

# SOCIAL Science



Teacher Manual

Class 4



 **WOODS**  
BOOK PUBLISHING

# Class-4

## Chapter-1

### The Globe and The Map

#### Exercise

- A.** 1. (c)                      2. (a)                      3. (d)                      4. (b)
- B.** 1. drawing                2. globe                    3. thematic  
4. legend or key
- C.** 1. GLOBE                2. PLANS                    3. MAP                    4. LEGEND
- D.** 1. True                    2. True                    3. False                    4. False
- E.** 1. A round model of the earth is called a globe.
2. Maps are more useful than globes as globes are not easy to carry but we can easily fold a map and carry it, and on the surface of a map, we can look at different places at the same time and compare them.
3. There are various types of maps like political, physical and thematic.
- (i) Political maps show the boundaries and location of the countries, states, union territories, capitals and cities.
- (ii) Physical maps shows various features on the surface of the earth. These consist of natural features such as mountains, water bodies etc. and structures built by humans like roads, canals etc.
- (iii) Thematic maps give details of certain themes or topics like rainfall, population etc.
4. There are four important parts of the language of the map which are:
- (i) Directions
- (ii) Scale
- (iii) Legend and Key
- (iv) Colours and symbols
5. A legend or a key in a map explains what the colours and symbols used on it represent.

#### **HOTS**

If a map does not have a legend or key we won't be able to identify places marked on the map.

#### **Let's Do**

**A.** Do yourself.

**B.** Do yourself.

#### **Skills Development**

Do yourself.

**Chapter-2**  
**Physical and Political**  
**Divisions of India**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (c)                      2. (c)                      3. (a)                      4. (a)
- B.** 1. three                      2. nine                      3. Pakistan/China/Bangladesh  
4. 3,214
- C.** 1. True                      2. True                      3. True                      4. True
- D.** 1. Six physical divisions of India:  
(i) Northern Mountains  
(ii) The Northern Plains  
(iii) The Western Desert  
(iv) The Southern Plateau  
(v) The Coastal Plain  
(vi) The Islands
2. Bihar - Patna  
Kerala - Thiruvananthapuram  
Telangana - Hyderabad  
Rajasthan - Jaipur
3. The northern mountains include the Himalyas and the karakoram ranges. The Himalayas form the northern border of India, which safeguards the country from invasions.
4. Neighbouring countries of India are:-  
(i) China, Nepal and Bhutan are located to the north of India.  
(ii) Sri Lanka and Maldives are located to the south of India.  
(iii) Pakistan and Afghanistan to the north-west.  
(iv) Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east.
5. India is a land of diversity because it consists of different land forms. The climate also varies from one place to another. Some parts of the country are very hot, while some are extremely cool. People of India belong to different religions, tribes and races. They speak different languages, wear different clothes and eat different types of food. Despite of these differences in their way of life, they call themselves Indians. Thus, there is unity in diversity.

**HOTS**

- Peninsula is surrounded from 3 sides from different water bodies.
- Island is a body surrounded from the all sides by water.

**Let's Do**

- A.**
- |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| • Dispur | • Patna  | • Ranchi  |
| • Panaji | • Jaipur | • Chennai |
- B.** Do yourself.

## Skills Development

Do yourself.

### Chapter-3

#### The Northern Mountains and Northern Plains

##### Exercise

- A.** 1. (d)                      2. (b)                      3. (b)                      4. (c)
- B.** 1. Mount Godwin Austin or  $k_2$   
2. Himadri Range  
3. Khasi  
4. Punjab  
5. jute
- C.** 1. (c)                      2. (e)                      3. (d)                      4. (a)  
5. (b)
- D.** 1. False                      2. False                      3. True                      4. False
- E.** 1. The three parallel mountain ranges of India are:  
(i) Greater himalayyas  
(ii) The middle or lesser himalayyas  
(iii) The lower himalayyas
2. Himalayas are important to us because they act as a natural boundary between India and China. They kept India safe from foreign invasions since times immemorial. They also act as barriers against the cold winds from the north, thus make life comfortable in the plains. They also prevent the rain bearing winds from leaving India, resulting in heavy rainfall all over the country. Melting snow of the Himalayan forests provide water to our rivers throughout the year. Himalayan forests provide us with valuable products such as timber, medicines, honey, raisin etc.
3. The middle or lesser Himalayas lie between the Himadri and Shiwalik ranges. They are also called the Himachal Range. These mountains are not as high as those in the Himadri range.
4. Northern plains of India are spread from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. They are made up of fine alluvial soil. Brought down by the rivers such as the Ganga and Yamuna.
5. Northern plains are so fertile because these plains are made up of fine alluvial soil brought down by the rivers such as the Ganga Yamuna, which makes the area wet.
6. West Bengal is one of the most fertile states of India situated to the east of Bihar. Main occupations of people here are growing rice and jute on large scale.

