

1. I Love My India

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- Which of these water bodies does not surround India?
 - Red Sea _____
 - Indian Ocean _____
 - Arabian Sea _____
 - Bay of Bengal _____
- Sri Vijaya Puram and Indira Point are in
 - Tamil Nadu. _____
 - Lakshadweep. _____
 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands. _____
 - Kerala. _____
- Which of these neighbours of ours does not share land boundary with India?
 - Nepal _____
 - Myanmar _____
 - China _____
 - Maldives _____
- The summer capital of Jammu & Kashmir is
 - Leh. _____
 - Srinagar. _____
 - Jammu. _____
 - Chandigarh. _____
- _____ was carved out of Andhra Pradesh.
 - Jharkhand _____
 - Uttarakhand _____
 - Chhattisgarh _____
 - Telangana _____
- Which of the following statements is incorrect?
 - Rajasthan is the largest state of India. _____
 - The western desert is a physical division of India. _____
 - India is the largest country in the world. _____
 - The Indian Ocean lies to the south of India. _____

B Fill in the blanks.

- India is in _____
- The _____ protect the northern boundary of India.
- Dispur is the capital of _____
- _____ is the smallest state of India.
- The physical map of India shows _____

Answer these questions.

1. Why is the southern part of India called a peninsula?

2. Write the names of the neighbours with whom India shares her land boundaries.

3. How many states and union territories are there in India? Name the capital of India.

4. What are 'Seven Sisters'?

5. What are physical divisions?

2. The Northern Mountains

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- Mount Godwin Austen lies in the
a. Aravalli Range. _____ c. Himalayas. _____
b. Karakoram Range. _____ d. Purvachal Hill Ranges. _____
- A thick woollen coat-like robe worn by Ladhaki men is called a
a. phiran. _____ b. dhazu. _____ c. goncha. _____ d. bakhu. _____
- Which of these hill ranges is not a part of the Purvachal Hill Ranges?
a. Nilgiri Hills _____ c. Garo Hills _____
b. Jaintia Hills _____ d. Mizo Hills _____
- Which of these flowers grows in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh?
a. orchids _____ c. tulips _____
b. daisies _____ d. sunflowers _____
- Dimapur is a place of tourist attraction in
a. Meghalaya. _____ c. Tripura. _____
b. Mizoram. _____ d. Nagaland. _____
- Which of the following statements is correct?
a. Fishing is an important occupation in the northern mountains. _____
b. The Cheraw is a popular dance of Mizoram. _____
c. The Outer Himalayas remain snow-covered throughout the year. _____
d. Unakoti is a place of tourist interest in Arunachal Pradesh. _____

B Read the clues and write the names.

- A slow-moving river of ice and snow _____
- A small earthen pot with burning coal used to keep people warm in winter _____
- The embroidered caps worn by men of Himachal Pradesh _____
- A tribe that can be identified from the design on their shawl _____
- The people of this state speak Khasi _____

Answer these questions.

1. Write the names of the three main parts of the Himalayas from south to north.

2. Write a short note on the Middle Himalayas.

3. What are the main occupations of the people living in the northern mountains?

4. Where are bamboo forests found? How is bamboo useful?

5. Where are the Purvachal Hill Ranges found? Write the names of the states that are part of these ranges.

3. The Northern and Coastal Plains

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- The branch of River Ganga that flows in Bangladesh is called
a. Hugli. ___ b. Tsangpo. ___ c. Yamuna. ___ d. Padma. ___
- Which of these is not related to Assam?
a. Chhath ___ c. Bihu ___
b. mekhela-chador ___ d. Digboi ___
- The southern part of the Eastern Coastal Plain is called the
a. Northern Circars. ___ c. Coromandel Coast. ___
b. Konkan Coast. ___ d. Malabar Coast. ___
- Which of these states does not have a port?
a. Gujarat ___ c. Tamil Nadu ___
b. Andhra Pradesh ___ d. Punjab ___
- Mohiniattam is the classical dance of
a. Tamil Nadu. ___ c. Odisha. ___
b. Kerala. ___ d. Gujarat. ___
- Which of the following statements about coastal plains is incorrect?
a. The Eastern and Western coastal plains meet at Kanniyakumari. ___
b. These plains stretch from Punjab to Assam. ___
c. Salt is made along the coast. ___
d. Rice and coconut are the main crops grown here. ___

B Fill in the blanks with correct words from the brackets.

