkey, large cats and parrots.

2. Forests are very important for the survival of humans. Trees are being cut on a large scale to create more living space for the increasing population. This has led to deforestation. For conservation of Terai forests the Chipko Movement was started in 1973 in Uttara khand where the villagers hugged the trees to prevent them from being cut down. Some more steps have been taken to preserve the forests. Every year Van Mahotsava is celebrated. On this occasion trees are planted at public and private places in villages and cities.

3. Natural resources which are limited and reduce when used are called exhaustible or non-renewal resources. For example coal, gas and petroleum. Resources like soil, forests and animals can be renewed. These resources are known as inexhaustible or renewable resources.

4. A vast area of land that is thickly covered with trees is called a forest.

Forest are called lungs of our planet. They maintain the supply of oxygen in the atmosphere.

- ◆ Forests give us food and fruits.
- ◆ They provide us timber for making furniture, match stick and paper.
- ◆ Wood is also used for cooking in villages
- ◆ Some medicines are made from leaves, roots, barks and steams of some plants.

### *Learning Time*

Do yourself.

## HOTS

Do yourself.

### CHAPTER 10

- A** 1. (b)      2. (b)      3. (a)      4. (c)
- B** 1. False      2. True      3. True      4. True  
5. False
- C** 1. artificial    2. electricity    3. Laterite    4. Alluvial
- D** 1. Soil is a renewable natural resource. It is the upper layer of the earth in which plants grow. Soil is formed by the breaking up of rocks into smaller pieces due to the action of the sun, rain and wind.
2. The upper layer of soil is removed by the action of wind and water. This is called soil erosion. Overgrazing of the land by domestic animals reduces the grass cover and leaves the soil exposed to wind and rain.
3. We can maintain the fertility of the soil in many ways. To grow the same type of crops in a particular area for a long time also results in the loss of nutrients in the soil. This can be prevented by the method of crop rotation. It involves growing different crops each season on a patch of land. It helps to maintain the quality of the soil.
- ◆ To plant more trees to prevent soil erosion.
  - ◆ To make restricted rules against cutting of trees.
4. Dams are multipurpose projects. They are used to block and store flowing water. Water is stored in a reservoir behind the dam. This water is carried to the fields through canals. In a dam water is made to fall from a height to generate electricity. Floods are controlled by dams. Fish is also bred in dams.
5. The amount of rainfall is not fixed and Indian farmers are dependent on rainfall for irrigation. The distribution of rainfall is not the same every. Where.

Some place receive good amount of rainfall. While others do not moreover it does not rain all the year round. So, water should be conserved by building canals, dams, reservoirs and tanks.

***Learning Time***

- A** Do yourself.
- B** Do yourself.

**HOTS**

Water should be conserved by building canals, dams, reservoirs and tanks.

**CHAPTER 11**

- A** 1. (c)            2. (b)            3. (b)            4. (a)  
5. (b)
- B** 1. True            2. False            3. True            4. False
- C** 1. millets            2. Rice            3. Tea  
4. agricultural            5. kharif
- D** 1. Rice grows well in the hot and humid climatic regions in India.  
2. Wheat grows well in the cold and dry climate. It is a winter crop.  
3. Farmers have been trained and encouraged to adopt modern methods of scientific farming. They have been provided with adequate irrigational facilities, high quality seeds, fertilizers, manures, insecticides, pesticides and modern implements like tractors and harvester. All these have resulted in the higher level of crop production. This is known as green revolution.  
4. Agriculture is the oldest occupation in the world. Agriculture includes farming, horticulture, livestock rearing, fishing and forestry. Agriculture contributes to one-third of our national income. Without agriculture we will not get food and raw material for the industries. Therefore agriculture is important for the mankind.

5. There are two crop seasons in India namely: the kharif season and the rabi season.

***Learning Time***

**A** Do yourself.

**B** Do yourself.

**HOTS**

It is important for the government to help farmers to increase the food production.

**CHAPTER 12**

**A** 1. (a)      2. (a)      3. (b)      4. (b)

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

**C** 1. rocks      2. Coal      3. mica      4. pollution

**D** 1. Coal is a fossil fuel. It is used in making chemicals, drugs, plastics, fertilizers and cosmetics. So, coal is called the Black Diamond of India.

2. Petroleum is the common name for mineral oil like coal, petroleum is also a fossil fuel. Petrol, diesel, kerosene etc. all are different forms of mineral oil.

3. There are two types of minerals, namely metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals.

4. Nature has gifted us with a variety of minerals. Minerals are found in rocks and below the bottom of the sea. Minerals are one of the most valuable resources. Minerals are used to make various things of our day-to-day life.

