

LESSON – 11

Agriculture and Livestock

I. Tick (✓) the correct option:-

1. Kerala is the largest producer of _____.

Ans.(b) Rubber.

2. Which crop needs transplantation?

Ans.(b) Rice.

3. Cotton grows well in _____ soil.

Ans.(c) Black.

4. _____grows well in the hilly regions of Assam.

Ans.(c) Tea.

II. Fill in the blanks:-

1. **Wheat** is the staple food of Northern India.

2. Rearing of cattle for milk and milk products is known as **dairy farming**.

3. **Cotton** and **Jute** are main fibre crops of India.

4. **Pulses** are the edible seeds of leguminous plants.

5. Sugar cane is used in making **sugar** and **jiggery**.

III. Mark the statements as True or False.

1. India is the largest producer of rice in the world. **False**

2. One-third of India's population is engaged in agriculture. **False**

3. The green revolution has led to the increased production of food grains in India. **True**

4. Jowar and ragi are oil seeds used for extraction of oil seeds. **False**

5. Milk of rubber tree is called latex. **True**

IV. Answer in brief:-

Q1. What is livestock rearing?

Ans. Raising domestic animals in an agricultural environment, with the intent of providing food, textiles, labour or manure is called livestock rearing.

Q2. Enlist any three dairy products.

Ans. Butter, cheese and curd.

Q3. Which states are the major producers of wheat in India?

Ans. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

Q4. What type of climate is required for the growth of spices?

Ans. Heavy rainfall is required for the growth of spices.

V. Answer the following:-

Q1. What is the difference between cash crop and food crop?

Ans. Cash crops are grown for commercial purposes. On the other hand, food crops are grown for the purpose of human consumption.

Q2. What is dairy farming? Name some dairy products.

Ans. Rearing of cattle for milk and milk products is known as dairy farming. Some dairy products are: Curd, ghee, paneer, butter etc.

Q3. How has White Revolution helped in increasing milk production?

Ans. The government took initiative by providing healthy diet to the cattle and keeping them free from diseases. All this contributed to increased production of milk. This is known as the White Revolution.

Q4. Name any three millet crops grown in India, and also mention the states where they are grown.

Ans. Ragi, jawar, bajra are millet crops grown in India. They are grown in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

LESSON 12

Minerals And Energy Resources

I. Tick (✓) the correct option:-

1. Which mineral is made up of a series of plates or leaves?

Ans. Mica

2. Which mineral is used in making bleaching powder, insecticides?

Ans. Manganese

3. Which mineral is used in making electrical cables and chemical industries?

Ans. Copper

4. Which mineral is used to control pollution?

Ans. CNG

5. Which is the finest iron ore?

Ans. Magnetite

II. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Petroleum is also called **mineral oil or black gold**.
2. **Diamond** is the hardest mineral.
3. Coal and petroleum are classified as **conventional resources**.
4. **Talc** is the softest mineral.
5. **Mica** has insulating properties, and is resistant to high voltage.

III. Mark the statements as True or False:-

1. It takes millions of years for the formation of minerals. **True**
2. The silver mines are among the deepest mines in the world. **False**
3. Coal is refined in an oil refinery. **False**
4. Aluminium is lightweight yet strong. **True**
5. Minerals are not part of our lives. **False**

IV. Answer in brief:-

1. What is a mineral?

Ans. A mineral is a substance which is extracted from the earth. It is a naturally occurring substance having a definite chemical composition, eg. Copper, manganese.

2. Define mining.

Ans. The process of taking out minerals buried under the rocks is called mining.

3. Name two metallic and two non-metallic minerals.

Ans. Metallic minerals are iron-ore and copper.

Non-metallic minerals are mica and salt.

4. Name any two types of coal.

Ans. Anthracite and Bituminous.

5. Name one of the deepest gold mines.

Ans. The kolar mines in Karnataka.

V. Answer the following questions:-

1. What do you understand by the term conventional resources?

Ans. Conventional resources are the most used resources. They cause pollution when used, as they emit smoke and ash. They are very expensive to maintain. They are non-renewable. For example: coal, petroleum etc.