- The fine silt deposited by rivers along its banks is called _____ (basin/alluvium).
- _____ (Gurugram/Amritsar) is an industrial city in Haryana.
- Backwaters are found along the _____ (Konkan/Malabar) Coast.
- _____ (Bhangra/Ras-Garba) is a popular folk dance of Gujarat.
- _____ (Andhra Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh) is famous for Kondapalli toys.

Answer these questions.

1. What is a plain? Classify the plains of India.

2. Write the names of rivers that form the Sundarban delta.

3. What are the popular dishes of Bihar?

4. Write a short note on the Eastern Coastal Plain.

5. Write the names of places that tourists visit when they are in Goa.

4. The Western Desert

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- If you want to see the Thar Desert, you will have to visit
 - Kerala. _____
 - Rajasthan. _____
 - Assam. _____
 - Chhattisgarh. _____
- The streams that carry water after the rain are called
 - wadis. _____
 - sand dunes. _____
 - oases. _____
 - deserts. _____
- Which of these types of climate is found in the desert?
 - cold and wet _____
 - hot and wet _____
 - cold and dry _____
 - hot and dry _____
- Which of these crops is cultivated in Rajasthan?
 - jowar _____
 - tea _____
 - jute _____
 - rubber _____
- Which of these is not a city in Rajasthan?
 - Bikaner _____
 - Jaisalmer _____
 - Lucknow _____
 - Jodhpur _____
- Which of the following statements about the Thar Desert is true?
 - Most of the villages are situated around a lagoon. _____
 - The Jawaharlal Nehru Canal provides water for irrigation. _____
 - Terrace farming is carried out in the oasis. _____
 - Blackbucks and great Indian bustards are found here. _____

B Write one-word answers.

- The small hills of sand found in the desert. _____
- An area in a desert where trees grow around a water source. _____
- An underground tank to store water. _____
- A popular food of Rajasthan _____
- The city famous for blue pottery. _____

Answer these questions.

1. What is Rann of Kachchh? It is in which state?

2. Why do villages in the desert region grow up around oases?

3. What are the different types of natural vegetation found in the Thar Desert?

4. Write the names of the festivals celebrated in Rajasthan.

5. Why is Jaipur called the 'Pink City'?

5. The Southern Plateaus and the Islands

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- The Chota Nagpur Plateau has large deposits of coal. Which of these is the main activity of the people living there?
 - cattle rearing _____
 - fishing _____
 - mining _____
 - weaving _____
- Which of these states is not a part of the southern plateaus?
 - Jharkhand _____
 - Haryana _____
 - Chhattisgarh _____
 - Telangana _____
- Which of these cities is a centre of information technology (IT) industry?
 - Jabalpur _____
 - Bhilai _____
 - Jamshedpur _____
 - Bengaluru _____
- _____ is cultivated in Maharashtra.
 - Cotton _____
 - Saffron _____
 - Cardamom _____
 - Basmati rice _____
- The main spoken language in Lakshadweep is
 - Kannada. _____
 - Marathi. _____
 - Malayalam. _____
 - Bangla. _____
- Which of the following statements about islands is false?
 - Arecanut is the main crop grown in Lakshadweep. _____
 - The Cellular Jail is in Sri Vijaya Puram. _____
 - Lakshadweep lies in the Arabian Sea. _____
 - The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are hilly. _____

B Circle the odd one in each set.

- Brahmaputra Kaveri Godavari Krishna
- Gwalior Netarhat Panna Sanchi
- Chhau Yakshagana Lavani Pachmarhi
- bidri work Kuchipudi Bokaro Telugu
- Maharashtra Andaman Lakshadweep Nicobar

Answer these questions.

