

L - 1 : OUR COUNTRY INDIA**New Terms :**

1. **Peninsula** : the land surrounded by water bodies on its three sides
2. **Archipelago** : a group of small islands
3. **Coral** : tiny organisms surviving in water which build structures called reefs.

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 12 & 13)**A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks:**

1. (a) north –west 2.(b) Maldives 3.(b) Shimla 4. (a) central government 5.(c) west

B. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false :

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

D. Read the capital cities in different regions of India. Circle the odd out:

1. Mohali 2. Jorhat 3. Kochi 4. Agra 5. Siliguri

Short Answer Type Questions :**Q1. Which is the seventh largest country in the world?**

Ans. India is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of area.

Q2. List the water bodies that surrounded India.

Ans. India is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west and the Indian Ocean in the south.

Q3. Which countries are included in the Indian subcontinent?

Ans. Following countries are included in the Indian Subcontinent :

1. Pakistan 2. Nepal 3. Bangladesh 4. Sri Lanka 5. Maldives 6. Bhutan

Q4. Describe India's location in Asia.

Ans. India is located in the southern part of Asia.

Long Answer Type Questions :**Q1. Which are the notable physical features of our country?**

Ans. Following are the notable physical features of India:

1. The Northern Mountains
2. The Northern Plains
3. The Great Indian Desert
4. The Southern Plateau
5. The Coastal Plains
6. The Islands

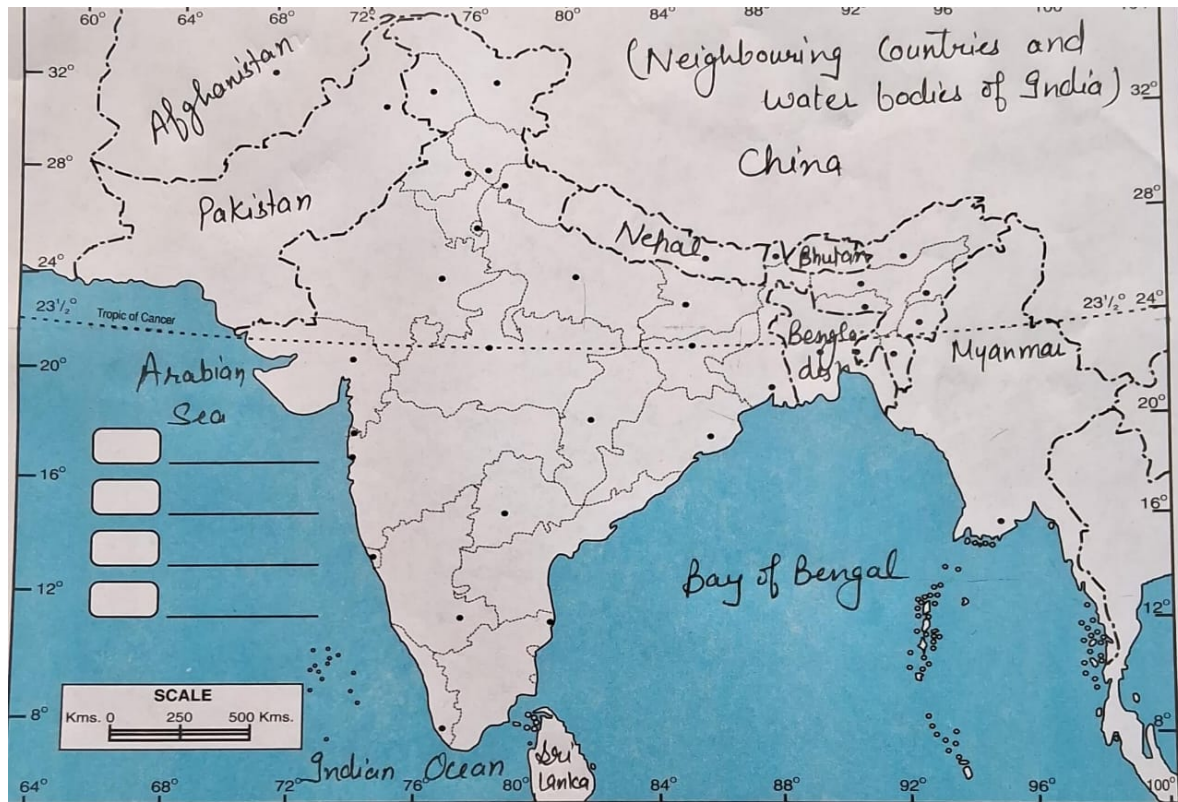
Q2. Write a short note on India's neighbouring countries?