#### Let's Do

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



some places the underground water comes up to the surface through a spring. Such a place is called oasis.

3. The desert has extreme climate. It is very hot in the days of summer. Hot dry winds blow during the day. Dust storms blow during the day. Dust storms blow across the area at a very high speed. But, during the night the deserts become cool. In winters, the days are pleasant and nights are very cold.
4. Indira Gandhi Canal has been built up in Rajasthan and because this canal provides drinking water to the people of Rajasthan and water for irrigating crops.
5. In this part, vegetation like date, palm, keekar, babul trees and grass grow. Also people grow some crops like maize, gram, jowar, bajra, wheat in this region.

### **HOTS**

Because deserts are near equator, where the land is sandy, absorbs all the water, so the region remains dry and hot with no rain.

### **Let's Do**

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

## **Chapter-6**

### **The Coastal Plains and the Islands**

#### **Exercise**

- A. 1. (b)                      2. (b)                      3. Northern circars  
4. (b)
- B. 1. Chennai                2. Indra Point            3. Arabian Sea    4. Bay  
5. smallest
- C. 1. True                      2. True                      3. False                4. True
- D. 1. There are 2 coastal plains in India. The Eastern coastal plains lie along the Eastern coast and the western coastal plains lie along the western coast.  
2. In the east there is Bay of Bengal, in the west Arabian Sea and in the south Indian Ocean.  
3. The climate of western coastal plains is very hot and humid throughout the year. The region receive heavy rainfall during the summer monsoon.  
4. People in Andaman do fishing, grow pulses, fruits and vegetables and people of Lakshadeep do agriculture of coconut, rice, fruits, vegetables.  
5. Two main groups of islands in India are the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Lakshadeep islands, whereas Port Blair is the capital of Andamans and Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadeep.

### **HOTS**

Island tourism is important because on islands, there are very less things to do for living life, as they need money so tourism provides them with good money exchange.

### Let's Do

A. Do yourself.

- B. 1. Kavaratti            2. Lagoons            3. Mumbai            4. Panaji  
5. Bombay High        6. Anai

### Skills Development

Do yourself.

## Chapter-7

### The Climate of India

#### Exercise

- A. 1. (d)                    2. (d)                    3. (b)                    4. (.a)
- B. 1. Days                    2. drought                3. Mawsynram  
4. Spring
- C. 1. True                    2. True                    3. True                    4. False
- D. 1. Climate means the weather conditions of a place over a long period of time.
2. The various factors which affect the climate of a place are:  
(i) its location  
(ii) temperature  
(iii) rainfall  
(iv) direction of wind  
(v) distance from equator
3. The types of the clothes we wear, the kind of food we eat and the types of crops that can be grown are all affected by the climate.
4. May and June are the hottest months of the year, December and January are the coldest months.
5. Due to monsoon winds in India, many crops yielded like rice pulses, and oilseeds, otherwise there will be drought in many areas.

### HOTS

Farmers who cultivates or yields crops like rice, pulses, oilseeds and many other crops, which need water for them, Monsoon works as natural irrigation system.

### Let's Do

A. Do yourself.

B. Do yourself.

## Chapter-8

### Natural Resources of India-Water and Soil

#### Test Yourself (Pg-48)

1. Renewable

2. We should save water because, the amount of rainfall is not fixed and distribution of rainfall is not same everywhere, it means some places get a good amount of rainfall others do not.
3. Water resources are rivers, rain, ponds and lakes.

