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VEDANT PUBLIC SCHOOL

ISANPUR, AHMEDABAD - 382443.

DATE : તારીખ :	SUBJECT : વિષય :	Roll No. : રોલ નંબર :
STD. : કોચ :	Suppl. No. : પુસ્તક નં : 7	Supervisor's Sign./ ગિરીવંશી સહી

Worksheet For SA₂ Exam [2019-20]

Subject : Social Studies

Total Marks: 60

Std : 4th

Paper Style

- Q.1 Tick the correct option [10]
- Q.2 True or false [10]
- Q.3 Name the following [05]
- Q.4 Underline the correct word and complete the sentence [05]
- Q.5 Answer the questions in one sentence [10]
- Q.6 Answer the questions in two-three sentence [10]
- Q.7 Map work [05]

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Q. 1

Tick the correct option [15]

1. A crop that grows well in the great Indian Desert is...

- A. apple
 B. jowar
 C. Cotton
 D. Sugar Cane

2. The River Narmada gets its water from

- A. rain
 B. Snow
 C. Canal
 D. tube well.

3. The largest saltwater lake in India is the

- A. Vihar Lake
 B. Loktak Lake
 C. Mahanadi
 D. Chilika Lake

4. Black soil is derived from

- A. hill
 B. Lava
 C. desert
 D. beach

5. The Bhakra Nangal Dam is built over the River

- A. Ganga
 B. Satluj
 C. Mahanadi
 D. Beas.

6. The soil looks red because it contains

- A. Calcium
 B. magnesium
 C. Iron
 D. aluminium

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7. Goods in an industry are manufactured from _____

- A. water
B. electricity
C. raw materials
D. plants

8. The _____ industry requires the least number of people to make a product

- A. house
B. cottage
C. small
D. palace

9. Jute is obtained from _____

- A. sheep
B. goat
C. Silk worm
D. plants

10. Industries that do not manufacture goods are counted under the _____

- A. service
B. agriculture
C. cottage
D. resource

11. Tourism is a _____ industry

- A. Large-scale
B. service
C. Small-scale
D. cottage

12. All major towns within a state are connected by _____ Highways

- A. state
B. National
C. District
D. Express

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13. Trains which carry post as well as passengers are called _____ trains.
- A. mail ✓ C. mail
- B. goods D. passenger
14. Email is short for _____ mail.
- A. extra C. efficient
- B. empty ✓ D. electronic
15. In India, people live in houseboats mainly in _____ and _____.
- A. Kashmir, Kanyakumari
- ✓ B. Kashmir, Kerala
- C. Kerala, Assam
- D. Kashmir, Maharashtra
16. Smartphones can do almost everything _____ does.
- A. human C. animal
- ✓ B. Computer
- D. bird
17. The Rajya Sabha is also known as _____.
- A. the House of the people
- ✓ B. the Council of States
- C. the Legislative Council
- D. the Legislative Assembly
18. The _____ is the head of the country.
- A. Chief Minister C. Governor
- ✓ B. President
- D. Prime Minister

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19. The highest Court in the Country is the _____

- ✓ A. Supreme Court
- B. High Court
- C. District Court
- D. Sessions Court

20. The _____ presides over the functioning of the Lok Sabha.

- A. President
- B. Vice-President
- ✓ C. Speaker
- D. Prime Minister

21. The term of office of each member of the Vidhan Parishad is _____

- A. five
- B. ten
- C. four
- ✓ D. six

22. The Indian Constitution came into force on _____

- A. 15 August
- ✓ B. 26 January
- C. 14 November
- D. 2 October

23. We should help old people by _____

- ✓ A. carrying their things
- B. ignoring their things
- C. playing loud music
- D. teasing them

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24. The right of every child for free education till the age of 14 years

comes under _____

- A. Right to Equality
- B. Right to Constitutional Remedies
- C. Right to Freedom
- ✓ D. Right to Education

25. Defending our country is one of our

- A. Fundamental Rights
- ✓ B. Fundamental Duties
- C. Constitutional Rights
- D. Duties to our Community

26. A set of basic rules on how the nation should be governed is called

- A. Fundamental Duties
- ✓ B. Constitution
- C. Fundamental Rights
- D. Constitutional Remedies

27. Different groups of Indian art are

- ✓ A. dance, music, painting, architecture
- B. music, painting, magazines, newspapers
- C. newspaper, radio, TV, dance
- D. books, music, dance, radio

28. Bharatanatyam is the classic dance form of

- A. Kerala
- B. Manipur
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- ✓ D. Tamil Nadu

