

**L - 4 : THE WESTERN DESERT****Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 31)****A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks:**

- |                   |                |                           |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. (b) south-east | 2.(c) dry      | 3.(c) Bajra and oil seeds |
| 4. (a) Udaipur    | 5.(b) sparsely |                           |

**B. Name the following:**

- |          |                   |             |                  |
|----------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Oasis | 2. Jaisalmer Fort | 3. Aravalli | 4. Rann of kutch |
|----------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|

**C. Write True or False :**

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

**New Terms :**

- sand dunes** : mounds of sand found in hot deserts.
- sand storm** : a storm in the desert that carries clouds of sand
- scarcity** : shortage

**Short Answer Type Questions :****Q1. What are the occupations of people in Rajasthan?**

**Ans** Agriculture, sheep rearing, textile printing, tourism and handicrafts are the main occupations of the people in Rajasthan.

**Q2. How is the climate in the desert region?**

**Ans.** The climate in the desert region is very hot and dry throughout the year. The region receives scanty rainfall. Temperature is high during the day but nights are cold.

**Q3. How do the people in desert travel?**

**Ans.** People in desert travel by camel. Camels are also used for transporting goods from one place to another.

**Q4. Describe the location of the Thar Desert.**

**Ans.** Most of the Thar Desert lies in the state of Rajasthan. Some part of it also extends into state of Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana.

**Q5. Why do human settlements develop around an oasis?**

**Ans.** The land around an oasis is fertile. So human settlements develop around them.

**Q6. Who are banjaras?**

**Ans.** Due to scarcity of water some people move in groups from one place to another in search of water. These people are called banjaras.

## Long Answer Type Questions :

### Q1. Write a short note on the Western Desert.

Ans. The Western Desert is also known as the Great Indian Desert. Most of the desert lies in Rajasthan. It is a hot desert. Many sand dunes and sandstorms are common here. Camel is the important animal of the desert. It provides milk and also used for travelling. The climate remains very hot and dry. It receives scanty rainfall. Cactus, keekar and babool plants are found here. Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer are some of the important cities of this area. Jaisalmer, Jaipur and Chittorgarh have some famous forts. It is famous for Sariska Tiger Reserve and Ranthambore National Park.

## L – 5 : THE SOUTHERN PLATEAU

### Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 36 & 37)

#### A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks:

1. (b) peninsular      2.(a) Malwa      3.(b) Anai Mudi      4.(c) Deccan      5.(c) Black

#### B. Name the following :

1. Chhattisgarh      2. Maharashtra      3. Narmada      4. Black Soil  
5. Kanha National Park

#### C. Write True or False :

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

### New Terms :

1. **peninsular** : an area of land surrounded by water on three sides.  
2. **plateau** : a large high area of flat land

## Short Answer Type Questions :

### Q1. Name the rivers of the Deccan Plateau.

Ans. Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri and Mahanadi are the rivers of the Deccan Plateau.

### Q2. Which minerals are found in plateau region?

Ans. Minerals like coal, iron, bauxite, manganese, mica and limestone are found in this region.

### Q3. Name a diamond mine located in Madhya Pradesh.

Ans. Panna is a famous diamond mine located in Madhya Pradesh.

### Q4. Which type of soil is good for cotton plant?

Ans. Black soil is good for cotton plant.

### Q5. Name one of the largest dam of the world which is located in Telangana.

Ans. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is one of the largest dam of the world located in Telangana .

## Long Answer Type Questions :

**Q1. Write a short note on Deccan plateau.**

Ans. Deccan plateau is surrounded by the Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats. It is drained by Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri and Mahanadi rivers. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people here. There are many industries and mines in this area. Tribals also live here. They enjoy hunting, singing and dancing.

