



ITL PUBLIC SCHOOL SECTOR – 9, DWARKA

SESSION 2014 -2015
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT (I)

Set- A

CLASS: I V
TIME: 2 hrs.
Student's Name: _____
No. of Pages: 05

DATE: 24.09.14
SUBJECT: Social Studies
M.M: 60
Roll No. : _____
Invigilator's Signature: _____

General Instructions:

Read the question paper carefully.

This paper contains 12 questions in 5 pages.

All the questions are mandatory.

Write the question number properly.

QI Multiple Choice Questions (choose the correct answers)

(5)

- The bidri work is associated with this state
a) Andhra Pradesh b) Arunachal Pradesh c) Odisha d) Tamil Nadu
- The confluence of river Ganga and Yamuna is known as
a) Sangam b) Gangotri c) Yamunotri d) Tsangpo
- The Ashoka Chakra has.
a) 20 spoke b) 24 spokes c) 30 spokes d) 36 spokes
- Jim Corbett National Park is situated in
a) Kashmir b) Uttarakhand c) Sikkim d) Uttar Pradesh
- The saffron colour in our National Flag stands for
a) courage and sacrifice b) truth and peace c) prosperity d) hardwork

QII. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

(5)

Indian civilization is one of the oldest civilization in the world. India forms a part of South Asia and is separated from it by the Himalayas. It has a varied relief features consisting of mountains, plains, plateaus, islands etc. New Delhi is its capital. It has a long coastline. A large number of rivers flow through the country. It is the seventh largest country in the world and is the second largest in population. It is the only country after which an ocean has been named – Indian Ocean.

India became an independent country on 15th August 1947. It is a union of 29 states and 7 union territories including the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Its north to south extent of the mainland is 3,214 km while its east to west extent is 2,933 km. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country dividing into two halves. India lies in the Northern Hemisphere. Mawsynram, located in Meghalaya, receives the heaviest rainfall in the world. Sikkim was a country like Nepal and Bhutan, but has now become part of India. Before 1966, Punjab and Haryana were one state called Punjab.

1. India is located in

- a) North Asia b) East Asia c) South Asia d) North East Asia

2. This passes through the middle of the country

- a) Tropic of Capricorn b) Tropic of Cancer c) Arctic Circle d) Equator

3. Mawsynram is located in this state

- a) Manipur b) Mizoram c) Meghalaya d) Maharashtra

4. The total number of states and union territories in India are

- a) 20;6 b) 28;7 c) 29;7 d) 29;6

5. The east to west extent of mainland of India is

- a) 3,214 km b) 2,934 km c) 2,933 km d) 3,213 km

QIII. Name the following:

(4)

- a) I am the highest waterfall in India.
- b) I am a triangular shaped alluvial deposit at the mouth of the river.
- c) I form a big wall along the northern borders of India.
- d) I am famous for diamond mines in the Southern Plateau.
- e) I am a small river that flows and joins a large one.
- f) I am the National Bird of India.
- g) I am the second highest peak in the world.
- h) I symbolize the unity and integrity of the country.

QIV. Define the following terms:

(4)

- a) glacier b) silt c) peninsula d) drought

QV. Write any two differences between the following:

(4)

- a) Renewable and Non- Renewable Resources

b) Weather and Climate

QVI. Correct and rewrite the following statements:

(5)

- a) The Northern Plains is the storehouse of minerals.
- b) December and January are very hot months.
- c) Alluvial soil is found in the desert region.
- d) Terai region is found in the Himadri Ranges.
- e) The seasonal winds that bring rainfall are called the trade winds.

QVII. Time to reason:

(6)

- a) The Northern Plains is called the Food Bowl of India.
- b) The summers are less hot in southern India.
- c) Huge variety of animals is found in the Purvanchal Ranges.
- d) Many steel plants have been set up in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.
- e) India is divided into states and union territories.
- f) Natural Resources are called the wealth of a nation.

QVIII. a) Name the soil type that is:

(6)

- i. formed by deposits along the river banks
- ii. formed from lava rocks
- iii. red in colour and is less fertile
- iv. formed due to leaching
- v. found on hill slopes
- vi. found only in hot and dry places

b) Write the group of words given together under the correct heading:

Nanda Devi, Satluj, Kanha, Tungabhadra, Nainital, Kanchenjunga

- i. Mountain Peak ii. National Park iii. River iv. Hill Station

QIX. Write short answers:

(6)

- a) What is the shape of the Southern Plateau?
- b) Which water body will you cross to reach Port Blair?

- c) What is sericulture?
- d) How can we show respect towards our National Anthem?
- e) What is loo?
- f) Write any two human activities destroying natural resources.

Q X. Answer the following questions:

(12)

- a) What are western disturbances? What role do they play?
- b) What is soil erosion? List two ways to prevent it.
- c) How do rivers of the Northern Plains make the land fertile?
- d) Highlight any two features of the rivers of the Southern Plateau.
- e) What is the main occupation of the people of Himachal Pradesh? How do men and women dress up over there?
- f) What is a basin? Write any one special feature of the Satluj Basin.

QXI. Mark the following on an outline map of India.

(2)

- i. River that divides the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau
- ii. The longest river in the Southern Plateau.
- iii. The place where Eastern and Western Ghat meet each other.
- iv. The water body lying west of India

QXII. We cannot live without water but we still keep wasting it. Do you think it is a good habit? Why /

Why not?

(1)