

Subject :- Social Studies

Class :- 4th

Solved Assignment of Term IInd.

Topic :- Forests and wildlife

Lesson no. :- 08

3. { learn w/ meanings on page no. 40 }

A. Answer these Questions :-

Ans 1 :- Forests helps us in many ways like they provide timber, gum, resin, lac, cane, medicinal herbs, firewood and many other useful things.

Ans 2 :- Natural vegetation refers to a plant community which has grown naturally without human aid. Evergreen forests, Deciduous forests, Mountain forests, tidal forests, thorny forests are the different kind of forests found in India.

Ans 3 :- Chipko movement was started in 1974 by Sunder Lal Bahuguna that was aimed at protection and conservation of trees and cling to them to stop them from being cut down by the woodcutters.

Ans 4 :- Forests in India are full of wild animals but a few people hunt wild animals for pleasure, thus our wildlife needs to be protected. We can protect our wildlife by ;

1. Preserving habitat of wildlife.
2. Providing them water.
3. Use eco-friendly products.
4. Taking care of wildlife habitat etc.

Ans 5 :- Tidal forests are also called mangrove forests. These are usually formed as a result of tides. These forests contain vegetation that can with stand high salinity.

B. Fill in the blanks :-

1. rainfall.
2. Timber.
3. Rhinoceroses.
4. largest.
5. erosion.

C. Write True or False :-

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

D. Match the following :-

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|-----|
| 1. Mahogany | → i, Tidal forest. | (3) |
| 2. Babul | → ii, Evergreen forest. | (1) |
| 3. Sundari | → iii, Coniferous forest. | (4) |
| 4. Pine | → iv, Thorny forest. | (2) |
| 5. Teak | → v, Deciduous forest. | (5) |

E. Tick (✓) the correct option :-

1. iii, rhinoceroses.
2. ii, Sundari
3. iii, coniferous
4. iii, one-third
5. iii, deciduous.

Topic :- Our Agriculture, livestock and Industries.

Lesson no. :- 12

25 } learn word-meanings on page no. 60 }

A. Answer these Questions :-

Ans 1 :- Fertile land, good monsoon, tropical climate, and wealth of natural resources have made India an continue agricultural country.

Ans 2 :- The Green revolution refers to a period when Indian agriculture was converted into an industrial system due to the adoption of modern methods and technology such as the use of high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, tractors, irrigation facilities, fertilizers etc.

Ans 3 :- The two main kinds of crops are

1. Kharif crops :- eg's are maize, jute

2. Rabi crops :- examples are wheat, barley.

Ans 4 :- Livestock refers to the domestic animals that are used for food, fibre and labour.

Ans 5 :- Small-scale industries are those industries which employ many people and use small machines to produce goods while as large scale industry are those industries which employ thousands of workers and use big machines to produce huge quantities of goods.

Ans 6 :- Raw materials, labour and capital are the basic needs of an industry.

Ans 7 :- When people work in their homes and produce goods in small-quantity, it is called a cottage industry.

Ans 8 :> The information and Technology industry is a recent development in India. The industry develops and deals with computers and the related software and hardware.

B. Fill in the blanks :>

1. fibre
2. millets
3. Jowar
4. labour and Capital
5. Jamshedpur and Bokaro
6. Textile.

C. Match the following :>

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Cotton and jute | → (i), small-scale industry. (2) |
| 2. Handicraft | → (ii), golden fibre of India. (5) |
| 3. Hosiery goods | → (iii), large-scale industry. (4) |
| 4. Iron and steel | → (iv), fibre crops. (1) |
| 5. jute | → (v), cottage industry. (3) |

D. Who am I :>

1. Krishna - darshan.
2. Rabi season
3. Bajra
4. Pulses
5. Railway engines.

Topic :> Life in the Southern Plateaus

Lesson no. :> 18

2/3 { learn word-meanings on page no. 93 }

A. Answer these Questions :>

Ans 1 $\Rightarrow$ Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Eastern Kerala and Upper Odisha are the states lie in the Southern plateau region.

Ans 2 $\Rightarrow$ Jowar, Bajra and groundnut are the three crops grown in Maharashtra.