#### Exercise

- A.** 1. (a)                      2. (b)                      3. (b)                      4. (a)
- B.** 1. Rain                      2. electricity              3. West Bengal  
4. Alluvial                    5. Laterite soil
- C.** 1. False                    2. False                    3. False                    4. True  
5. False
- D.** 1. A barrier that blocks and stores flowing water is called a dam. It has walls with special gates called sluice gates, to control the flow of water. We can save water behind the dam, that water can be used for fields through canals, it can also generate electricity and floods can be controlled, and fishes are also bred in dams.
2. We should conserve water because amount of rainfall is not fixed and not same everywhere, some places get good amount others do not. Moreover, it does not rain all the year around.
3. Some multipurpose projects in India are:  
(i) Bhakra Nangal Dam  
(ii) Farakka Barrage  
(iii) Damodar Valley Project  
(iv) Hirakund Dam  
(v) Sardar Sarover Dam  
(vi) Nagarjuna Dam
4. Different types of soils in India are:  
(i) Alluvial soil  
(ii) Red soil  
(iii) Black lava soil  
(iv) Mountain soil  
(v) Desert soil  
(vi) Laterite soil
5. We can maintain fertility of soil by:  
(i) Planting more trees to prevent soil erosion.  
(ii) Make strict rules against cutting of trees.  
(iii) Use manure  
(iv) Crop rotation

#### HOTS

We should plant more trees to prevent soil erosion and deforestation.

#### Let's Do

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



## Skills Development

Do yourself.

### Chapter-9

#### Natural Resources of India-Forest and Wildlife

#### Test Yourself

1. tropical rainforests
2. thorny trees
3. Sal

#### Exercise

- A.** 1. (a)                      2. (d)                      3. (c)                      4. (c)  
5. (a)
- B.** 1. Deciduous              2. Cactus                  3. Scrub  
4. West Bengal              5. renewable
- C.** 1. True                      2. True                      3. True                      4. True
- D.** 1. Renewable: The resources which are renewable, renewed or used again and again are called Renewable.  
Non-Renewable: Natural resources which are limited and get reduced in quantity when used are called non-Renewable.
2. A vast area of land that is thickly covered with trees is called forests.  
Forests are useful to us because:  
(i) We obtain the life supporting oxygen from it.  
(ii) They prevent soil erosion.  
(iii) Improves the fertility of soil.  
(iv) Food, fruits, timber furniture, matchsticks, paper, medicines all are obtained from forests.
3. Different types of forests are:  
(i) evergreen  
(ii) deciduous  
(iii) thorny  
(iv) mountain  
(v) mangroves
4. Wildlife sanctuaries are important for protecting animals from hunting and killing.
5. There is no difference.

#### Let's Do

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

#### Skill Development

Do yourself.

**Chapter-10**  
**Agriculture of India**

**Test Yourself (Pg-61)**

1. Maize, Rice
2. Wheat, Pulses
3. Wheat, Rice
4. Sugarcane, Jute

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (d)                      2. (d)                      3. (a)                      4. (d)
- B.** 1. winter                      2. West Bengal                      3. Wheat                      4. kharif
- C.** 1. True                      2. False                      3. True                      4. False
- D.** 1. India is an agricultural country because, 70% of the population in India is engaged in agriculture for living because India has favourable climate fertile soil and adequate rainfall.
2. Kharif: Crops which are sown in summer and harvested in winter like maize, rice etc.  
Rabi: Crops which are sown in winter and harvested in summer like pulses, peas etc.
3. Farmers in villages also rear cows, bulls, and other animals such as goats, sheep, etc. to earn money known as livestock rearing or animal husbandry.
4. Large farms called plantations are used to grow a single crop only such crops are called plantation crops.
5. Government has provided improved machines, better seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and better irrigation facilities to the farmers across the country. Also ensured proper training and education of farmers.

**HOTS**

Do yourself.

**Let's Do**

- A.** Do yourself.                      **B.** Do yourself.  
**C.** Do yourself.                      **D.** Do yourself.

**Skills Development**

Do yourself.

**Chapter-11**  
**Minerals of India**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (b)                      2. (b)                      3. (c)                      4. (a)
- B.** 1. Manganese                      2. Aluminum                      3. Iron                      4. mica
5. iron

- C.** 1. Coal                      2. Copper                      3. Petroleum                      4. Gold  
5. Fossil Fuel
- D.** 1. True                      2. True                      3. True                      4. False  
5. False
- E.** 1. There are two types of minerals-metallic and non-metallic.  
2. Iron is the most important metal because it is used to make many products and base of the industries.  
3. Some oil refineries are in Barauni, Mumbai, Mathura, Cochin and Chennai.  
4. Petroleum is the common name for mineral oil and also called a fossil fuel. For eg. Petrol, diesel, kerosene etc.  
5. Our natural resources can be conserved:  
(i) avoiding the use of toxic chemicals.  
(ii) saying no to plastic.  
(iii) stop littering.