## L – 6 : COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS

**Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 43)**

**A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks:**

- |                  |                   |               |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1.(b) Coromandel | 2.(b) back waters | 3. (c) Odisha | 4. (a) Puducherry |
| 5. (a) Gujarat   | 6.(b) Arabian Sea |               |                   |

**B. Name the following :**

- |  |               |                |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Godavri, Krishna, Kaveri and Mahanadi | 2. Port Blair | 3. Lakshadweep |
| 4. Marina beach                          | 5. Kavaratti  |                |

**C. Write True or False :**

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

**New Terms :**

- 1. coastal plain** : low lying land along the coast .
- 2. migratory** : moving from one region to another.
- 3. inhabited** : to live.
- 3. island** : a piece of land that is completely surrounded by water.

**Short Answer Type Questions :**

**Q1. Name the three main divisions of the Western Coastal Plains.**

Ans. The three main divisions of Western Coastal Plains are as follows:

1. The Konkan coast in the north
2. The Kannada coast in the middle
3. The Malabar Coast in the south

**Q2. Name the main divisions of the Eastern Coastal plains.**

Ans. The main divisions of the Eastern Coastal Plains are :

1. The Northern Circars
2. Coromandel Coast

**Q3. What is Chilika lake famous for?**

Ans. Chilika lake is the largest saltwater lake in India. It is famous for its migratory birds.

**Q4. Name the Southern tip of peninsular India.**

Ans. Kanyakumari is the southern tip of peninsular India.

**Q5. Briefly describe the life of people in the coastal states of India.**

Ans. Agriculture and fishing is the main occupation of the people in coastal region.

### Long Answer Type Questions :

**Q1. What is an island? Name two groups of islands in India.**

Ans. A piece of land completely surrounded by water is called island. India has two island groups:-

1. **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** : It lies in the Bay of Bengal. Port Blair is its capital. It is a group of more than 572 islands out of which only 38 are inhabited. Its land is hilly and covered with dense forests.
2. **Lakshadweep Islands** : It lies in the Arabian sea. It is a group of 36 islands out of which 10 are inhabited. Kavaratti is its capital. Population of these islands is very low. The land of these islands are made of coral reef.

**Map Activity : Show the states of Southern Plateau and Island in political map of India.**



**L – 11 : WATER RESOURCES OF INDIA**

**Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 77)**

**A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks:**

- |                  |                   |             |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. (a) Bores     | 2.(b) Baolis      | 3.(b) Water |
| 4. (b) renewable | 5.(c) Groundwater |             |

**B. Write True or False :**

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

**New Terms :**

1. **bores** : deep holes made using drilling machines
2. **reservoir** : a place to store something
3. **irrigation** : supply dry land with water

**Short Answer Type Questions :**

**Q1. What are the human made sources of water?**

Ans. Wells, dams, canals and reservoirs are human made sources of water.

**Q2 What is canal? Where are they used?**

Ans. Canals are passages dug to carry river water to fields. The canals are used in places where the rainfall is fluctuated.

**Q3. Define a lake.**

**Ans.** A lake is a water body that does not connect to the ocean. It is generally surrounded by land.

**Q4. Write a short note on rain water harvesting to conserve water.**

**Ans.** Rain water harvesting is a technique of collection and storage of rainwater for future use. Traditionally rain water harvesting has been done in India through stepwells known as baolis. Now-a-days rain water is collected on rooftops and then stored in underground tanks.

### Long Answer Type Questions :

**Q1. Why it is important to conserve water? Suggest few measures to conserve water.**

**Ans.** Water is a valuable resource for increasing population. Underground water is depleting at a faster rate. So it should be conserved for future use. Some measures to conserve water are as follow:

1. Rain water harvesting
2. Use water wisely.
3. Keep the sources of water clean.

## L – 12 : MINERAL RESOURCES OF INDIA

### Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 82)

**A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks.**

1. (b) Natural resources
2. (c) Metallic minerals
3. (b) Manganese
4. (a) Ores
5. (c) sunlight, water and wind

**B. Read the clues and solve the crossword :**

#### DOWN

1. Copper
2. Zinc
3. Wind
4. Petroleum
7. Lead
9. Iron

#### ACROSS

5. Alloy
6. Gold
8. Aluminium

**C. Name of the following:**

1. Coal
2. Metallic minerals
3. Coal
4. Lead
5. Petroleum

### New Terms :

1. **processed** : treat raw material to change its original form in order to make them useful.
2. **purify** : make any substance pure by removing harmful or dirty particles.