Ans 3 $\Rightarrow$ The main festival of Maharashtra is Ganesh Chaturthi. The main festival of Karnataka is Dussehra and the main festival of Tamil Nadu is Pongal.

Ans 4 $\Rightarrow$ Lavni is the popular folk dance of Maharashtra.

Ans 5 $\Rightarrow$ The Karnataka is famous for craftwork in sandalwood and ivory and silk sarees produced mostly in and around Bangalore and Mysore.

Ans 6 $\Rightarrow$ Kuchipudi is the classical dance and the famous museum of Andhra Pradesh is Salar Jung Museum.

B. Fill in the blanks $\Rightarrow$

1. Tirupati.
2. Bharatnatyam.
3. Shipyard.
4. Ganesh Chaturthi.

C. Tick (✓) the correct answer $\Rightarrow$

1. (i) Maharashtra.
2. (i) Karnataka.
3. (ii) bronze statue.
4. (ii) Hyderabad.

Topic $\Rightarrow$ Our Rich Culture

Lesson no. $\Rightarrow$ 21

3. I learn word-meanings on page no. 109.

A. Answer these Questions :-

Ans 1 :- Hindi, English and Sanskrit are the three languages which have contributed to the development of modern Indian languages.

Ans 2 :- The main difference between the folk dance and a classical dance is that folk dances are simple and do not require any special training but classical dances need formal training and regular practice.

Ans 3 :- Baisakhi and Lohri in Punjab, Pongal in Tamil Nadu and Onam in Kerala are the three harvest festivals.

Ans 4 :- Ravi Shankar, Bismillah Khan and Zakir Hussain are the three famous musicians of India.

B. Fill in the blanks :-

1. painting
2. official
3. vocal
4. Pagers
5. Kuchipudu.

C. Write True or False :-

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

D. Name the following :-

1. Victoria Memorial in Kolkata
2. Dialects.
3. Ajanta Caves.
4. Carnatic music
5. Hindi.

E. Match the following :-

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----|
| 1. Bharatnatyam | → i, Kerala. | (5) |
| 2. Kathak | → ii, Andhra Pradesh | (3) |
| 3. Kuchipudi | → iii, Uttar Pradesh | (2) |
| 4. Odissi | → iv, Tamil Nadu | (1) |
| 5. Kathakali | → v, Odisha | (4) |

Topic :- Our Torch Bearers

Lesson no. 22

23 { Learn word-meanings of d.No-22 on page no. 115 }

A. Answer these Questions :->

Ans1 :- Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism are the various religions followed in India.

Ans2 :- The teachings of Lord Mahavira is Jainism and the teachings of Lord Buddha is Buddhism.

Ans3 :- Social reformers are those who tries to change and improve the society and also tries to change the outlook of the people.

Ans4 :- Kabir strongly opposed the caste system and declared that all were equal. He was against religious rituals and customs. He declared that God does not live in temples and mosques but in the heart of the worshippers.

Ans5 :- He founded the Brahma samaj in 1828.

.. :- Q6 to Q10 -> deleted.

B. Name them :->

1. The Bible.
2. Guru Nanak Dev.
3. Zend Avesta.
4. Poona seva Sadan.

C. Fill in the blanks :->

1. Child-marriage.
2. peace.
3. religions.
4. library.
5. comic keys.

Topic :- Our Government

Lesson no. :- 24

{ Learn word - meanings on page no. 124 }

A. Answer these Questions :-

Ans 1 :- The President is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the elected members of legislative assemblies of states and the Union territories.

Ans 2 :- The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints other ministers on the advice of Prime Minister.

Ans 3 :- Legislative Assembly is the law making body of the state.

Ans 4 :- The Governor is appointed by the president for a term of five years.

Ans 5 :- A secret ballot is a ballot in which votes are cast in secret.

B. Fill in the blanks :-

1. Rajya Sabha.

2. Governor.

3. five

4. Upper.

5. Government.

C. Deleted

D. Tick (✓) the correct answer :-

1. (iii) Legislative Assembly.

2. (ii) 18 years.

3. (iii) five

4. (ii) state government.

5. Speaker

Prepared by Miss Nusrat