

Ch-1

Our Water Resources

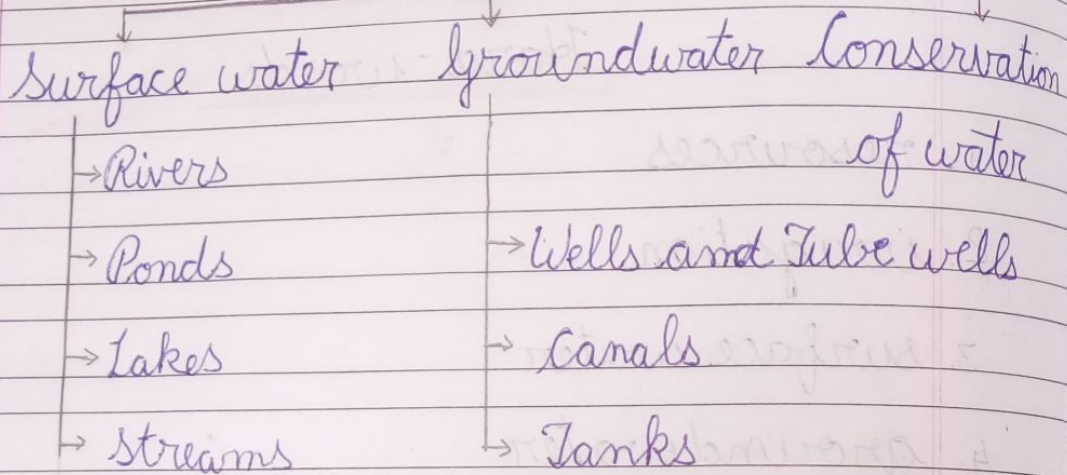
Hard-words

1. resources
2. irrigation
3. surface water
4. groundwater
5. persian wheels
6. tube wells
7. canals
8. sluice gates
9. reservoir
10. conservation



Flow chart

Our Water Resources



Answer the following questions

Q1 Name the sources of water found in India.

Ans Rivers, lakes, ponds & tanks are the sources of water found in India.

Q2 What is a dam?

Ans A dam is a wall built across a river. It controls the flow of water by opening and closing of sluice gates.

Q3 Name and briefly describe the sources of groundwater in India.

Ans Well and tubewell, canals and tanks are the sources of groundwater in India.

1 Well and tubewell \Rightarrow Wells are dug to bring groundwater to the surface. In case the water level is too deep, then a deeper hole is dug and water is brought to the surface

using an electric pump. It is called a tube well.

Canals → Canals are built to bring water from the rivers directly to the fields.

Tanks ⇒ Artificial reservoirs are created to store rain water and use it for irrigation. They are known as tanks.

Q4 Why are some dams referred to as a multi-~~to~~ purpose project?

Ans When a dam is built to serve more than one ~~for~~ purpose, it is called a multi-purpose project.

Q5 Why is conservation of water important?

Ans Conservation of water is important because -

1. Water is an essential natural resource, so we should save it at any cost
2. Water is essential for daily activities like cooking, cleaning, bathing etc.
3. 75% of earth constitutes of water, but only 3% of it is freshwater.



Evaluate

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Salty water is obtained from seas and freshwater from rivers.
2. River is a source of surface water and well is a source of groundwater.
3. A dam that serves more than one purpose is called a multi-purpose.
4. Bathing and washing in water are two factors that pollute water bodies.
5. Groundwater is the water found under the surface of the Earth.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Channels constructed to supply water from rivers to the fields for irrigation purposes are called _____.
a. tube wells b. canals c. wells d. tanks
2. The Hirakud Dam is built on the _____ river.
a. Tapi b. Mahanadi c. Ganga d. Yamuna
3. _____ is the longest canal of India.
a. Sardar Sarovar b. Indira Gandhi Canal
c. Hirakud Dam d. Sardar Sarovar Dam
4. An artificial lake created by a dam is called a _____.
a. bank b. coast c. crater d. reservoir
5. Sardar Sarovar Dam is built on _____.
 a. Narmada b. Mahanadi c. Ganga d. Tapi

C. Write true (T) or false (F).

1. Water constitutes two-thirds of the Earth's surface.
2. Fresh water constitutes only 3 per cent of the total water on Earth.
3. States like Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan mainly depend on groundwater.
4. In India, agriculture is primarily dependent on irrigation.
5. Damodar Valley Project facilitates irrigation in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.