### Short Answer Type Questions :

**Q1. What is an ore?**

**Ans.** A rock that contains a metal is called an ore.

**Q2. Where is petroleum found in India?**

**Ans.** Petroleum reserves are found in Assam, Gujarat and Mumbai.

**Q3. How is copper useful to us?**

**Ans.** Copper is a useful metal. It is used for making electrical appliances, utensils, pipes, tubes and many other objects.

**Q4. What impact does mining have on our environment?**

Ans. Mining causes pollution and disturbance to earth and natural resources.

**Long Answer Type Questions :**

**Q1. What are the two major types of minerals? Write differences between them.**

Ans. The two major types of minerals are metallic and non metallic minerals.

<b>Metallic Minerals</b>	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals</b>
1. Metallic minerals are hard and shiny.	1. Non-metallic minerals are neither too hard nor shiny.
2. They mostly have a smooth surface.	2. They do not have a smooth surface.
3. These minerals are used to make utensils, bridges, railway tracks, machines etc.	3. These minerals are used as fuel in vehicles, industries, kitchen for cooking etc.
4. e.g. : iron, gold, copper etc.	4. e.g.: coal, mineral oil etc.

**Q2. Explain with examples, why we should use minerals wisely?**

Ans. The non renewable resources are limited and the demand for them is extremely high. They will be exhausted if we will not conserve them. So, we must conserve these resources for future use. e.g. water, coal, petroleum etc.

**L – 13 : AGRICULTURE IN INDIA**

**Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 89)**

**A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks:**

- 1. (c) Millets
- 2. (c) Jute
- 3. (c) West Bengal
- 4. (b) sugarcane
- 5. (b) Spices

**B. Write True or False :**

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

**C. Read the clues and name the crops to solve the crossword :**

**ACROSS**

- 2. Sugarcane
- 5. Millets
- 7. Oilseeds
- 8. Wheat

**DOWN**

- 1. Jute
- 3. Rubber
- 4. Rice
- 6. Spices
- 9. Tea

**New Terms :**

- 1. **rearing** : breeding or raising animals for use.
- 2. **horticulture** : branch of agriculture concerned with growing fruits and vegetables.
- 3. **plough** : agriculture process for turning the soil.

**Short Answer Type Questions :**

**Q1. Name three cash crops of India.**

Ans. Oilseeds, sugarcane and tea are the main cash crops of India.

**Q2. Name four rice producing states in India.**

Ans. Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are major rice producing states of India.

**Q3. What is agriculture?**

Ans. The practice of farming and the cultivation of land to grow crops is called agriculture. It also includes livestock rearing, fishing and horticulture.

**Q4. Which animals are reared in India?**

Ans. Farmers generally rear cattle and other animals such as sheep, goats, camels, hens and ducks.

**Q5. Why is domestication of animals a good practice?**

Ans. Domestication of animals help the humans in many ways like cattle such as cow, buffalo gives milk to them, bullocks helped in ploughing the field, horses and camels are used for travelling and transporting goods. Ducks, hens give meat. Bees are reared for honey.

### Long Answer Type Questions :

**Q1. Why India is called the land of agriculture?**

Ans. India is called the land of agriculture for the following reasons :

1. Most of the population of India resides in rural areas. The rural India is dependent on agriculture for life.
2. Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for the most of the population.
3. It provides raw material to the industries.

## L – 14 : INDUSTRIES OF INDIA

**Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 94 & 95)**

**A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks:**

- |  |                              |                    |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. (b) raw materials, capital and people | 2. (a) simple                | 3. (c) electricity |
| 4. (b) big cities                        | 5. (a) smoke and solid waste |                    |

**B. Name the following:**

- |                      |       |                           |              |
|----------------------|-------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Modern technology | 2. IT | 3. Small scale industries | 4. Jharkhand |
|----------------------|-------|---------------------------|--------------|

**C. Write True or False :**

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

**New Terms :**

1. **economy** : the circulation of money as a result of buying and selling of goods
2. **per capita** : for each person
3. **pandemic** : an outbreak of a disease that affects many people over a very large area

**Short Answer Type Questions :**

**Q1. What is a cottage industry?**

Ans. Cottage industries are small family owned business. Goods are produced using simple tools and locally available raw material.