1. Why are plateaus also called tablelands?

2. Which hill ranges surround the Deccan Plateau?

3. Write the names of two national parks in Madhya Pradesh.

4. Write the names of some industries located in Hyderabad.

5. Coir making is an important industry in Lakshadweep. Give reasons.

6. Our Climate

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- Which of these words describes weather?
 - winter _____ c. summer _____
 - monsoon _____ d. stormy _____
- If today's weather is foggy and cold, then which season is it?
 - summer _____ c. pre-monsoon _____
 - winter _____ d. monsoon _____
- Which of these places enjoys pleasant weather even during winter?
 - Gangtok _____ c. Mumbai _____
 - Srinagar _____ d. Shimla _____
- _____ blows over parts of north India during summer.
 - Sea breeze _____ c. Monsoon winds _____
 - Western disturbances _____ d. Loo _____
- The monsoon starts in
 - January. _____ c. August. _____
 - June. _____ d. December. _____
- Which of the following statements about winter is correct?
 - The nights are longer than the days. _____
 - The nights are shorter than the days. _____
 - The days are longer than the nights. _____
 - The days and nights are of equal duration. _____

B Write True or False.

- The weather and climate of a place are the same. _____
- The landform of an area influences the weather of that area. _____
- The coast of Maharashtra gets heavy rainfall in winter. _____
- Dust storms are common in summer. _____
- The monsoon winds blow from the sea towards land. _____

Answer these questions.

1. Write the names of two elements that affect the climate.

2. In which months does the coast of Tamil Nadu receive rainfall?

3. What are the climatic conditions during summer?

4. What are monsoon winds? When do they blow?

5. Which states in India receive the highest and the lowest rainfall?

7. Our Soils

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- Soil is formed from
 - manure. _____
 - minerals. _____
 - rocks. _____
 - humus. _____
- Which of these soils is formed due to the deposition of silt along river banks?
 - alluvial soil _____
 - desert soil _____
 - laterite soil _____
 - red soil _____
- Red soil is found in parts of
 - Rajasthan. _____
 - Chhattisgarh. _____
 - Sikkim. _____
 - Himachal Pradesh. _____
- Which of these crops cannot be grown on desert soil?
 - millet _____
 - pulses _____
 - barley _____
 - tea _____
- The removal of topsoil is called soil
 - conservation. _____
 - formation. _____
 - erosion. _____
 - contamination. _____
- Which of the following statements is incorrect?
 - Bunds are built around fields to conserve soil. _____
 - Laterite soil is rich in humus. _____
 - Soil formation is a very slow process. _____
 - Black soil is found in Maharashtra. _____

B Fill in the blanks.

- The top covering of the Earth's surface is called _____
- To make soil fertile, farmers add _____ to the soil.
- Black soil is formed from _____ rocks.
- Mountain soil is rich in _____
- Soil loses its fertility due to _____

Answer these questions.

1. What is soil? Why is soil formation a very slow process?

2. Alluvial soil is found along river banks. Give reasons.

3. Why is black soil suitable for growing cotton?

4. Why is laterite soil found in areas that receive heavy rainfall?

5. Define soil erosion.

8. Our Agriculture

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- _____ is a food crop.
 - Coffee _____
 - Millet _____
 - Tea _____
 - Sugarcane _____
- Which of these is not a type of pulses?
 - arhar _____
 - moong _____
 - jowar _____
 - gram _____
- Tea is grown in
 - Uttar Pradesh. _____
 - Rajasthan. _____
 - Assam. _____
 - Telangana. _____
- Which of these is not a horticultural crop?
 - pulses _____
 - flowers _____
 - vegetables _____
 - fruits _____
- Which of these is not a marine fish?
 - mackerel _____
 - sardine _____
 - shrimp _____
 - catla _____
- Which of the following statements is true?
 - Leather goods are made from the skins of sheep and goats. _____
 - Inland fishing is done in states located along the coast. _____
 - Bullocks are used to transport goods in hilly regions. _____
 - Rohu and trout are marine fishes. _____

B The underlined words are incorrect. Write the correct words.

- The cultivation of land is called horticulture. _____
- Jaggery is made from jute. _____
- The use of better-quality seeds has decreased agricultural production. _____
- Wool is obtained from cows. _____
- Marine fishing is popular in Chhattisgarh. _____

Answer these questions.