***Learning Time***

Do yourself.

**HOTS**

Minerals are exhaustible. They cannot last forever. They are very limited. So, we must use them with great care. We should avoid their wastage. Some of the minerals cannot be used for the second time. Therefore they are exhaustible. So, we must conserve our mineral resources.

### CHAPTER 13

- A** 1. (b)      2. (b)      3. (a)
- B** 1. True      2. True      3. False      4. False  
5. True
- C** 1. varieties    2. limited    3. control    4. resources
- D** 1. Shortage of food, water and housing are the main problems of India.  
2. Human resource can be improved by giving education and training to the people and also by providing nutrition, hygiene and sanitation facilities.  
3. People are moving from villages to the towns in search of employment.  
4. Human resource is important and it can change the future of the world.

#### *Learning Time*

Do yourself.

### CHAPTER 14

- A** 1. (b)      2. (c)      3. (b)      4. (a)
- B** 1. True      2. False      3. True      4. False  
5. False
- C** 1. finished    2. raw materials      3. Cottage  
4. Baskets, candles      5. sugar
- D** 1. Industry is a group of manufacturing units involved in the production.  
2. Large scale industries are located near big cities because they need huge amount of uninterrupted supply of power (electricity) to run the machines, a good transport system to receive raw materials continuously and send products to different places.  
3. The development of a country is based on the development of industries. Different industries make our lives comfortable as they provide employment to many people.

4. Based on the size industries can be categorised into three groups:  
Cottage Industry  
Small Scale Industries  
Large Scale Industries
5. Cottage industries used simple techniques and tools for production of goods. Industries making candles, baskets, jam, biscuits, pickles, gift items, embroidered dresses, shawls, sarees, handmade toys etc. are some under cottage industries.

***Learning Time***

- A Do yourself.
- B Do yourself.

**CHAPTER 15**

- A 1. (b)            2. (a)            3. (c)
- B 1. True            2. True            3. False            4. True
- C 1. Railways carry goods and passengers from one place to another. There is a dense network of suburban trains in Mumbai. It is the chief means of local transport in the city. Superfast trains like Rajdhani Express and Shatabdi Express help us to reach from one place to another in short duration of time. So, railways are the lifeline of India.
2. Helicopter is a very useful means of transport. At the time of droughts, famines, epidemics, earthquakes, floods and wars, they are used to drop food, medicines etc. to people in the affected area. People are also rescued by helicopters during natural disasters.
3. Aeroplanes transport people and goods, especially perishable goods, like flowers, fruits and vegetables to far off places.
4. National highways connect state capitals, big cities and towns all over the country. The Central Government builds and maintains these roads.



State highways are built by the State Government. They connect important towns and cities within a state.

5. Water transport is one of the cheapest means of transport used to carry heavy and bulky goods through waterways. They also carry people from one place to another.

### ***Learning Time***

**A** Do yourself.

**B** Do yourself.

### **HOTS**

At the time of droughts, famines, epidemics, earthquakes, floods and wars, means of transport like helicopters are used to drop food, medicines etc. to the people in the affected area. People are also rescued by helicopters during natural disasters.

## **CHAPTER 16**

- A** 1. (b)            2. (a)            3. (c)
- B** 1. True            2. True            3. False            4. True
- C** 1. fax            2. television    3. feature films
4. magazines    5. cheap
- D** 1. Exchange of messages or documents between two individuals or organisations is called personal communication. The postal systems, the telephone network, e-mail, fax and telephone calls are examples of personal means of communication. Sending messages and information to many people or masses at the same time is called mass communication. Radio, television, newspapers, magazines and films are some important means of mass communication.
2. In the postal service, trains, aeroplanes and ships are used to carry letters and parcels to their destinations, inside or outside the country.

3. Fax or Facsimile is another means of communication. It is used to send written messages documents and photographs instantly. Fax machines work through telephone lines.
4. Radio is a popular means of communication. The All India Radio (Akashvani is a government service). It brood casts informative programmes, news, sports, commentories, songs etc. in Hindi, English and Regional languages. Those who do not know how to read, write also get benefits from it and enjoy it. Radio entertains, educated and gives information about national and international affairs.

***Learning Time***

- A** Do yourself.  
**B** Do yourself.

**HOTS**

Television is a better means of communication than a radio as it is an audio visual means of communication. It performs the same task as a radio but also shows pictures. News, movies, dramas, reality shows and many other programmes are broadcasted on it.