### **HOTS**

We need to conserve mineral resources because they are limited, exhaustible and cannot be used for second time.

### **Let's Do**

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

### **Skills Development**

Do yourself.

## Chapter-12

### Industries of India

#### **Exercise**

- A.** 1. (d)                      2. (b)                      3. (d)                      4. (a)  
5. (b)
- B.** 1. Cottage                      2. Candles, baskets  
3. raw materials                      4. sugar                      5. Kolkata
- C.** 1. True                      2. False                      3. True                      4. False  
5. True
- D.** 1. Industries are set up to convert natural resources or raw materials into useful finished products.  
2. Machines, raw materials, power, money, labour, transport and plan is needed to set up an industry.  
3. Industries can be categorised into three groups on the basis of size:  
(i) Cottage industry: very small

- (ii) Small scale Industry: small
- (iii) Large scale Industry: big
- 4. Cotton weaving, silk weaving, carpet making, leather industry and small food processing industries comes under cottage industries.
- 5. Large scale industries usually located near big cities because large scale industries need huge amount of uninterrupted supply of power, to run machines and good transport system to receive raw materials.
- E.
  1. Kochi, Mathura, Barauni, Digboi, Trombay
  2. Heavy electrical goods
  3. Computer goods and parts
  4. Pharmaceuticals- Vadodara, Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata
  5. Fertilisers
  6. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu

### HOTS

Kolkata has humid and rainy climate which is preferred soil for jute.

### Lets do

- A.
  1. Machines
  2. Money
  3. Power
  4. Labour
  5. Transport
  6. Raw materials
- B. Do yourself.

### Skills Development

Do yourself.

## Chapter-13

### Study of the Past

#### Test Yourself (Pg-78)

1. The study of very old things like tools, coins, toys, pottery, jewellery and other objects are called archaeology.
2. The period of history when human beings did not know how to read or write is called prehistory.
3. Writing and texts carved on solid objects such a pillars, clay tablets, metal plates, wall of temples, houses, tombs are called inscriptions.
4. Artefacts refers to the obejcts such as tools, weapons, pottery, toys, jewellery small sculptures, etc.

#### Exercise

- A.
  1. (d)
  2. (a), (c)
  3. (a)
  4. (a)
- B.
  1. history
  2. inscriptions
  3. Literary
  4. pre history
  5. Epigraphy
- C.
  1. False
  2. False
  3. False
  4. True

- D.**
1. We need to study history to know about our glorious past, and to link our lives to the past.
  2. Study of very old things like tools, coins, toys, pottery, jewellery and other objects which are build up underground is called archeology.
  3. Artefacts refers to the objects such as tools, weapons, pottery, toys, jewellery, small sculptures etc.
  4. Different sources of history are archeological and literary.
  5. Forts, temples, palaces and other structures built for some special purpose are called monuments. They tell us about the period in which they were built, about social life, religious beliefs, culture of the place.

### Chapter- 14

#### Means of Transport

##### Exercise

- A.**
- |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) |
| 5. (c) |        |        |        |
- B.**
- |                |                                       |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Manali, Leh | 2. Grand Trunk Road                   |
| 3. steam       | 4. Shatabdi Express, Rajdhani Express |
| 5. 12, 187     | 6. international, domestic            |
- C.**
- |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
- D.**
- |          |         |         |         |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. False | 2. True | 3. True | 4. True |
| 5. False | 6. True |         |         |
- E.**
1. National highways connect states, capitals. Big cities and towns all over country maintained by central government and state highways are built by state government to connect important towns and cities within the state.
  2. Water transport is one of the cheapest means of transport, heavy and bulky goods are transported through it.
  3. Bullock-carts, horse carts, auto, rickshaws bicycles are some slow means of transport.
  4. Helicopters are very useful means of transport as at times of droughts, famines, epidemics, earthquakes, floods, wars, they are used to drop medicines, and also used to rescue people from these disasters.
  5. Goods like flowers, fruits, mails, international letters are all some goods transported by aeroplanes.
  6. Grand trunk road connects Peshawar (in Pakistan) to Sonar Gaon (in Bangladesh).