1. Define agriculture. What are the other things included in agriculture?

2. What are cash crops? Write two examples.

3. Write the names of three crops that require a hot and wet climate to grow.

4. Write the names of the states where horticultural crops are mostly grown.

5. How are mules useful to us?

6. What is marine fishing?

9. Our Industries

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- The process of making goods using machines is called
 - a factory. _____
 - an office. _____
 - a warehouse. _____
 - an industry. _____
- Industries set up by people in their homes are called _____ industries.
 - small-scale _____
 - medium-scale _____
 - cottage _____
 - large-scale _____
- Which of these is made by a small-scale industry?
 - toys _____
 - chemicals _____
 - baskets _____
 - garments _____
- Which of these is not a large-scale industry?
 - textile mill _____
 - manufacturing utensils _____
 - oil refinery _____
 - iron and steel plant _____
- Ludhiana is famous for
 - woollen textile. _____
 - automobile. _____
 - jute mill. _____
 - electronic goods. _____
- Which of the following statements about small-scale industry is false?
 - They use small machines. _____
 - They employ a few workers. _____
 - The workers work in a small factory. _____
 - The workers are highly trained. _____

B Match the columns.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Jamshedpur | a. shipbuilding |
| 2. Panchkula | b. silk textile |
| 3. Mormugao | c. electronic goods |
| 4. Bengaluru | d. iron and steel plant |
| 5. Kanchipuram | e. aircraft manufacturing |

Answer these questions.

1. Differentiate between a factory and an industry.

2. Classify industries based on size.

3. Write a short note on cottage industries.

4. Which type of industry produces many goods using big machines? Write three examples of such type of industry.

5. Where are large-scale industries located?

10. Our Transport and Communication

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- Which of these trains does not travel at over 150 km per hour?
 - Vande Bharat Express _____
 - metro train _____
 - Shatabdi Express _____
 - Rajdhani Express _____
- Which of these states has the largest number of ports?
 - Tamil Nadu _____
 - Gujarat _____
 - Andhra Pradesh _____
 - Maharashtra _____
- Which of these means of transport is used to transport perishable goods over long distances?
 - trains _____
 - trucks _____
 - aeroplanes _____
 - ships _____
- The _____ phones have now been replaced with mobile phones.
 - smart _____
 - landline _____
 - cell _____
 - satellite _____
- Which of these is needed to send and receive a fax?
 - Speed Post _____
 - smartphone _____
 - internet _____
 - telephone connection _____
- Which of the following statements is not related to communication?
 - Messages now reach in seconds. _____
 - A programme broadcasted on radio reaches all corners of our country. _____
 - The major cities of India are connected by airways. _____
 - People exchange messages through apps and social networking sites. _____

B Write one-word / two-words answers.

- Roads made of stone, cement and tar _____
- The fastest means of transport _____
- A mobile phone with many advanced features _____
- A fast and cheap means of communication _____
- A short film that spreads social message among people _____

Answer these questions.

1. What are state highways?

2. What is the difference between a cargo ship and a passenger ship?

3. What is communication?

4. List five means of communication.

5. How is cinema an important means of communication?

11. Our Natural Resources

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- Which of these is a natural resource?
 - water _____
 - roads _____
 - buildings _____
 - electricity _____
- Things made by humans are called _____ resources.
 - natural _____
 - non-renewable _____
 - human-made _____
 - exhaustible _____
- _____ is a non-renewable resource.
 - Air _____
 - Solar energy _____
 - Water _____
 - Coal _____
- Which of these is an extinct animal?
 - red panda _____
 - Bengal tiger _____
 - Indian wild ass _____
 - golden toad _____
- Plants are called
 - black gold. _____
 - green gold. _____
 - white gold. _____
 - rose gold. _____
- Which of the following statements about non-renewable resources is correct?
 - They are also called exhaustible resources. _____
 - Solar energy and air are examples of such resources. _____
 - They are available in unlimited quantities. _____
 - They can be renewed. _____

B Write True or False.

- A gift of nature becomes a resource when it satisfies human need. _____
- We can create exhaustible resources. _____
- The other name of petroleum is black gold. _____
- Hydroelectricity is generated from water. _____
- We must pollute the air. _____

Answer these questions.

