



Social Science

Science

Teachers Manual



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BLUE SKY
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CLASS - 4

1. ABOUT INDIA

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) second 2. (d) 9
3. (d) 2,933 km 4. (c) Puducherry 5. (a) diverse
- B.** 1. seventh 2. Goa
3. 3,214 4. Afghanistan 5. Rajasthan
- C.** 1. (e) 29 2. (d) East of India 3. (a) 7
4. (b) South of India 5. (c) North-eastern states of India
- D.** 1. India is a Peninsula because it is surrounded by water on three sides. It has the Indian ocean in the south, the Arabian sea in the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east.
2. India stretches 3,214 km from Jammu and Kashmir in the North to Tamil Nadu in the South. It stretches 2,933 km from Arunachal Pradesh in the East to Gujrat in the West.
3. India shares a common boundary with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the North-west, Nepal, Bhutan and China in the North, Bangladesh and Myanmar in the East. Sri Lanka and Maldives are islands in the South of India. All these countries are India's neighbours.
4. The seven union territories of India are:
(1) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(2) Chandigarh
(3) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
(4) Diu and Daman
(5) Lakshadweep
(6) National Capital Territory
(7) Puducherry
5. India can be divided into six main physical divisions:
(1) The Northern Mountains (2) The Northern Plains
(3) The Great Indian Desert (4) The Peninsula Plateau
(5) The Coastal Plains (6) The Island Groups

Activity Time

Do yourself.

2. THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) Kangchenjunga 2. (c) three
3. (a) Himadri range 4. (a) Gangotri Glacier
5. (b) Shimla
- B. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False
- C. 1. The Himalayas stretch across the northern and the north-eastern parts of the country. They stretch from Jammu and Kashmir in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east for about 2,500 km.
2. The three parallel ranges of the Himalayas are:
(a) The Greater Himalayas or Himadri
(b) The Middle Himalayas or Himachal
(c) The Lower Himalayas or Shiwalik
3. The first two men to climb the Mount Everest were Sir Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay of Nepal in 1953.
4. Two important mountain passes found in the Himadri are Rohtang Pass in Himachal Pradesh and Nathu La in Sikkim.
5. There are many beautiful hill stations in the Himachal range such as Shimla, Kullu, Manali, Srinagar, Darjeeling and Nainital.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

3. THE NORTHERN PLAINS

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) Tibet 2. (d) Amritsar
3. (b) Northern plains 4. (a) Ganga 5. (d) Satluj river
- B. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- C. 1. (e) Allahabad 2. (d) Brahmaputra basin 3. (a) Tsang Po
4. (c) Kolkata 5. (b) Assam
- D. 1. The rivers originating in the Himalayan region flow through the plains. These rivers are snow-fed and have water throughout the year because of which they are known as perennial rivers.
2. The three big rivers that flow in the northern plains are:

- (a) The Sutlej river
 - (b) The Ganga river
 - (c) The Brahmaputra river
3. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh lie in the Northern Plains.
 4. Bhakra Dam is located near the Bhakra village in Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh.
 5. The states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Sikkim and West Bengal lie in the Brahmaputra river basin.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

4. THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) sand dunes 2. (d) Delhi
 3. (d) Luni 4. (d) Deodar
- B.** 1. (e) A river
 2. (d) A salt marsh
 3. (a) A pool of underground water
 4. (b) Ship of Desert
 5. (c) Nomadic life
- C.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True
- D.** 1. Hot and dry winds blow in the Thar Desert.
 2. An oasis is a small pool of under ground water in a desert.
 3. The main cities in the Great Indian Desert region include Gandhinagar, Suratgarh, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Barmer, Ajmer, Kota, Udaipur and Jodhpur.
 4. The desert of India occupy an area of 2,59,000 sq. km.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

5. THE GREAT INDIAN PLATEAU

Exercise

- A.** 1. (a) Narmada 2. (c) Chambal
 3. (d) all of these 4. (c) Ooty
 5. (b) Narmada and Tapti
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False
- C.** 1. (d) Damodar 2. (a) Panchmarhi 3. (e) Konark Sun Temple

