



ITL PUBLIC SCHOOL SECTOR – 9, DWARKA

SESSION 2014 -2015
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT (I)
(Answer key)

DATE: 24.09.14
SUBJECT: Social Studies
M.M: 60

CLASS: I V
TIME: 2 hrs.
Student's Name: _____

QI Multiple Choice Questions (choose the correct answers)

(5)

- The bidri work is associated with this state
a) **Andhra Pradesh** b) Arunachal Praesh 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 spokes b) **24 spokes** c) 30 spokes d) 36 spokes
- Jim Corbett National Park is situated in
a) Kashmir b) **Uttarakahand** 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:

(.5X8=4)

- a) I am the highest waterfall in India. **Jog Falls**
- b) I am a triangular shaped alluvial deposit at the mouth of the river. **Delta**
- c) I form a big wall along the northern borders of India. **Himalayas**
- d) I am famous for diamond mines. **Panna**
- e) I am a small river that flows and joins a large one. **Tributary**
- f) I am the National Bird of India. **Peacock**
- g) I am the second highest peak in the world. **K2 or Mt. Godwin Austen**
- h) I symbolize the unity and integrity of the country. **National Symbols**

Q IV. Define the following terms:

(1X4=4)

- a) glacier - **A slow moving river of ice**
- b) silt – **Fine mud carried by a river and deposited on the bank**
- c) peninsula – **a piece of land surrounded by water on three sides**
- d) drought -- **condition of absence of rain for a long time**

Q V. Write any two differences between the following:

(2X2=4)

a) Renewable and Non- Renewable Resources

Renewable Resources

1. These resources are unlimited and can be replenished.

2. These resources are also called inexhaustible resources.

Eg. Sunlight, water, air

Non- Renewable Resources

1. These resources are limited, will finish one day due to the extensive usage.

2. These resources are also called exhaustible resources.

Eg. Coal, petroleum etc.

b) Weather and Climate

Weather

1. Weather is defined as the condition of air, temperature, wind, air pressure, rainfall and humidity in the atmosphere at a given place and time.

2. Weather keeps changing from hour to hour or day to day.

Climate

2. Weather conditions that prevail over a vast area and for a long period of time is called climate.

2. Climate remains more or less same year after year.

QVI. Correct and rewrite the following statements:

(1X5=5)

a) The Northern Plains is the storehouse of minerals.

Ans: The Southern Plateau is the storehouse of minerals / The Northern Plains is called the food bowl of India.

b) December and January are very hot months.

Ans: December and January are very cold months / May and June are very hot months.

c) Alluvial soil is found in the desert region.

Ans: Alluvial soil is found in the northern plains and coastal plains./Sandy or desert soil is found in the desert region.

d) Terai region is found in the Himadri Ranges.

Ans: Terai region is found in the Shiwalik Ranges.

e) The seasonal winds that bring rainfall are called the trade winds.

The seasonal winds that bring rainfall are called the monsoon winds.

Q VII. Time to reason:

(1X6=6)

a) The Northern Plains is called the Food Bowl of India.

Reason: The Northern Plains is called the Food Bowl of India because plenty of food crops are grown here due to the presence of alluvial soil and availability of water. For eg. rice, wheat, oilseeds etc.

b) The summers are less hot in southern India.

Reason: The summers are less hot in southern India because it is surrounded by sea on three sides. The cool sea breeze keeps the area cool.

c) Huge variety of animals is found in the Purvanchal Ranges.

Reason: Huge variety of animals is found in the Purvanchal Ranges because it is covered with thick forest.

d) Many steel plants have been set up in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

Reason: Many steel plants have been set up in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand because these states have large deposits of minerals especially manganese which is used to make steel.

e) India is divided into states and union territories.

Reason: India is divided into states and union territories for the smooth running of the country.

f) Natural Resources are called the wealth of a nation.

Reason: Natural Resources are called the wealth of the nation because countries with more variety of natural resources like minerals, oil gas and petroleum can use them to generate revenue.

QVIII. a) Name the soil type that is:

(.5X6= 3)

i. formed by deposits along the river banks **alluvial soil**

ii. formed from lava rocks **black soil**

iii. red in colour and is less fertile **red soil**

iv. formed due to leaching **laterite soil**

v. found on hill slopes **mountain soil**

v. found only in hot and dry places **sandy/ desert soil**

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

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

i. Mountain Peak- **Nanda Devi, Kanchenjunga**

ii. National Park - **Kanha** iii. River – **Satluj, Tungabhadra** iv. Hill Station - **Nainital**

QIX. Write short answers:

(1X6=6)

a) What is the shape of the Southern Plateau?

Ans: The Southern Plateau is triangular in shape.

b) Which water body will you cross to reach Port Blair?

Ans: To reach Port Blair we will cross the Bay of Bengal.

c) What is sericulture?

Ans: The production of raw silk from the silk worm.

d) How can we show respect towards our National Anthem?

Ans: We can show respect by singing it correctly and by being disciplined. Stand in attention while singing the National Anthem.

e) What is loo?

Ans: The hot winds that blow in northern India during the summers.

f) Write any two human activities destroying natural resources.

Ans: Accept any valid and relevant answer.

Q X. Answer the following questions:

(2X6=12)

a) What are western disturbances? What role do they play?

Ans: Strong winds from the west are called western disturbances. They bring rainfall in the plains and cause snowfall in the mountains followed by extremely cold and foggy weather.

b) List two ways to prevent soil erosion.

Ans: Prevention of soil erosion:

- **Plant more trees and stop deforestation.**
- **Hill slopes should be covered with vegetation to prevent erosion.**
- **Fields should not be kept barren.**
- **Stop overgrazing.**
- **Practice terrace farming in the hilly areas.**
- **Enrich soil by adding natural or organic fertilizers like cow dung, humus.**

c) How do the rivers of the Northern Plains make the land fertile?

Ans: The rivers of the Northern Plains carry a lot of water and fine silt. On reaching the plains the rivers slow down and deposit silt along its banks. This makes the area extremely fertile.

d) Highlight any two features of the rivers of the Southern Plateau.

Ans: The rivers of the Southern Plateau are seasonal. They are rain –fed. They flow very fast and form a number of waterfalls. They are not very big.

e) What are the occupations of the people of Himachal Pradesh?

Ans: The main occupation of the people is farming. They grow rice, maize, barley, fruits and vegetables. Animal rearing and weaving woolen carpets, rugs and shawls are also common.

f) What is a basin? Write any two special features of the Satluj Basin.

Ans: An area drained by river and its tributaries is called basin. The states benefitted by river Satluj are Punjab, Haryana. The western part around the River Satluj is called Satluj Basin. The Bhakra Nangal Dam has been built across Satluj. It provides water for irrigation and hydroelectricity. People here practice farming. Wheat is the main crop of the region. The other crops grown here are rice, cotton and sugarcane.

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

(.5X4 =2)

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

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

Why not?

(1)

(It is a value based question student will write his/ her feeling.)