1. What are resources?

2. How many types of natural resources are there? Name them.

3. What is 'black gold'? How is it useful?

4. Write a short note on inexhaustible resources.

5. How can groundwater become an exhaustible resource?

12. Our Forests

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- How much of India's total area is under forests at present?
 - one-fifth _____
 - one-fourth _____
 - half _____
 - two-thirds _____
- Which of these trees is found in evergreen forests?
 - ebony _____
 - teak _____
 - babul _____
 - pine _____
- The Ganga–Brahmaputra delta has _____ trees.
 - kikar _____
 - sandalwood _____
 - mahogany _____
 - sundari _____
- When people plant trees in an area that was not a forest earlier, it is called
 - deforestation. _____
 - reforestation. _____
 - afforestation. _____
 - plantation. _____
- Which of these animals is protected in the Great Himalayan National Park?
 - snow leopard _____
 - Asiatic lion _____
 - Bengal tiger _____
 - wild ass _____
- Which of the following statements about coniferous forests is incorrect?
 - The coniferous forests are found in the Himalayas. _____
 - The trees in such forests have pointed, needle-shaped leaves. _____
 - Pine, spruce and fir trees are found in these forests. _____
 - The trees in coniferous forests have special roots that grow above the ground. _____

B Match the columns.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Sundarbans National Park | a. Karnataka |
| 2. Keoladeo National Park | b. Gujarat |
| 3. Manas National Park | c. Rajasthan |
| 4. Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary | d. Assam |
| 5. Wild Ass Sanctuary | e. West Bengal |

Answer these questions.

1. Where do we find deciduous forests in India?

2. Write the names of some trees found in coniferous forests.

3. What is the main feature of the trees found in mangrove forests?

4. Define deforestation and reforestation.

5. Differentiate between a national park and a wildlife sanctuary.

13. Our Water Resources

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- Which of these is the main source of freshwater?
a. lake ___ b. ocean ___ c. rain ___ d. pond ___
- Which of these water bodies has salty water?
a. river ___ b. pond ___ c. lake ___ d. sea ___
- Canal irrigation is popular in the
a. western desert. ___ c. southern plateaus. ___
b. northern plains. ___ d. northern mountains. ___
- Which of these means of irrigation sprays water on plants?
a. well ___ b. tank ___ c. tubewell ___ d. sprinkler ___
- The _____ Dam is built across River Narmada.
a. Sardar Sarovar ___ c. Mettur ___
b. Bhakra ___ d. Hirakud ___
- Which of the following statements is correct?
a. Rivers that originate in the mountains carry water throughout the year. ___
b. The Damodar Valley Project is in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. ___
c. A reservoir is a wall built across a river to block the flow of water. ___
d. Tank irrigation is popular in Rajasthan. ___

B Read the clues. Fill in the missing letters.

- Rainwater that seeps into the ground and collects there.
___ R ___ ___ ___ D ___ ___ T ___ R
- Most of the Earth's water is found here, apart from the seas.
O ___ ___ ___ S
- This is used to draw up water from wells.
P ___ R ___ ___ A ___ W ___ ___ ___ L
- Electricity generated from falling water is called this.
___ Y ___ ___ O ___ ___ E ___ ___ R ___ ___ I ___ Y

Answer these questions.

1. What is groundwater? Name the things used to take out groundwater.

2. Why do rivers that originate from the plateaus almost dry up during summer?

3. Define irrigation.

4. What are tanks? Where is tank irrigation practised in India?

5. What is a reservoir? How is water from a reservoir taken to the fields?

14. Our Mineral Resources

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- _____ is a rock that contains a large amount of a particular mineral.
 - A mine _____
 - A fossil fuel _____
 - An alloy _____
 - An ore _____
- How many types of minerals are there?
 - two _____
 - three _____
 - four _____
 - five _____
- Which of these is not a metallic mineral?
 - manganese _____
 - limestone _____
 - bauxite _____
 - iron _____
- Which of these minerals is mined in Mumbai High?
 - coal _____
 - copper _____
 - petroleum _____
 - gold _____
- An area with many oil wells is called
 - a refinery. _____
 - a mine. _____
 - an oilfield. _____
 - a platform. _____
- Which of the following statements is false?
 - Petroleum is refined to make petrol and cooking gas. _____
 - The mineral reserves of the Earth are unlimited. _____
 - Aluminium is extracted from bauxite. _____
 - Natural gas is found along with petroleum in oilfields. _____

B Match the columns.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. natural gas | a. jewellery |
| 2. copper | b. fuel |
| 3. gold | c. alloys |
| 4. iron ore | d. electrical wire |
| 5. manganese | e. machine |

Answer these questions.