2. What is the importance minerals in our lives?

Ans. Minerals are used to make almost everything we use in our life. Life processes cannot occur without minerals. Although our mineral intake represents only about 0.3% of total intake of nutrients, they are so important that without them we would not be able to utilize the other 99.7% of total food stuffs.

3. What is the use and importance of natural gas?

Ans. Natural gas is an environment-friendly fuel. It is found along with or without petroleum. It is mainly used by the fertilizer and power industries. To prevent pollution compressed natural gas (CNG) is being used to run vehicles.

4. Where are some major oil refineries located in India?

Ans. Digboi, Mumbai, Haldia, Chennai, Kochi, Mathura, Jamnagar etc.

5. Why should we conserve minerals?

Ans. It takes millions of years for the formation of minerals. Compared to the present rate of consumption, the replenishment rate of minerals

is very low. Hence, mineral resources are finite and non-renewable. Due to this, it is important to conserve our mineral resources.

Lesson 13

Our Industries

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. _____ is made in government companies.

Ans.b. Aeroplanes

2. What requires little starting and operating capital?

Ans.b. SSI

3. India is the second largest producer of:

Ans.a. Sugar

4. India ranks number one in the production of:

Ans.b. Raw Jute

5. Large-scale industries are mainly located near:

Ans.b. Big cities

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. An Industry converts **raw material** to **finished product**.

2. When a country sells goods and services to another country, the transaction is termed as **Export**.

3. The process by which raw materials are converted into finished goods is called **Manufacturing**.

4. Sugar is made from **Sugarcane Juice**.

5. Small scale industries employ **few** workers.

III. Make the statements as True or False.

1. Large machines are used in small scale industries. False

2. Iron and steel industries are large scale industries. True

3. Furniture making is a cottage industry. False

4. Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of Sugarcane in India. True

5. Jute is used in the Fashion industry. True

IV. Answer in brief.

1. What do you mean by manufacturing?

Ans. The process by which raw material is converted into finished goods is called manufacturing.

2. Name two products that are only manufactured in large scale industries.

Ans. Automobiles and Railway Locomotives.

3. What kind of products are manufactured in cottage industries?

Ans. Weaving clothes, making toys, handicrafts, furniture, Jewellery, etc.

4. India is the second largest producer of which product?

Ans. Sugar.

5. Name two main centres of aeroplane industry.

Ans. Nasik and Hyderabad.

V. Answer the following questions.

1. What is an industry?

Ans. An industry is a place where raw material is transformed into finished products.

2. What kind industries do we find in India?

Ans. In India we find three kind of industries.

(i) Cottage Industries

(ii) Small Scale Industry

(iii) Large Scale Industry

3. Describe the Sugar Industry.

Ans. In sugar industry , sugarcane juice is purified and processed into sugar. Sugar mills are seasonal mills.

4. Why is it important to have cottage industries?

Ans. It is important to have cottage industry because they are small businesses which involve less number of people as workers and simple machines. Such a production of goods involves the traditional artisans and craftspeople who have inherited their trade from their ancestors.

5. Differentiate between small scale and large scale industries.

Ans. Small scale industry employ few workers and use small machines.

They requires little starting and operating capital. On the other hand, large scale industries require huge infrastructure and manpower and need highly skilled labour.

LESSON 14

Our Human Resources

I. Tick (✓) the correct option:-

1. India is the _____ most populous country in the world.

Ans. (b) Second

2. We need _____ people to conserve our natural resources into useful goods.

Ans. (c) Skilled

3. Growth in population leads to _____

Ans. (c) Poverty

4. Children are given free education till the age of _____ years.

Ans. (b) Fourteen

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Banks give easy loans to farmers to purchase **quality seeds** and **fertilizers** to increase crop production.