4. (b) Shravanabelagola 5. (c) Meenakshi Temple
- D.**
1. A plateau is a flat land which is higher than the land around. It is also known as a tableland. Plateaus are rocky and uneven land forms.
 2. The two parts of Great Indian plateau are:
 - (a) Central Highlands
 - (b) Deccan Plateau
 3. The special feature about the three regions in the central highlands are:
 - (a) Malwa Plateau: This plateau has rich black soil that is suitable for cotton cultivation.
 - (b) The Chhota Nagpur Plateau : This plateau has thick forests and vast mineral reserves.
 - (c) The Chattisgarh Plateau: The region receives heavy rainfall.
 4. The Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri flow from west to east.
 5. Crops such as rubber, coffee and spices grow in the plateau region.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

6. THE COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS

Exercise

- A.**
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. (b) Kanyakumari | 2. (c) 394 |
| 3. (a) Andaman | 4. (d) Northern Circars |
| 5. (c) 36 | |
- B.**
- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. 6000 | 2. harbours | 3. Coromandel |
| 4. Kerala | 5. shipping | |
- C.**
- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. (e) Gujarat | 2. (a) Goa | 3. (d) Kerala |
| 4. (b) Andaman | 5. (c) Lakshadweep islands | |
- D.**
1. Lagoons are salt water lakes.
 2. The Deccan plateau has a coastal strip on its eastern side called the Eastern coastal plain and on its western side called the western coastal plains. The Eastern coastal plain is wider. Both the Eastern coastal plain and the western coastal plain meet at Kanyakumari in Tamilnadu.
 3. The western coastal plain located in the north of Goa is called

Konkan while the region to the south of Goa is known as Malabar coast.

4. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are two groups of islands in the Bay of Bengal, consisting of about 394 islands. The Andamans are separated from the Nicobar group by the ten degree channel.
5. Lakshadweep is a group of islands in the Arabian sea. It is the smallest union territory of India. These islands are scattered in the Arabian sea about 280-480 km off the Kerala coast. Lakshadweep has a total of about 36 islands. But people live on only eleven islands. Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep. These islands are surrounded by beautiful coral reefs. Coconut production is Lakshadweep's main industry fishing is the main livelihood of the people.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

7. THE CLIMATE OF INDIA

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) November 2. (d) January
3. (b) loo 4. (b) Arabian Sea
- B.** 1. (e) June 2. (a) Cold breeze 3. (d) January
4. (b) Loo 5. (c) Shimla
- C.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
- D.** 1. The weather of a place refers to the atmospheric condition of a place at a particular time. Where as climate refers to the average weather conditions of a place observed over a long period of time.
2. The farther a place is from the equator, the colder it is. The northern parts of India are colder than the southern parts as the equator lies closer to the southern states.
3. In summers, in some parts of north and west Indian that covers the states of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana etc hot winds called loo blow.
4. The higher a place is above the sea level, the colder it is. For example, the higher you go up the mountains, the colder it gets.
5. The heaviest ever rainfall recorded in a year was in Mawsynram in India.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

8. NATURAL RESOURCE : SOIL

Exercise

- A.** 1. (c) Bangar 2. (d) Maharashtra 3. (e) igneous
4. (c) black soil 5. (c) cutting down of trees
- B.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True
- C.** 1. (e) Soil 2. (d) Khadar 3. (a) Regur
4. (b) Rice 5. (c) Tea and coffee
- D.** 1. Soil is one of the most important natural resource essential for our life.
2. The main types of soil found in India are:
(a) Alluvial soil (b) Laterite soil
(c) Black soil (d) Mountain soil
(e) Red soil (f) Desert soil
3. Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
4. Black soil is formed due to solidification of lava that spread over large areas during volcanic eruptions in the Deccan plateau, thousands of years ago.
5. The top soil gets erode due to various factors like running water, wind and deforestation. This is known as soil erosion.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

9. FORESTS AND WILDLIFE IN INDIA

Exercise

- A.** 1. (d) The dry season 2. (d) all of these
3. (c) trees and plants 4. (b) Jim Corbett National Park
5. (b) 500
- B.** 1. flora and fauna 2. coniferous
3. pine 4. Mangrove 5. water
- C.** 1. (e) Kaziranga Sanctuary 2. (a) Evergreen forest
3. (d) Deciduous forest 4. (b) Sunderbans
5. (c) Gir in Gujarat
- D.** 1. Trees have many uses:
(a) They provide us with oxygen to breathe.