1. Define mining.

2. How many types of minerals are there? Name them.

3. Differentiate between metallic and non-metallic minerals.

4. What is CNG? Write about its use.

5. Mumbai High is located off the coast of Mumbai. In which sea is it located?

15. They Ruled India

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- Which of these monuments was built by Rajaraja Chola?
 - Fatehpur Sikri _____
 - Brihadesvara Temple _____
 - Sindhudurg Fort _____
 - Statue of Valour _____
- Akbar belonged to the _____ dynasty.
 - Mughal _____
 - Gupta _____
 - Chola _____
 - Maurya _____
- Which of these was the capital of the Ahoms?
 - Tanjore _____
 - Jorhat _____
 - Raigad _____
 - Garhgaon _____
- Who was the Mughal ruler during the time of Lachit Borphukan?
 - Akbar _____
 - Humayun _____
 - Aurangzeb _____
 - Babar _____
- Which of these forts was built by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj?
 - Red Fort _____
 - Sindhudurg Fort _____
 - Agra Fort _____
 - Golconda Fort _____
- Which of the following statements is correct about Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj?
 - He founded the Maratha Empire. _____
 - His statue is called the 'Statue of Valour'. _____
 - He had a large fleet of ships and boats. _____
 - Mian Tansen was a famous person in his court. _____

B Fill in the blanks with correct words from the brackets.

- Rajaraja Chola conquered parts of _____ (Sri Lanka/China).
- Emperor Akbar spread the message of peace and _____ (hate/love).
- The _____ (Agra Fort/Statue of Valour) was built by Akbar.
- Lachit Borphukan was the _____ (priest/commander-in-chief) of the Ahom rulers.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj improved _____ (irrigation/fortification) to help farmers.

Answer these questions.

1. Rajaraja Chola was a great ruler. Give reasons in the context of his welfare measures.

2. Who was the son of Humayun? Write the names of two monuments built by Humayun's son.

3. Write a short note on Lachit Borphukan.

4. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was a good ruler. Give reasons.

16. The Age of Exploration

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- What did the Europeans need from Asia?
 - rice _____
 - minerals _____
 - spices _____
 - technology _____
- Where did Christopher Columbus reach during his first expedition?
 - Argentina _____
 - India _____
 - New Zealand _____
 - The Bahamas _____
- Vasco da Gama belonged to
 - Portugal. _____
 - Italy. _____
 - Spain. _____
 - France. _____
- Ferdinand Magellan was the first to cross the
 - Southern Ocean. _____
 - Pacific Ocean. _____
 - Atlantic Ocean. _____
 - Indian Ocean. _____
- The _____ helped the ships to move faster in the direction of the wind.
 - adjustable sails _____
 - quadrant _____
 - astrolabe _____
 - compass _____
- Which of the following statements is related to Bartholomew Diaz?
 - He discovered a strait between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. _____
 - He wanted to find a sea route to the east but sailed westwards. _____
 - He was the first European to reach India by sea. _____
 - He reached the southern tip of Africa and named it Cape of Storms. _____

B Match the columns.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cape of Storms | a. 1519–1521 |
| 2. Christopher Columbus | b. direction |
| 3. Vasco da Gama | c. New World |
| 4. Ferdinand Magellan | d. King Manuel I |
| 5. compass | e. Cape of Good Hope |

Answer these questions.