#### **HOTS**

Mostly, helicopters are preferred during disaster, like floods and earthquakes to rescue and provide food, and things because it is fast and accessible in almost each type of disaster, in compare to other transports.

#### **Let's Do**

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

## Skills Development

Do yourself.

### Chapter-15

#### Communication

##### Exercise

- A.** 1. (c)                      2. (b)                      3. (b)                      4. (d)  
5. (d)
- B.** 1. magazines              2. personal              3. postal service  
4. television              5. Telephone service
- C.** 1. True                      2. False                      3. True                      4. True
- D.** 1. Exchange of messages or documents between two individuals or organisations is called personal communication, like the postal system, the telephone etc. Sending messages and information to many people a masses at the same time is called mass communication, like radio, television etc.
2. STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialing)  
ISD (International Subscriber Dialing)  
PCO ( Public call Offices)
3. The railway mail service also supports the Indian postal system by quick delivery of letters and parcels.
4. Radio is the important means of communication because, it is the part of mass communication which provides news, weather forecast, and all important information, and is cheap too.
5. Internet is important because it is needed to connect from the world with the great speed and time.

#### HOTS

Television is the better means of communication because both radio and television are same in nature and services but radio does not show picture whereas, television picturise everything.

#### Let's Do

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

## Skills Development

Do yourself.

### Chapter-16

#### Local Government of India

##### Exercise

- A.** 1. (b)                      2. (c)                      3. (b)                      4. (b)  
5. (c)
- B.** 1. Municipal Chairpersons                      2. block                      3. eight  
4. villages, towns                      5. Sarpanch

- C. 1. (d)                      2. (a)                      3. (c)                      4. (e)  
5. (b)
- D. 1. True                      2. False                      3. True                      4. True  
5. False
- E. 1. In villages there is a three tiers system of government is called Panchayati Raj. It is a body of elected people called panchs and their head is called Sarpanch. They are five to eight members.  
2. The public works, agriculture, health, education, child and women welfare etc. in the district are looked after by Zila Parishad.  
3. Functions of a Panchayat is to look after their villages and welfare of the people.  
4. Works of Municipal Corporation are:  
(i) to manage schools and hospitals.  
(ii) to maintain parks and libraries.  
(iii) to look after public sanitation.  
(iv) to arrange for street lighting.  
(v) to run centers for child welfare.  
(vi) to run centres for adult education.  
(vii) to take care of roads to keep them clean and good.  
(viii) to arrange proper supply of clean drinking water.  
5. Nagar Panchayat is a part of local government who do works at local level in areas which is changing from rural to an urban type.  
6. Main bodies of local self government are:  
(i) Nagar Panchayat  
(ii) Municipal Committee  
(iii) Municipal Corporation

### Let's Do

- A. Do yourself.                      B. Do yourself.

### Skills Development

Do yourself.

## Chapter-17

### The Election and the Government

#### Exercise

- A. 1. (c)                      2. (c)                      3. (a)                      4. (c)  
5. (c)                      6. (b)
- B. 1. organisation                      2. government                      3. center                      4. six  
5. Prime Minister                      6. Chief Minister
- C. 1. True                      2. True                      3. False                      4. True  
5. False                      6. False                      7. True

- D. 1. The process by which representatives are elected to form the government is called election.
2. The President is the head of the republic. The elected members of both the houses of parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies elect the President. He/She does not sit or participate in the discussions in either of the two houses of parliament.
- 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. Members of the Council of Minister are elected by the Prime Minister. He decides the policies of the government. The Prime Minister also advises the President on important matters of the country.
3. In India leaders are elected through a process known as voting. The Election commission provides all voters with an identity card. This card contains details such as the name and address of a person along with his/her photograph. It is necessary to carry the voter I-card on the election day. Voting is done by secret ballot. These days electronic voting machines (EVMs) are used to vote. People can cast their votes by just pressing a button.
4. All citizens of India who are 18 years old or above can cast vote in the elections.
5. After elections, one leader is elected in each constituency. In this way the candidate who gets the maximum number of votes wins the election. The political party with the maximum number of constituencies forms the government.
6. There are two houses of the parliament the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
7. The elected members of the both houses of parliament and the state legislative assemblies elect the president.