- (b) They keep the surroundings cool.
 - (c) They cause rain and prevent land from becoming dry.
 - (d) They provide us with timber from making furniture, match sticks and paper.
 - (e) Many medicines are made from the leaves, roots and stems of trees.
2. Evergreen forests are found in Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya and West Bengal.
 3. The Indian Government has set up wildlife sanctuaries and national parks to preserve and protect the endangered species of animals.
 4. Pine, cedar, spruce and silver fir are some common trees found in mountainous forests.
 5. A large variety of wild life is found in Indian forests. Wildlife includes wild animals as well as birds. They are a big source of attraction not only for the people of our own country but also for thousands of tourists who visit India every year.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

10. NATURAL RESOURCE : WATER

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) cooking 2. (c) Rajasthan 3. (b) Krishna
 4. (c) 3 percent 5. (a) 12 percent
- B.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True
- C.** 1. All living beings need water for survival. Plants need water for preparing their food. Animals need water for drinking. Human being require water for drinking, bathing, cooking, washing and other purposes. There can be no life without water.
2. The three methods of irrigating fields are:
 (a) Canals (b) Wells and Tubewells
 (c) Tanks
3. The tanks and ponds irrigation methods is used in the Deccan plateau and in the states of Andra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
4. A dam is a huge barrier made of concrete, to hold back river water.

5. Following are the benefits of dam:
- They act as reservoirs of water. Water is stored in a reservoir behind the dam.
 - Canals are dug to carry the stored water from the reservoirs to the fields.
 - Dams also help to generate hydroelectric city.
 - They are also used for breeding fish and controlling floods.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

11. MINERAL RESOURCES OF INDIA

Exercise

- A.** 1. (a) mines 2. (c) petroleum 3. (b) Aluminium
4. (d) limestone 5. (a) Mica
- B.** 1. petroleum 2. Talc 3. Copper
4. bauxite 5. alternative
- C.** 1. (e) Jaisalmer 2. (d) Bihar 3. (a) Rajasthan
4. (b) Bombay High 5. (c) Meghalaya
- D.** 1. The place where minerals are taken out is called a mine and the process of digging out minerals from the earth is called mining.
2. An ore is a rock that contains large quantity of a mineral.
3. Non-metallic minerals include salt, mica, limestone etc.
4. Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), Burnpur (West Bengal), Bhadravati (Karnataka), Rourkela (Orissa).
5. The dead remains of plants and animals that got buried deep inside the earth are called fossils. Petroleum and coal are fossil fuels.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

12. THE HUMAN RESOURCES

Exercise

- A.** 1. (a) 17.5 percent 2. (d) Sikkim
3. (c) 14 years 4. (c) In 2011 5. (b) food
- B.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False
- C.** 1. India has made progress in every field after Independence. The production of food and other crops has increased many

times. Now we are self sufficient in food production. Many new industries have been established in India. But India has still a long way to go before it can be called a developed country because of its huge population, illiteracy and poverty.

2. Some countries of the world have become developed by adopting programme like family planning, adult education, environment protection, physical and mental fitness and above all natural interest in the surroundings can succeed if people known why change is necessary and how it takes place.
3. Due to the increase in population the problems that have arised in our country are:
 - (a) Shortage of food and water
 - (b) Shortage of shelter
 - (c) Unemployment
 - (d) Increase in crimes
 - (e) Pollution
4. Many programmes have been built up to improve the skills of doing things more effectively by humans. This is known as the Human Resources Development.
5. Two steps taken by the government to improve the conditions of human resources.
 - (a) Free education is given to the children till the age of fourteen years. The Government is running central schools and state schools where education is provided.
 - (b) Jobs are given to poor people.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

13. AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) India 2. (c) agriculture 3. (c) 1/6th
4. (c) food crops 5. (d) wheat production
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
- C.** 1. (e) Nilgiri Hills 2. (a) 1960s 3. (d) 1970
4. (b) Food crop 5. (c) Kerala
- D.** 1. Agriculture is the most important occupation in our country. More than 70% of people in India are living in village and are

involved in farming. So India is called an agricultural country.