2. Primary health centers and hospitals have been opened where free **medical treatment** is given.

3. The distribution of population in India is **Uneven**.

4. A large number of Indians are **uneducated** and **unemployed**.

III. Mark the statements as True (T) or False (F).

1. We must all work to improve your own lives and lives of those around us. **True**

2. The huge population has led to many problems like shortage of food, water, shelter and jobs. **True**

3. The people of India are creative, and can make great contributions to the country. **True**

4. India is a developed country. **False**

5. The government is not taking steps to solve the problems of the people. **False**

IV. Answer in brief.

1. Where do people get free medical treatment?

Ans. At primary health centres and hospitals.

2. What are the reasons for poverty in India?

Ans. Rapid increase in population and illiteracy are the reasons of poverty in India.

3. From where do farmers get easy loans?

Ans. Farmers get easy loans from banks.

4. Which is the most populous state of India?

Ans. Uttar Pradesh

V. Answer the following questions.

1. What is putting a great pressure on the civic amenities and other facilities in cities?

Ans. Migration of people from villages to cities in search of work is putting a great pressure on the civic amenities and other facilities in cities.

2. How is the government encouraging people to start their own enterprise?

Ans. The government encouraging self-employment for educated and skilled people by providing them necessary finance, training and operational assistance.

3. List any four steps taken by the government to solve the problems of the people.

Ans. (i) Banks give easy loans to the farmers .

(ii) Land and houses are being allotted to the poor.

(iii) Jobs are being given to the poor.

(iv) Primary health centres and hospitals have been opened where free medical treatment is given.

4. How is the government is increasing literacy among children?

Ans. The government is increasing literacy among children by giving them free education till the age of 14 years. It is running central schools and state schools where quality education is provided at lesser cost.

Lesson 15

Our Rich Heritage

I. Tick (✓) the correct option:-

1. The Indian constitution recognizes _____ languages.

Ans. (d) 22

2. Pandit Jasraj is a great Hindustani _____.

Ans. (a) Vocalist

3. The women of Kashmir wear _____.

Ans. (d) Salwar Kameez

4. Classical dance of Kerala is _____.

Ans. (c) Mohiniyattam

5. _____ is the most popular dress for women, but the style of tying it varies from place to place.

Ans. (a) Saree

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The tradition and culture of a country that has been passed from one generation to the next is called its **heritage**.

2. **Sanskrit** and **Tamil** are very old languages.

3. The harvest festival include **Baisakhi** of Punjab and **Pongal** of Tamil Nadu.

4. Men also cover their heads in some parts of India with caps and **turban**.

5. Each language has a set of letters in which it is written, known as its **script**.

III. Match the following.

1. Ustad Zakir Hussain

iii. Tabla

2. Bismillah Khan

iv. Shehnai

3. Kathakali

v. Kerala

4. Ghoomer

i. Rajasthan

5. Bihu

ii. Assam

IV. Answer in brief.

1. Name any two classical dances of India.

Ans. Bharatnatyam and Kathak.

2. Name any two famous monuments of India.

Ans. Red fort and Taj Mahal.

3. What is the most popular dress for women in India?

Ans. Saree is the most popular dress for women in India.

4. With which instrument is Ustad Amjad Ali Khan associated?

Ans. Ustad Amjad Ali Khan is associated with Sarod.

V. Answer the following.

1. Name the types of festivals celebrated in India giving one example of each.

Ans. Three main types of festivals are celebrated in India are-

(i) National festivals ex- Independence Day

(ii) Religious festivals ex- Christmas

(iii) Harvest festivals ex- Onam

2. What do you understand by architecture? Give any two examples of Mughal architecture.

Ans. Architecture is the art and study of designing buildings. Taj Mahal and Humayun's Tomb are examples of Mughal architecture.

3. Name the traditional clothes of Madhya Pradesh and Kashmir.

Ans. Ghagra is popular in Madhya Pradesh. Here, women cover their heads with bright veils called odhnis. The people of Kashmir wear long woolen kurta called phiran.

4. Give two examples of the following.

Ans. Folk dances- Bhangra, Ghoomar.

Famous temples- Sun temple at Konark, Kailash temple at Ellora.

National festivals- Independence Day, Republic Day.

Religious festivals- Holi, Diwali.