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29. Bhangra is a folk dance of —

- A. Assam
- B. Gujarat
- C. Punjab
- D. Rajasthan

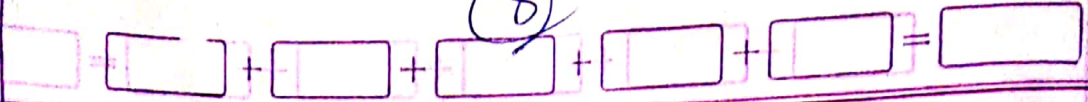
30. _____ is a stringed instrument

- A. Shehnai
- B. Pakhawaj
- C. Tabla
- D. Sitar

31. Miniature paintings were made popular by the _____

- A. British
- B. Mughals
- C. Khiljis
- D. Cholas

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Q.2 Write true (T) or False (F) [10]

1. India has a very rich history of art and culture : ✓
2. Ghoomar is a folk dance of Gujarat : ✓
3. Kathakali is a classical dance form of Andhra Pradesh : X
4. Tribal dances are common in Mizoram and Nagaland : ✓
5. Indian classical music is divided into two styles : ✓
6. We should not bother about growing trees : X
Coal is a Natural resource : ✓
7. Respecting our National Flag is our Fundamental Right : X
Tea is grown near the sea : X
8. children can work in factories to earn money : X
The president has all the powers : X
9. We should bully children smaller than us as often as possible. : X
10. Expressways have Controlled access : ✓
10. Our Constitution guarantees that all Indians are equal : ✓

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Q.3

Name the following [05]

- 1. This metal is refined to make steel
→ Iron
- 2. A large area of land covered with trees : forest
- 3. Natural resources that can not be regenerated : Non-renewable resources
- 4. Water can be pumped to the surface with the help of these wells : Tube-wells
- 5. The first park to implement project Tiger : Jim Corbett
- 6. These irrigation projects divert river water to fields : Canals
- 7. The process of removing minerals from deep inside the earth : Mining
- 8. Large-scale cutting down of trees : Deforestation
- 9. The folk dance of Gujarat : Garba
- 10. A large enclosed body of water : Lake
- 11. The fastest mode of travel : Air way
- 12. Cottage industry : Pickles / Papads
- 13. A plan for a new law : Bill

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Q.4 Underline the correct word and complete the sentence [05]

1. Kaziranga National Park : one horned rhinoceros :: Asiatic lion
[Gir National park / Keoladeo National Park]
2. The Prime Minister / President is the head of the Nation.
3. The chief Minister / Governor appoints the Council of Minister at the state level.
4. Roadways can reach areas such as hill stations / beaches, which cannot be accessed by rail or air.
5. As Indian Citizens, we should respect our National Symbols / Superstitions.
6. Coal and petroleum are non-renewable natural resources (renewable / non-renewable).

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7 Items such as papads and handi-craft are made by cottage / Large-scale industries

8 We should greet / shout at our neighbours

9 Kashmir / Gujarat is known for its silk shawls.

10. Symbols of Lotus / Sunflower was used instead of the image of the Buddha.

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Q.5 Answer the following question in one sentence. [10]

1. How does a lake gets its water?

⇒ A lake gets water from underground Springs, rain, melted snow and ice.

2. Over what is 'a dam built'?

⇒ A dam is built over a river.

3. what does a tubewell do?

⇒ A tube well pumps underground water to the surface.

4. Categorise industries based on their size.

⇒ The industries are categorised into

(i) Cottage

(ii) small-scale

(iii) large-scale

5. Where is the oldest steel plant of India located?

⇒ The oldest steel plant of India is located in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand.

6. Name the major IT hubs in India

⇒ Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad are the major IT hubs of India.

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7. What are 'Suburban trains'?

⇒ Suburban trains run within a city and connect its suburbs

8. What does WWW stand for?

⇒ WWW stands for World Wide Web.

9. How are passenger trains are different from superfast trains?

⇒ Passenger trains are slow and stop at all small towns, on their routes
→ Superfast trains connects major cities and have fewer halts.

10. What is mass media?

⇒ The media that is used for relaying information to a large number of people is called mass media.

11. Name the two Houses of Parliament

⇒ The two Houses of parliament are
(i) Lok Sabha
(ii) Rajya Sabha

12. What is the minimum age required to become a member of the Rajya Sabha?

⇒ The minimum age required to become a member of Rajya Sabha is 30 years

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13. what is the Legislature in India called?
⇒ The Legislature in India is called Parliament.