2. There are four types of agriculture in India. They are:
 - (a) Shifting agriculture
 - (b) Subsistence agriculture
 - (c) Plantation agriculture
 - (d) Mixed farming
3. Crops are grown on huge pieces of land called estates in plantation agriculture.
4. Operation flood was a rural programme started in 1970. It made India the largest producer of milk and milk products. It is also called the white revolution of India.
5. Crops that are grown by farmers for the purpose of sale and not for personal consumption are called cash crops. The important cash crops of India are sugarcane, cotton, tea, coffee, jute, oilseeds and spices.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

14. INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

Exercise

- A.** 1. (d) all of these 2. (a) Petroleum
3. (b) jute 4. (c) large-scale industry
5. (b) Panaji
- B.** 1. producers 2. daily wage 3. Cuba
4. cottage 5. lac
- C.** 1. (e) Silkworm 2. (b) Handicraft 3. (c) Jamshedpur
4. (d) Forest-based industry 5. (a) Furniture
- D.** 1. Industry is a place where raw materials are converted into finished products.
2. Raw material is an unprocessed material of any kind.
3. Cottage industries are set up by people at their homes. There people use simple tools like looms etc. and their skills to make finished products from raw materials.
4. Cotton industries are located in Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Maduraj etc.
5. Automobile industries are located in Gurgaon, Pune, Chennai, Nashik, Jabalpur and Jamshedpur.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

15. OUR HERITAGE

Exercise

- A.** 1. (c) fauna 2. (b) Hindi
3. (d) Music 4. (a) Korma 5. (c) Rajasthan
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True
- C.** 1. (e) Mughlai food 2. (c) Andhra Pradesh 3. (a) North India
4. (b) National heritage 5. (d) Uttar Pradesh
- D.** 1. Heritage can be defined as something that is specific and typical of a particular place, area, region or country.
2. The natural resources such as minerals, flora and fauna, rivers and mountains are our natural heritage. Where as the historical monuments, inscriptions, paintings, dance, literature, music and languages make up for the cultural heritage of the country.
3. Ten popular languages of India are: 1. Assamese 2. Bengali 3. Bodo 4. Dogri 5. Gujarati 6. Hindi 7. Kannada 8. Kashmiri 9. Konkani 10. Maithili
4. Two different types of dances are:
(a) Classical dance : eg: Kathak, Manipuri
(b) Flok dance: eg: Bihu, Ghoomar
5. Carnatic music, which developed in the southern part of India along with classical instruments such as veena, ghatam, harmonium, flute and mridangam.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

16. RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Exercise

- A.** 1. (d) Preamble 2. (a) Democracy 3. (d) 26 January
4. (b) Fundamental Right 5. (c) Court
- B.** 1. Socialism 2. specifies 3. voting
4. Anthem 5. duties
- C.** 1. (e) Written document
2. (a) Introduction of the Constitution
3. (b) Fundamental Duty

4. (d) Fundamental Right
 5. (c) Guidelines for the government
- D.**
1. A country needs a set of rules and laws by which the government can govern the country. This set of rules and laws is given in a written document called the constitution.
 2. The constitution begins with the introduction that specifies its basic ideals. It is called the preamble to the constitution.
 3. The three national goals of India are:
 - (a) Democracy (b) Socialism (c) Secularism
 4. The important fundamental rights are:
 - (a) Right to equality
 - (b) Right to freedom of speech, assemble, movement, residence and profession
 - (c) Right against exploitation
 - (d) Right to freedom of religion
 - (e) Cultural and educational rights
 - (f) Right to constitutional remedies
 5. Some of the Directive principles are:
 - (a) People should have better living conditions
 - (b) Both men and women should get equal wages for equal work.
 - (c) Education for all children upto the age of 14 years should be free and compulsory.
 - (d) The government should work to improve the conditions of people belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes of the society.
 - (e) Historical monument of architectural importance should be protected by the government.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

17. RELIGIONS, RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND SOCIAL REFORMERS

Exercise

- A.**
1. (a) Swami Dayanand 2. (a) Quran
 3. (d) 1% 4. (b) Twenty-fourth
- B.**
1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False

- C.**
1. Ramayana, Mahabharata, Gita, Upanishad and Purana are holy books of Hindus Scripts.
 2. He preached (ahinsa), tolerance, right conduct and right faith.
 3. The Eight-fold path of Gautam Buddha is : The right view, right speech, right action, right living, right effort and right mindfulness. He taught the people to be tolerant and non-violent.
 4. Zarathushtra taught people how to lead a good life with the help of wisdom, truth, light and goodness.
 5. Swami Vivekanand, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Raja Ram Mohan Roy are some of the social reformers of India.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