### Let's Do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Bhartiya Janta Party, Communist Party, Congress Party of India, or Indian National Congress.

### Skills Development

Do yourself.

### Chapter-18

### Indus Valley Civilisation

#### Exercise

- A. 1. (a)                      2. (c)                      3. (d)                      4. (c)
- B. 1. (c)                      2. (e)                      3. (b)                      4. (d)
5. (a)
- C. 1. Harappan              2. Lothal                      3. 1922-23              4. Bronze
- D. 1. True                      2. False                      3. True                      4. True
- E. 1. Main sources of Indus valley civilization are bricks, pots, seals, jewellery and remains of houses have been found by historians.



2. Main cities of Harappan culture are:  
Mohenjo-daro, Dholavira, Lothal, Kalibangan, Ropar and Alungirpur.
3. Harappan cities were well planned. The houses and buildings were made of mud bricks which had been heated in an oven or in a kiln. Roads in the cities were also planned and met each other at right angles.
4. A big tank has been found. Historians have named it the great bath. It might have been used for religious purposes.
5. Harappan culture ended due to suggested reasons which are:
  - (i) Spread of some diseases.
  - (ii) Earthquakes or floods may have destroyed the cities.
  - (iii) Attack by foreign enemy.
  - (iv) A change in the course of the river Indus may have made the land infertile.
6. Harappans may have made granaries used to store surplus grains in it.

### HOTS

Do yourself.

### Let's Do

A. Do yourself.

- B. 1. Indus                      2. Kalibangan              3. Great bath  
4. Mohenjodaro      5. Bronze

### Skills development

Do yourself

#### Model Test Paper- I

- A. 1. (b)                      2. (a)                      3. (c)                      4. (a)  
5. (b)
- B. 1. (e)                      2. (d)                      3. (b)                      4. (c)  
5. (a)
- C. 1. Mount Godwin Austin or K<sub>2</sub>                      2. drawing                      3. Pakistan  
4. South                      5. Kutch
- D. 1. False                      2. True                      3. False                      4. False  
5. True
- E. 1. GLOBE                      2. PLANS                      3. MAP                      4. LEGEND
- F. 1. Plateau                      2. Black Soil                      3. Sand Dunes  
4. Nomads                      5. Oasis                      6. Deccan
- G. 1. India is an agricultural country because, 70% of the population in India is engaged in the agriculture for living because of favourable climate, fertile soil, and adequate rainfall.  
2. Wildlife sanctuaries have been set up to protect the wild animals.  
3. A barrier that blocks and stores flowing water is called a dam. It has walls with special gates called sluice gates, to control the flow of water, we can save

water behind the dam that water can be used for fields through canals, it is also used to make electricity, and floods can be controlled and fishes are also bred in dams.

4. The types of clothes we wear, the kind of food we eat and the types of crops that can be grown are all affected by the climate.
5. There are two coastal plains in India, the eastern coastal plains lie along the eastern coast and the western coastal plains lie along the western coast.

#### Model Test Paper-II

- A.** 1. (b)                      2. (a)                      3. (a)                      4. (c)
- B.** 1. (c)                      2. (a)                      3. (b)
- C.** 1. mica                      2. Candles, baskets  
3. history                      4. Manali, Leh
- D.** 1. Coal                      2. Copper                      3. Petroleum                      4. Gold  
5. Fossil Fuel
- E.** 1. Kochi, Mathura, Barauni, Digboi, Trombay.  
2. Heavy electric goods.  
3. Computer goods and parts.  
4. Pharmaceuticals- Vadodra, Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata  
5. Fertilisers  
6. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu.
- F.** 1. True                      2. False                      3. False                      4. False
- G.** 1. The elected members of both the houses of parliament and the state legislative assemblies select the President.  
2. Main bodies of local self government are:  
(i) Nagar Panchayat  
(ii) Municipal Committees  
(iii) Municipal Corporation  
3. STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialing)  
ISD (International Subscriber Dialing)  
PCO (Public Call Office)  
4. Water transport is one of the cheapest means of transport, heavy and bulky goods are transported through it.  
5. We need to study history to know about our glorious past, and to link our lives to the past.