**Q2. Where is cotton textile industry located in India?**

Ans. Cotton textile industries are located in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

**Q3. Where is IT industry found in India?**

Ans. IT industries are found in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Pune and Gurgaon.

**Q4. Why are industries important to us?**

Ans. Industries are very important for the growth of our economy. It contributes to our per capita income. It provides employment to a large number of people.

**Long Answer Type Questions :**

**Q1. What is industrial pollution? List the impact and reasons of industrial pollution.**

Ans. The pollution causes due to industries is called industrial pollution. Reasons and impacts are as follow:

- 1) Chemical waste dumped into rivers from factories leads to water pollution. People fall sick after drinking polluted water. Aquatic creatures also die due to pollution of rivers, sea or ocean water.
- 2) Smoke released from factories causes air pollution. Human beings, plants and animals got sick due to polluted air.
- 3) Solid waste from factories dumped on open land causes soil pollution. It makes the land barren.

**Q2. Differentiate between small scale and large scale industries.**

Ans.

Small Scale Industries	Large Scale Industries
1. These industries use simple machines.	1. These industries use big machines.
2. They produce things on small scale .	2. They produce things on large scale.
3. They need less workers.	3. They need skilled and trained workers.
4. e.g. : hosiery items, utensils etc.	4. e.g. : electronic items, cars etc.

**L – 16 : THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

**Book Exercise : : (Pg. No. 106 - 107)**

**A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks:**

1. (a) 26<sup>th</sup> January                      2. (b) Preamble                      3. (b) BR Ambedkar
4. (a) Fundamental Rights

**B. Write True or False :**

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

**C. Name of the following:**

1. Constitution                      2. Preamble                      3. Sovereign                      4. Secular                      5. Directive Principles

**New Terms :**

1. **deprived** : not allowed to have and use basic amenities or benefits
2. **Representative** : a person who officially represents a country, party or organization
3. **privilege** : a special right enjoyed by a person or a group of people



### Short Answer Type Questions :

**Q1. Define the term constitution.**

**Ans.** The rule book of a country where the rights and duties of a citizen are stated is called the constitution.

**Q2. What is Universal Adult Franchise?**

**Ans.** It is a system in which the citizens of India have the right to vote without any discrimination based on one's caste, religion, colour or gender. It allows every citizen of India who attains the age of 18 years to cast his or her vote.

**Q3. When was the constitution of India implemented?**

**Ans.** Constitution of India was implemented on 26<sup>Th</sup> January 1950 . Every year on this day, we celebrate Republic Day.

**Q4. Define the term sovereign and socialist.**

**Ans.** **Sovereign:-** A sovereign country has independent authority of the state. The government has full right and power over itself.

**Socialist:** The socialist country is the one where everyone is equal. There is no division among people based on caste , colour or religion.

**Q5. What are Directive Principles? Why do we need Directive Principles?**

**Ans.** The guidelines and principles mentioned in constitution to be followed by the government are known as Directive Principles. We need directive principles so that our govt. rules the state without discrimination. It takes care of the welfare of all people and environment.

### Long Answer Type Questions :

**Q1. What are the fundamental rights? Name any five.**

**Ans.** The basic rights given to every citizen of India by the constitution are called the fundamental rights. Following fundamental rights are given by Indian constitution:

- 1) Right to equality
- 2) Right to freedom
- 3) Right to freedom of religion
- 4) Right against exploitation
- 5) Cultural and educational rights

**Q2. What are the fundamental duties? Name some fundamental duties.**

**Ans.** The constitution of India defines some duties that every citizen of India must perform. These are called fundamental duties. Some of these duties are as follow:-

- 1) Follow the rules written in the constitution
- 2) Promote harmony and peace
- 3) Value and protect the heritage of country
- 4) Take care of environment

Mark 15 states of India in the political map of India.