Ans. India has nine neighbours. It shares its land border with following countries :

1. Pakistan 2. Afghanistan 3. Nepal 4. China 5. Bhutan 6. Bangladesh
7. Myanmar

It shares its water bodies with Maldives and Sri Lanka.

Map Activity : Show the neighbouring countries and water bodies of India in political map of India.



L – 2 : THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

New Terms :

1. **Life Line** : a.thing necessary for someone's or something's survival.
2. **Glaciers** : moving masses of ice.
3. **Altitude** : height above sea level.

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 20 & 21)

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

1. (b) Tea
2. (a) Imphal
3. (c) Shiwalik
4. (b) Purvanchal
5. (b) freshwater

B. Name the following :

1. Himadri
2. Ladakh
3. Shimla
4. Sikkim
5. Rice

C. Write T for true and F for false:

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

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Name three pilgrimage sites of Uttarakhand.

Ans. Kedarnath, Badrinath, Gangotri, Yamunotri and Hemkund Sahib are some of the pilgrimage sites of Uttarakhand.

Q2. In which states of north – east India do the Northern Mountains lie?

Ans. The Northern mountains lie in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura and Assam.

Q3. Which place in Meghalaya receives the highest annual rainfall in India?

Ans. Mawsynram in Meghalaya receives the highest annual rainfall in India.

Q4. Why do you think Jammu and Kashmir has two capitals?

Ans. Jammu and Kashmir has two capitals due to its extremely cold climate for several months. Srinagar is its capital in summer and Jammu is in winter.

Q5. Name the five north – eastern states of India.

Ans. The north-eastern states of India are Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Name the three parallel ranges of the Northern Mountains.

Ans. **Himadri** : It is the top most and the longest range of Himalayas. Most of the high peaks lie in this range. These peaks are covered with snow throughout the year. The climate is extremely cold here.

Himachal : In this range, the height of the mountains are lower than Himadri. It has a large number of hill stations.

Shiwalik : In this range, mountains are not very high. This region is the most populous region of the Himalayas.

L – 3 : THE NORTHERN PLAINS

New Terms :

1. Perennial rivers : rivers that have water and flow throughout the year.

2. Irrigation : the practice of supplying water to fields for agriculture.

3. Tributary : a stream or river that flows into a larger one.

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 26)

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

1. (c) Bihar 2. (a) West Bengal 3. (b) Kolkata 4. (a) Gangotri 5. (b) Amritsar

B. Write T for true and F for false:

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

C. Name the following :

1. Basin 2. Arunachal Pradesh 3. Sundarban 4. Satluj 5. Guwahati

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Where does river Ganga starts its journey?

Ans. River Ganga starts its journey from the Gangotri glacier.

Q2. Why is the land in northern plains fertile?

Ans. The land in northern plains is fertile due to the alluvium deposited by the rivers.

Q3. What is Delta? Name the largest delta in the world.

Ans. A roughly triangular shaped feature formed by the deposits brought by the river at the point where it enters the sea is called delta. Sunderban is the largest delta in the world.

Q4. In which river basin does the state Haryana lie?

Ans. Haryana lies in the Satluj basin.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. What is a river basin? Describe briefly the major river basins of Northern Plains.