**CHAPTER 17**

- A** 1. (a)            2. (c)            3. (b)            4. (b)  
       5. (c)            6. (a)
- B** 1. True            2. True            3. False            4. True  
       5. False
- C** 1. (b)            2. (e)            3. (d)            4. (a)  
       5. (f)            6. (c)
- D** 1. Hindi is written from left to right whereas Urdu is written from right to left  
       2. Assamese, Bangla, Bado, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Odiya, Punjabi, Sanskrit,

Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu are the languages mentioned in the constitution of India.

3. Folk and classical are the two types of dance in India.
4. Festivals celebrated in India are of three types:  
National Festivals  
Religious Festivals  
Harvest Festivals
5. There are two main styles of classical music in our country. Hindustani music developed in North India and Carnatic music in the South India.

### ***Learning Time***

**A** Do yourself.

**B** Do yourself.

### **HOTS**

Our national heritage is important as it reminds us of our art and culture. People from all over the world come to see them.

### **CHAPTER 18**

- A** 1. (a)            2. (c)            3. (a)
- B** 1. True            2. False            3. False
- C** 1. Literary            2. prehistory  
3. history            4. inscriptions
- D** 1. There are two sources of history: Archaeological and literary.  
2. Forts, temples, palaces and other structures built for some special purpose are called monuments.  
3. History is the study of the past. It helps us to link our lives to the past.  
4. Artefacts, inscriptions, coins and monuments are examples of archaeological sources. They provide us information about the culture of the period to which they belong to.

### *Learning Time*

1. History
2. Prehistory
3. Archaeology
4. Inscriptions
5. Monuments

### **HOTS**

History is the study of the past. It helps to link our lives to the past.

### **CHAPTER 19**

- A** 1. (c)      2. (c)      3. (b)
- B** 1. True      2. True      3. False
- C** 1. Lothal      2. 1921      3. Harappan
- D** 1. Great Bath is a big water tank found by the historians at harappa. It might have been used for religious purposes.
2. Following reasons have been suggested by historians for the decline of the harappan civilization:
- Attack by foreign enemy
  - A change in the course of river INdus may have made the land infertile.
  - Spread of some disease
  - Earthquakes or floods may have destroyed the cities.
3. The Great Bath, The Great Granary, Harappan Seals, Brick Dockyard at Lothal, Bronze Statue of a Dancing girl are the five things that belong to the Indus valley Civilization.
4. The important cities of Harappan culture were- harappa, Mohenjodaro, Dholavira, Lothal, Kalibangan, Ropar, Alumgirpur.

### *Learning Time*

Do yourself.

### **HOTS**

Do yourself.

## CHAPTER 20

- A** 1. (b)            2. (b)            3. (b)
- B** 1. True            2. False            3. False            4. True  
5. True
- C** 1. centre                            2. six  
3. organisation                    4. government
- D** 1. The process by which representatives are elected to form the government is called election.
2. Each constituency can elect one leader: Political parties select one member to fight the election in every constituency. This member is called the candidate of that political party from that particular constituency. Each candidate tries to get maximum votes so that he/she can defeat the candidates of other parties. The candidate who gets the maximum number of votes wins the election. The political party which wins the elections in the maximum number of constituencies, forms the government.
3. All citizens of India who are 18 years old or above can cast a vote in the elections.
4. Election commission conducts the elections. It decides the dates, holds the elections, provides all the details and announces the results. It ensures that the elections take place in a fair and impartial manner. It also provides all voters with an identity card which is to be carried by the voter on the election day.
5. The president is the head of the country. He/she does not sit or participate in the discussions in either of the two houses of parliament. The elected members of both the houses of parliament and the state legislative Assemblies elect the president.
- The Prime Minister is the head of the Government. He/she is appointed by the president. He/she is the leader of the Lok Sabha. The prime minister elects the members of the council of ministers. He decided the

policies of the government. He also advises the president on important matters of the country.

***Learning Time***

**A** Do yourself.

**B** Do yourself.

**HOTS**

Do yourself

**CHAPTER 21**

**A** 1. (a)            2. (b)            3. (a)            4. (c)

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

**C** 1. British            2. Sovereign            3. duties

**D** 1. When India got independence from the British in 1947, the government needed a set of rules to run the country. Then the leaders of India decided to complete the task of forming a set of rules in a document form called the constitution. The constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950.

2. The fundamental rights mentioned in the constitution are:

(a) Right to Equality

(b) Right to Freedom of Speech

(c) Right to Freedom of Religion

(d) Right to Justice

(e) Right to Free and Compulsory Education till the age of 14.

(f) Right to travel and live anywhere in the country.

(g) Right to choose a profession.

3. The four fundamental duties are:

(a) We must respect our constitution and its principles.

(b) We must respect the National Flag and the National Anthem.