Model Paper - I

- A.**
1. (d) Deodar
 2. (c) Kangchenjunga
 3. (d) 2,933 km
 4. (a) Gangotri glacier
 5. (d) Satluj river
- B.**
1. False
 2. True
 3. True
 4. False
 5. True
- C.**
1. (d) Kolkata
 2. (e) North-eastern states of India
 3. (a) Mt. Everest
 4. (b) Tsang Po
 5. (c) A salt marsh
- D.**
1. India stretches 3214 km from Jammu and Kashmir in the North to Tamil Nadu in the South. It stretches 2933 km from Arunachal Pradesh in the East to Gujarat in the West.
 2. The three parallel ranges of the Himalayan are:
 - (a) The Greater Himalayas or Himadri
 - (b) The Middle Himalayas or Himachal
 - (c) The Lower Himalayas or Shiwalik
 3. The rivers originating in the Himalayan region flow through the plains. These rivers are snow-fed and have water throughout the year because of which they are known as perennial rivers.
 4. An oasis is a small pool of under ground water in a desert.
 5. The states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Sikkim and West Bengal lie in the Brahmaputra river basin.

MODEL PAPER - II

- A.** 1. (c) 394 2. (d) November 3. (c) black soil
4. (b) igneous 5. (b) Kanyakumari
- B.** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False
- C.** 1. (e) Kaziranga sanctuary 2. (d) Lakshadweep Island
3. (b) Loo 4. (c) Khadar 5. (a) Soil
- D.** 1. Trees have many uses:
(a) They provide us with oxygen to breathe.
(b) They keep the surroundings cool.
(c) They cause rain and prevent land from becoming dry.
(d) They provide us with timber for making furniture, match sticks and paper.
(e) Many medicines are made from the leaves, roots and stems of trees.
2. Lagoons are salt water lakes.
3. The heaviest ever rainfall recorded in a year was in Mawsynram in India.
4. Black soil is formed due to solidification of lava that spread over large areas during volcanic eruptions in the Deccan plateau, thousands of years ago.
5. Lakshadweep is a group of islands in the Arabian sea. It is the smallest union territory of India. These islands are scattered in the Arabian sea about 280-480 km off the kerala coast lakshadweep has a total of about 36 islands. But people live on only eleven islands. Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep. These islands are surrounded by beautiful coral reefs. Coconut production is Lakshadweep's main industry. Fishing is the main livelihood of the people.

MODEL PAPER - III

- A.** 1. (c) food crops 2. (d) Sikkim 3. (d) limestone
4. (b) India 5. (a) 12 percent
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- C.** 1. (d) Rajasthan 2. (a) Periyar 3. (e) Jharkhand
4. (b) Jaisalmer 5. (c) 1970
- D.** 1. The three methods of irrigating fields are:
(a) Canals

- (b) Wells and Tube wells
 (c) Tanks
2. A dam is a huge barrier made of concrete to hold back river water.
 3. An ore is a rock that contains large quantity of a mineral.
 4. Many programmes have been built up to improve the skills of doing things more effectively by humans. This is known as the human resources development.
 5. Crops that are grown by farmers for the purpose of sale and not for personal consumption are called cash crops. The most important cash crops of India are sugarcane, cotton, tea, coffee, jute, oil seeds and spices.

MODEL PAPER - IV

- A.** 1. (b) jute 2. (b) Hindi 3. (d) Preamble
 4. (b) Twenty-fourth 5. (c) Rajasthan
- B.** 1. cottage 2. cultural 3. Anthem
 4. Quran 5. Socialism
- C.** 1. (e) Silkworm 2. (a) Fundamental Right 3. (d) Uttar Pradesh
 4. (b) Ramkrishna Mission 5. (c) Brahmo Samaj
- D.** 1. Industry is a place where raw materials are converted into finished products.
 2. Heritage can be defined as something that is specific and typical of a particular place, area, region or country.
 3. The constitution begins with the introduction that specifies its basic ideals. It is called the preamble to the constitution.
 4. Swami Vivekanand, Swami Dayananad Saraswati, Raja Ram Mohan Roy are some of the social reformers of India.
 5. Ten popular languages of India are: 1. Assamese 2. Bengali 3. Bodo 4. Dogri 5. Gujarati 6. Hindi 7. Kannada 8. Kashmiri 9. Konkani 10. Maithil