1. Why did the rulers pay for the voyages? Who was the first ruler to fund a voyage to the east?

2. Why was the Cape of Storms renamed the Cape of Good Hope?

3. Name the passage discovered by Ferdinand Magellan. Which two oceans did it connect?

4. Write a short note on the instruments used by sailors during the Age of Exploration.

5. Write the names of the European communities who arrived in the east for trade.

17. Our Rich Culture

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- Which of these is the official language of India?
a. Tamil _____ c. Punjabi _____
b. Bangla _____ d. Hindi _____
- In which part of India did Hindustani music develop?
a. north _____ b. south _____ c. east _____ d. west _____
- The Portuguese built monuments in which of these states?
a. Goa _____ c. Rajasthan _____
b. Odisha _____ d. Uttar Pradesh _____
- The paintings at which of these caves show scenes from the life of Lord Buddha?
a. Badami _____ c. Bhimbetka _____
b. Ajanta _____ d. Elephanta _____
- Which of these states is famous for cane and bamboo crafts?
a. Tamil Nadu _____ c. Tripura _____
b. Kerala _____ d. Karnataka _____
- Which of the following is incorrect?
a. Republic Day + national festival + 26 January _____
b. Baisakhi + harvest festival + Punjab _____
c. Onam + religious festival + Kerala _____
d. Rann Utsav + special festival + Gujarat _____

B Fill in the blanks.

- _____ wear sarees and salwar kameez.
- The dance which began in temples is called _____ dance.
- The Baul sangeet is the folk music of _____
- The _____ built the Victoria Memorial in Kolkata.
- Buddha Purnima is a _____ festival.

Answer these questions.

1. What is a script? Write the names of two languages written from right to left.

2. What is the difference between Hindustani and Carnatic music?

3. Write the names of three modern monuments.

4. What do the paintings in the Bhimbetka caves show?

5. Distinguish between harvest and special festivals.

18. Our Rights and Duties

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- In which year did India become a republic?
a. 1947 ___ b. 1950 ___ c. 1975 ___ d. 2020 ___
- How many Fundamental Rights have been guaranteed to us by our Constitution?
a. three ___ b. five ___ c. six ___ d. eight ___
- Which Fundamental Right allows all citizens to choose any occupation?
a. right to equality ___ c. right against exploitation ___
b. right to constitutional remedies ___ d. right to freedom ___
- Which Fundamental Right does not allow employment of children below 14 years of age?
a. right to equality ___ c. cultural and educational rights ___
b. right against exploitation ___ d. right to freedom ___
- For whom are the Directive Principles listed?
a. government ___ b. children ___ c. citizens ___ d. minorities ___
- Which of the following is not a Fundamental Duty?
a. To take care of public property. ___
b. To reside and travel anywhere within the country. ___
c. To show respect for the national flag. ___
d. To abide by the Constitution. ___

B Fill in the blanks.

- _____ has the longest-written constitution in the world.
- The basic rights given to all citizens for their well-being are called the _____.
- The _____ are people who are less in number.
- It is the _____ of all parents to send their children to school.
- The _____ ensure the welfare of the people.

Answer these questions.

1. When was the Constituent Assembly formed? What was its main task?

2. Define right to equality.

3. Shyam is eight years old. He works in a coal mine in Jharkhand. Which Fundamental Right of Shyam is violated? What should he ideally do at this age?

4. Write what you know about the cultural and educational rights.

5. What are Fundamental Duties?

19. Local Self-government in Cities

WORKSHEET 1

•• Selected Response questions

A Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- Who provides civic amenities to the people?
 - local self-government _____
 - state government _____
 - central government _____
 - international community _____
- City Y has a mahanagar palika. This means that City Y has a population of more than
 5000. _____
 - 10,000. _____
 - one lakh. _____
 - 10 lakh. _____
- How many municipal councillors are elected from each ward?
 - one _____
 - two _____
 - three _____
 - four _____
- A municipal corporation is headed by a
 - chairperson. _____
 - president. _____
 - mayor. _____
 - deputy mayor. _____
- Apart from the taxes collected, who else gives money for the functioning of the local self-government?
 - gram panchayat _____
 - state government _____
 - central government _____
 - municipal corporation _____
- Which of the following statements is true?
 - The gram panchayat provides civic amenities in a small city. _____
 - Municipal elections are held every six years. _____
 - Hyderabad and Ahmedabad have municipal corporations. _____
 - The municipal corporation provides free education to all children living in the city. _____

B Name these.

- The basic things that a government provides for its people _____
- The local self-government in a village _____
- The local government which is also known as nagar palika _____
- The elected members of a municipal committee _____
- The member of a municipal corporation who assists a mayor _____

Answer these questions.

1. Define civic amenities.

2. Define local self-government. What is the local self-government in cities called?

3. Write a short note on the composition of municipal corporation.

4. What are wards?

5. What is tax? Write two examples of tax.