14. How many fundamental Rights do Indians have?
⇒ Indians have Seven fundamental Rights.

15. How should we show respect to our national flag and the national anthem?
⇒ We should show respect to the national flag and the national anthem by standing at attention when the anthem is being played or the flag is being hoisted.

16. List the major classical dance forms of India
⇒ The major classical dance forms of India are Bharatanatyam, Kathakali, Odissi, Kathak, Manipuri, Kuchipudi and Mohiniattam.

17. what is the Indian classical music based on?
⇒ The Indian classical music is based on Ragas.

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18. Name some musical instruments played in India.

⇒ Musical instruments such as sitar, veena, sarangi, tabla and pakhawaj are played in India.

19. Where are the famous wall paintings found?

⇒ The famous wall paintings are found in the Ajanta Caves.

20. What is prohibited under Right against Exploitation?

⇒ Under Right against Exploitation, child labour and forced are prohibited.

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Q. 6 Answer the following questions in two-three sentence [any 5] [10]

1. How does natural renewable resource differ from natural non-renewable resource ?

⇒ → A resources that can be regenerated is called a renewable natural resource.
For example, water and soil.

→ A resources that can not be regenerated is called a non-renewable natural resources
For example, Coal.

2. where is black soil found? what grows best in Black soil ?

⇒ Black soil is found in the north-western and central parts of the Deccan plateau.

→ Wheat, Cotton, Sugar cane and millets grow well in black soil.

3. In what way is the river water useful ?

⇒ River water is used for irrigation, recreation, generating electricity, and for manufacturing goods

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4. Give three reasons why industries are important

⇒ Industries are important because

- (i) they help us make goods
- (ii) Create the services we need
- (iii) Create employment
- (iv) Bring in money to our country

5. How is Sugar manufactured?

⇒ Sugar is manufactured by extracting the juice from sugar cane.

→ The sugar cane juice is then purified and processed to make sugar.

6. How are small-scale industries different from cottage industries?

- ⇒ → Small scale - industries require more manpower and raw material
- Cottage industries are usually run from home and require very small manpower

7. What factors do we consider before choosing a mode of transport?

⇒ The factors we consider before choosing a mode of transport are

- (i) the distance we need to travel
- (ii) the amount of time we have
- (iii) the amount of money we are willing to spend
- (iv) the kind of goods being transported

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8. Give three examples of how the Internet is a useful mode of communication
- ⇒ The Internet is useful mode of communication as it can be used as a phone, watch videos, or listen to a speech
9. How is a Smartphone different from a telephone?
- ⇒
- A telephone is an instrument that sends and receives sounds by means of electricity
 - A Smartphone can also do almost everything that a computer can
10. Write about the three branches of government and the duties they carry out.
- ⇒ The three branches of government are...
- The Legislature makes Laws for Country
 - The Executive: Carries out the Laws and governs the Country
 - The Judiciary: protects the rights of people and ensures that people get justice and the Laws are not broken

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11. Write a note about the Indian Judiciary

- ⇒
- The judiciary in India is Independent
 - The Supreme Court is the highest Court in India.
 - It is headed by the chief Justice, who is appointed by the president.
 - The decisions of the Supreme Court are final.

12. Write down four to five ways in which we can live in harmony our community.

- ⇒ We can live in harmony with our community by
- keeping our surroundings clean.
 - planting as many trees as possible.
 - helping old people.
 - not disturbing our neighbours.
 - greeting elders and neighbours when we meet them.

13. Categorise the major festivals celebrated in India. Give a few examples of each category of festivals.

- ⇒ Festivals in India are categorised as
- (i) National festivals
ex: Independence day
 - (ii) Harvest festivals
ex: Onam
 - (iii) Religious festivals
ex: Dussehra

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14. Write two sentences describing the features of folk dances in India.

- ⇒ Folk dances are generally group dances. They have a lively rhythm and beat.
- Most of these are connected with religious or seasonal festivals and vary from region to region.

15. Describe the Buddhist architecture seen in the stupas of Sanchi and Sarnath.

- ⇒ The stupas of Sanchi and Sarnath show symbols such as the flower, footprints and the wheel instead of the image of the Buddha.

Q. 7 Map Work [any 5] [05]

1. Kandla
2. Mumbai
3. Kochi
4. Kolkata
5. Nhava Sheva (Jawahar Lal Nehru Port)
6. Tuticorin
7. Chennai
8. Port Blair
9. Visakhapatnam

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Q. 7 Map Work [05]

