

Class – 4
Social Science
Chapter – 8

SOIL

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. On the mountain slopes mountainous soil is found.
2. Black soil is also known as regur.
3. Laterite soil soil is suitable for the cultivation of cashewnuts and bajra.
4. Rice grows well in alluvial soil.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. How is soil formed?

Answer: The natural process of the breaking up of rocks or weathering leads to the formation of soil.

2. Why is the North Indian plain very fertile?

Answer: The North Indian plain very fertile because flowing rivers carry with them a fine material called alluvium or silt, which get deposited along the river banks.

3. Name the different types of soil found in the Deccan Plateau.

Answer: Black and red soil.

4. Describe the soil found in the western coastal areas and the crops grown there.

Answer: Laterite soil is also red in colour but less fertile. It is suitable for the cultivation of cashewnuts, coffee and rubber.

5. What is soil erosion? State any two methods to check soil erosion.

Answer: When the trees are cut, the top soil becomes barren and loose. Running water and winds wash and blow the top soil away. This is called soil erosion.

6. How can we increase the fertility of the soil?

Answer: The fertility of the soil can be increased by the addition of organic or chemical fertilizers.

III. Match the crops with the type of soil:

Crops soil

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Cotton. | a. Red |
| 2. Bajra | b. Mountainous |
| 3. Tea | c. Sandy |
| 4. Rice | d. Black |
| 5. Groundnuts | e. Alluvial |

Answer: 1d, 2c, 3b, 4e, 5a

IV. Write True or False:

1. Tea grows well in alluvial soils. F
2. The mud carried by rivers is called alluvium. T
3. Cutting down of trees on hill slopes leads to soil erosion. T
4. Continuous use of soil does not reduce its fertility. F

- I. Fill in the blanks:
1. Our National Anthem was composed by **Rabindranath Tagore**.
 2. The concept of zero originated in **India**.
 3. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research was started by **JRD Tata**.
 4. Dr. C. V. Raman was awarded the **Novel prize** for physics.
- II. Answer the following questions:
1. What did Kabir try to teach through his poems?
Answer: Kabir tried to teach Hindu-Muslim unity through his poems.
 2. What did Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan work for?
Answer: Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan worked to improve the lives of the Muslim women.
 3. What is Ramabai Ranade well known for?
Answer: Ramabai Ranade strived hard to improve the condition of women by training them to be self-reliant.
 4. Where are the names of Aryabhatta and Charak used today?
Answer: They were used in Ayurveda and Mathematics today.
 5. Why is Gandhiji called the 'Father of the Nation'?
Answer: Gandhiji with his motto of 'Satyagraha' or the 'force of truth', paved the way for independence. His weapons were truth and non-violence and he resisted the unjust British policies by his non-cooperation and civil disobedience campaigns. He is rightly called the 'Father of the Nation'.
 6. What responsibilities did Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabhbhai Patel take up after independence?
Answer: After India became free, Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabhbhai Patel, through his courage and hard work kept the country united.

CHAPTER – 21

OUR GOVERNMENT

- I. Fill in the blanks:
1. The **Chief Justice** is the head of the supreme Court.
 2. The head of every state is called the **Governor**.
 3. The **Rajya** Sabha has 250 members.
 4. The Indian Union has a **federal** government which works at two levels.
- II. Match the columns:
- | Column A | Column B |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Lok Sabha. Upper House | |
| 2. Rajya Sabha | b. Head of the country |
| 3. Chief Justice of India | c. Supreme court |
| 4. The President | d. Lower House |
- III. Answer the following questions:

1. How does the federal Government of India function?
Answer: The Indian Union has federal government that works at two levels – the Centre and the State.
2. Name two matters which are looked after by the Central Government of India.
Answer: 1) Making laws and II) Carry out laws.
3. Name two matters which are looked after by the State Government.
Answer: Matters related to to education, protection of life and property, development projects and so on are looked after by the state Government.
4. Which court in India makes the final decision?
Answer: The decisions off the Supreme Court are final.

IV. Write true (T) or false (F) :

1. India is divided into 25 States and 7 Union Territories. F
2. Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of the Parliament. T
3. The Governor is the Head of the Central Government. F
4. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the President. T

CHAPTER –22

OUR NATION SYMBOLS

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. National **Emblem** appears on government papers
2. There are **four** lions standing back to back on the National Emblem.
3. The blue wheel in the Centre of the white band of the flag has **24** spokes.
4. The National Anthem was written by **Rabindranath Tagore**.

II. Match the columns:

Column A	Column B
1. National Emblem	a. Lotus
2. National Flower	b. Vande Mataram
3. National Animal	c. Peacock
4. National Song	d. Tiger
5. National Bird	e. Ashoka's Pillar

III. Answer the following :

1. What do the national symbols inspire in us?
Answer: The symbols which bind us together and instil in us a sense of belonging to our National Flag, the National Anthem and the National Emblem.
2. When was the Indian National Flag hoisted for the first time?
Answer: At the stroke of midnight on 14th August 1947, when India became independent, the union Jack was lowered and our National Flag was hoisted for the first time at the Red Fort by Jawaharlal Nehru.
3. State any two rules to be followed while hoisting the National Flag.
Answer: i) The saffron colour band in the National Flag should always be at the top.
ii) The National Flag should be hoisted at sunrise and should be lowered just salute it.
4. Why must we stand at attention while singing National Anthem?
Answer: While singing the National Anthem, we should stand at attention as a mark respect.
5. What do the saffron, white and the green bands on the National Flag represent?

Answer: The topmost saffron band stands for courage and sacrifice while the bottom green band stands for life and prosperity. The white band in the centre stands for truth and purity.

6. Name the place/items where the National Emblem is seen.

Answer: The National Emblem can be seen on coins, currency notes, postage stamps and all Central Government official papers and documents.

7. What is the motto written on our National Emblem and in which script is it given?

Answer: The motto written in in Devanagari script. It reads, "Satyameva Jayate" which means 'Truth alone triumphs'.