- (c) In times of danger, we must help the government in our own ways.
  - (d) We should not hurt or harm each other.
4. The constitution also lists some guideline for the government. These are known as the directive principles. The constitution makes sure that:
- (a) The citizen of India should be provided with proper living conditions.
  - (b) Everyone has a job.
  - (c) The rich do not exploit the poor.
  - (d) Every child goes to school with compulsory education for children upto 14 years of age.

***Learning Time***

**A** Do yourself.

**B** Do yourself.

**HOTS**

Do yourself.

**Model Test Paper I**

- A** 1. (b)            2. (b)            3. (b)            4. (c)  
           5. (b)
- B** 1. True            2. False            3. True            4. True  
           5. False
- C** 1. Mizo            2. Ranchi            3. Oasis            4. Kachch  
           5. Alluvial
- D** Do yourself
- E** 1. LEGEND    2. GANGTOK            3. HIMALAYAS  
           4. DAM            5. RICE
- F** 1. Natural resources which are limited and reduce. when used are called exhaustible or non-renewable resources. For eg. coal, gas and petroleum.  
           Resources like soil, forests and animals can be

renewed. These resources are known as inexhaustible or renewable resources.

2. The word climate refers to the general weather conditions of a place over a long period of time, while weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a certain place and time.

**G** Do yourself.

- H**
1. These mountains are lower than Himadri and lie towards the South. They are covered with thick forests of deodar, oak, pine and fir like trees. The lower slopes of these ranges have fruit orchards and in the east we find tea plantations. The Himachal range has some beautiful valleys of Kashmir, Kullu and Kangra. Many beautiful hill stations, like Shimla, Manali, Nainital, Almora, Mussoorie, Dharmashala Gangtok and Darjeeling are there in this region. Some important mountain passes such as the Rohtang in Himachal Pradesh, Nathu La in Sikkim and Bomdi La in Arunachal Pradesh are some of the passes that lie in this range.
  2. A large part of northern India is flat and fertile. This area is known as Northern plain. It is spread from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. The Northern plains are made of fine alluvial soil brought down by the rivers such as the Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra and other rivers.
  3. The soil in the plateau region is mostly black and red in colour. Farming is the main occupation in the plateau region. Blacksoil is good for cultivation of cotton and oilseeds. because of easy availability of minerals. Many factories have been set up in the plateau region like iron ore, gold, coal, mica and copper.
  4. The fertility of the soil can be maintained by a method called crop rotation. It involves growing different crops each season on a patch of land. Artificial fertilizers should not be overused as they contain



harmful chemicals, we should use natural fertilizers like cow-dung and compost.

5. Agriculture is the oldest occupation in the world. Agriculture includes farming horticulture, livestock rearing, fishing and forestry. Agriculture contributes to one-third of our rational income. Without agriculture, we will not get good and raw materials for the industries. Therefore agriculture is important for the mankind.

### Model Test paper II

- A** 1. (c)                      2. (b)                      3. (c)                      4. (c)  
          5. (c)
- B** 1. rock    2. television  
      3. inscriptions    4. six                      5. Sovereign
- C** 1. (d)                      2. (e)                      3. (a)                      4. (b)  
      5. (c)
- D** 1. E-mail      2. Bihu      3. Harappa  
      4. Taj Mahal 5. Cottage industry
- E** Do yourself.
- F** Do yourself.
- G** 1. Some of the fundamental rights of the people of India are given below:  
      (a) Right to Equality  
      (b) Right to Freedom of Speech  
      (c) Right to Freedom of Religion  
      (d) Right to Justice  
      (e) Right to Free and Compulsory Education till the age of 14.  
      (f) Right to travel and live anywhere in the country.  
      (g) Right to choose a profession
2. According to the historians, there was a very advanced civilization near the Indus Valley. This was

the Indus Valley Civilization. It is also called Harappan culture. Harappa was the first city from this civilization which was discovered. Another important city discovered in this area was Mohenjo-daro. Remains of this civilization were buried under ground for many years. They were discovered by some people who were digging an area near the river Indus.

- H**
1. People move from villages to towns or cities in search of employment.
  2. National Highways connect state capitals, big cities and towns all over the country. The Central Government builds and maintains these roads.  
State Highways are built by the State Government. State highways connect important towns and cities within a state.
  3. Archaeology is the study of very old things like tools, coins, toys, pottery, jewellery and other objects which are found buried deep under the ground.
  4. The election commission conducts elections in India. It decides the dates holds the elections, provides all the details and announces the results. It ensures that the elections take place in a fair and impartial manner. It also provides all voters with an identity card which is carried by them on the election day.
  5. Coal is a fossil fuel. It is used in making chemicals, drugs, plastics, fertilizers and cosmetics. So, coal is called the Black Diamond of India.

# Social Invention

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