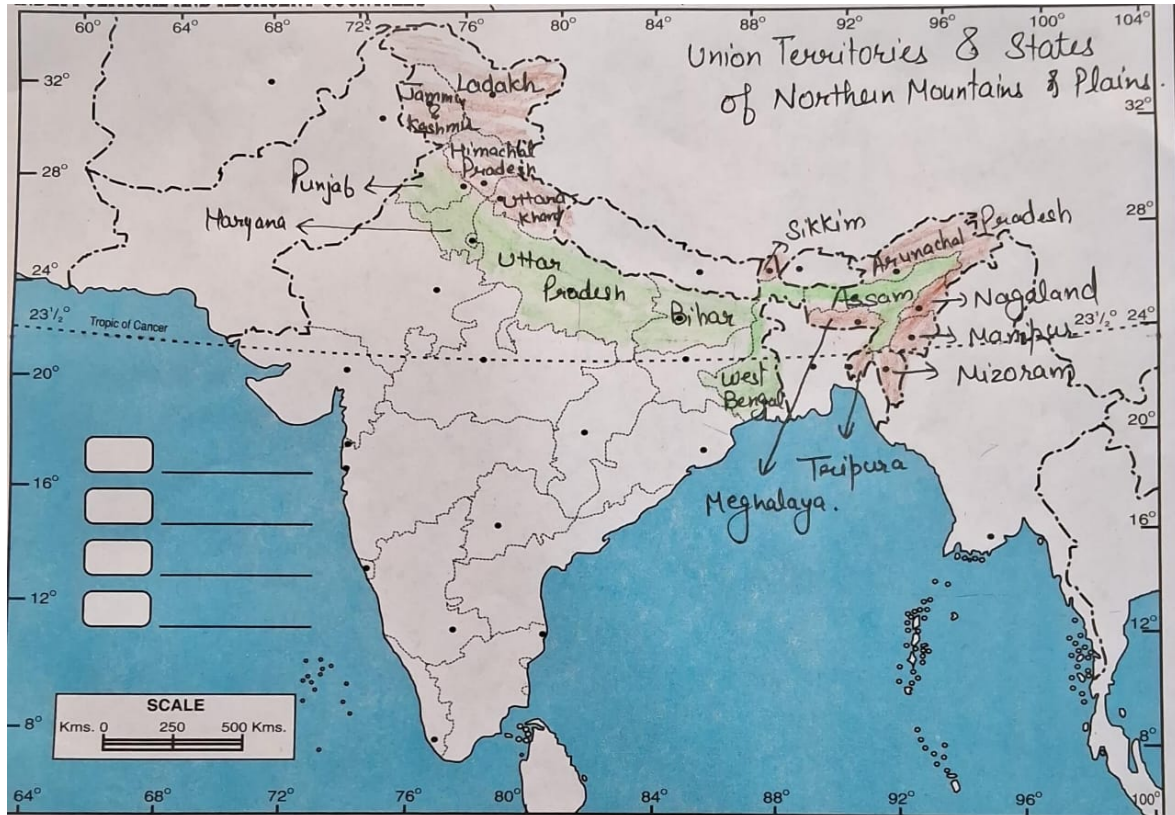
Ans. A river basin is an area watered by a river and its tributaries.

The Ganga Basin : The Gangotri glacier in Himalayas, is the source of river Ganga. The Ganga river flows through the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. Tributaries of Ganga are Yamuna, Gomti, Kosi, Gandak etc. The Ganga emerges in the Bay of Bengal.

The Brahmaputra Basin : The river Brahmaputra originates in Tibet. It enters India through Arunachal Pradesh and flows into Assam as Brahmaputra. It branches into smaller rivers before entering the Bay of Bengal. The Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers form the world's largest delta known as the Sundarban Delta.

Indus River : The river Indus rises in Tibet. It flows through three countries India, China and Pakistan. In northern plains, its tributaries are Chenab, Jhelum, Satluj, Beas. It emerges into Arabian sea.

Map Activity : Show the Union Territories & States of Northern Mountains & Plains in political map of India.



L – 7 : CLIMATE OF INDIA

New Terms :

1. **Wind** : Moving air
2. **Hurricane** : an extremely severe wind or storm.
3. **Drought** : a long period of time during which no rain falls.
4. **Flood** : a situation arises due to very heavy rainfall.

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 49)

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

1. (a) weather 2.(c) type of landform 3.(b) western disturbances
4. (c) Mountainous 5.(c) Spring

B. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false :

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

D. Solve the crossword :

- Across** : 2. Flood 3. Winter 5. Summer 7. Spring 8. Drought
- Down** : 1. Altitude 4. Autumn 6. Monsoon

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. What are the major seasons of India?

Ans. Summer, winter, autumn and spring are the major seasons in India.

Q2. Name the parts of India that receive heavy rainfall.

Ans. Western Coast, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh receive heavy rainfall.

Q3. Name the places that get snowfall during winter.

Ans. The mountains in Jammu Kashmir, Himachal get snowfall during winter.

Q4. Why does climate vary from one place to another?

Ans. The climate varies from one place to another because it depends on many factors like altitude of a place, rainfall, distance from sea and direction of winds.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Name the three main seasons in India and explain them.

Ans. There are three main seasons in India:

Summer :This season occurs from Mid March to May. During this season, temperature remains very high. The days are longer and nights are shorter.

Monsoon:It begins in June and lasts till the end of October. Every part of India does not receive same amount of rainfall. It is very uncertain in India.

Winter : It occurs from November to February. During winter, days are shorter and nights are longer. The mountains receive heavy snowfall during this season.

Q2. What is the difference between climate and weather?

Ans.

S.No.	Weather	Climate
1.	The condition of the atmosphere in an area at any point of time is called weather.	The weather condition of an area over a long period of time is called climate.
2.	It may change everyday or even within a day.	It does not change within a day or few days.

L – 8 : NATURAL RESOURCES OF INDIA

New Terms :

1. **Reserve** : to retain for future use.

2. **Endeavour** : an attempt to do something.

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 56)

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

1. (a) exhaustible 2. (a) hydroelectricity 3.(a) exhaustible 4. (b) dead plants and animals
5. (c) sunlight

B. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false :

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

D. Look at the picture clues and write how they help us to conserve natural resources:

1. Use of bicycle saves fossil fuels. 4. Use of water judiciously saves water.
2. Use of paper bag saves environment. 5. Planting trees prevents soil erosion.
3. Use of solar energy saves electricity. 6. Solar energy saves electricity.

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Name any two minerals that we use in our everyday life.

Ans. We use iron and copper in our everyday life.

Q2. What are fossil fuels?

Ans. The substances formed from the remains of dead plants or animals are called fossil fuels. e.g. : coal, petroleum etc.

Q3. Why it is important to conserve forests?

Ans. Forests are rich source of plants, trees, animals and soil. Plants release oxygen in air, provide us wood, medicines, gum, perfumes and raw materials. So it is important to conserve forests.

Q4. Give an example to explain why there is a need to use renewable resources of energy.

Ans. We should use renewable resources of energy because they never exhaust. They replenish themselves.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. What are natural resources? Explain different types of natural resources with example.

Ans. The resources that are found in our environment and developed without any interference of humans are called natural resources. They are of two types :

Renewable resources : The resources which are constantly replacing themselves are called renewable resources. They are also known as inexhaustible resources. They never ended. They replenish naturally. e.g. air, water, sunlight, forests etc.

Non – renewable resources: The resources which will run out and cannot be replenished for many years are called non-renewable resources. e.g. fossil fuels, minerals etc.

Q2. Suggest some measures to protect and conserve the natural resources.

Ans. We can protect and conserve natural resources in the following ways :

1. We can save water by closing water taps and reusing rain water for gardening.
2. We can prevent soil erosion by planting more trees.
3. We can save trees by recycling paper waste.
4. We can save fossil fuels like petrol, diesel etc. by using bicycle or electric vehicle.
5. We can conserve natural resources by practicing 5R's.

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 caused due to industries is called industrial pollution. Reasons and impacts are as follows:

- 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 get 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 – 15 : ANCIENT INDIA

New Terms :

1. **Granary** : a building where grains are stored.
2. **Dockyard** : a place where ship load and unload goods.
3. **Engraving** : designs carved on wood, stone or metal.
4. **Artefacts** : a thing made by people from the past.
5. **Pre-history** : time period in history when written information was not available.

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 100)

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

1. (a) Prehistory 2. (c) artefacts 3. (a) ancient 4. (c) Mesopotamia 5. (a) India

B. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false :

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

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. What is history?

Ans. The period when early humans began to read and write, began to write the stories of kings, the people, their lives and about important events is called history.

Q2. Name the three periods of Indian history.

Ans. The three periods of Indian history are :

1. Ancient
2. Medieval
3. Modern

Q3. Name some important cities and sites of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Ans. The important cities of Indus Valley Civilization are Mohenjo-daro, Harappa and Lothal.

Q4. What kind of art Indus valley people make?

Ans. The people of this civilization were skilled crafts people. They made terracotta figures. The figure of a dancing girl is one of the famous artefacts of this civilization.

Q5. With which places did the Indus valley civilization have trade links?

Ans. People of Indus Valley Civilization have trade links with Mesopotamia, Afghanistan and Persia.

Q6. What advancements did the Indus Valley people make in town planning?

Ans. They made remarkable progress in town planning. The roads were broad and straight. The cities had proper drains. The houses were made of mud bricks with bath rooms and had a good drainage system.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Write a short note of Indus Valley Civilization.

Ans. This civilization existed thousands of years ago. It was developed on the banks of river Indus. The important cities of this civilization were Mohenjo-daro, Harappa and Lothal. The town planning was remarkable. People of this civilization traded with Mesopotamia. The people were very skilled crafts people. The decline of this civilization remains unknown.