Ch - 2

Our Forests and Wildlife Resources

Hard-words

1. soil erosion
2. evergreen
3. deciduous
4. coniferous
5. mangrove
6. conservation
7. deforestation
8. afforestation
9. reforestation
10. sanctuaries

State one difference between the following.

1 Evergreen forests and Deciduous forests

Ans Evergreen forests are found in Andaman and Nicobar Island. whereas Deciduous forests are found in Deccan Plateau.

2 ~~Decidous~~ Deciduous forests and Coniferous forests

Ans Deciduous forests have teak, sal, mahua etc trees whereas Coniferous forests have fir, pine etc. trees.

3 Tidal forests and Thorn forests.

Ans In the tidal forests, trees have hard wood and special mangrove roots where as In the thorn forests, trees have long roots and thick bark.

Answer the following questions

Q1 Describe the deciduous forests of India.

Ans In deciduous forests, trees shed their leaves in the dry season.

2. Deciduous forests have teak, sal, mahua, sandalwood & etc. trees.

3. These are found on the wetter parts of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Bihar.



Q2 What are mangrove forests also known as? Where are they found?

Ans Mangrove forests are also known as tidal forests. They are found on Iyanga-Brahmaputra Delta.

Q3 How are forests useful to humans?

Ans Forests are useful to humans because

1. Forests provide us with fruits, vegetables, wood, medicines etc.

2. Plants and trees give oxygen to breathe

3. Forests improve the quality of soil and also promote rainfall.

Q4 What are the initiatives taken for forest and wildlife conservation in India?

Ans The most successful wildlife conservation ventures 'Project Tiger' which was ~~initat~~ initiated was back in 1972, has not only contributed to the conservation of tigers but also of the entire ecosystem. This project is sponsored by Ministry of Environment forest and Climate change.

Q5 Name at least five wildlife sanctuaries and national parks of India. Also mention the state where they are located.



Ans	Name of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries	State
1.	Ranthambore National Park	Rajasthan
2.	Mamas National Park	Assam
3.	Jir Wildlife Sanctuary	Gujarat
4.	Jim Corbett National Park	Uttarakhand
5.	Kanha National Park	Madhya Pradesh

Words I Learnt

forests
wildlife

natural vegetation

large number of animals, birds and other creatures living in their natural habitats

Evaluate

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Deciduous forests are also known as monsoon forests.
2. Mountain forests have conifer trees.
3. Mangrove forests are found on deltas of rivers and special roots that grow above ground.
4. Keekar and date are found in thorn forests.
5. Afforestation is the practice of planting more trees.

B. Match the name of the trees with the forests where they are found by drawing lines. Also, write one more type of tree found in each of these forests in the blank space provided.

Babul	Rosewood	Sundari	Spruce	Mahua
Mangroves	Evergreen	Thorny	Deciduous	Mountain

C. State true (T) or false (F).

1. Forest refers to natural vegetation.
2. Evergreen forests have tall trees such as ebony, rosewood and mahogany.
3. Deciduous forests are found in some parts of West Bengal, Odisha, the north-eastern states and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
4. Kaziranga National Park is known for its wild asses.
5. Kanha National Park is in Gujarat.

D. State one difference between the following:

1. Evergreen forests and Deciduous forests
2. Deciduous forests and Coniferous forests
3. Tidal forests and Thorn forests

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Ch-3

Our Mineral Resources

Hard-words

1. ~~Minerals~~ minerals
2. ore
3. mining
4. metallic
5. non-metallic
6. oilfield
7. refineries
8. oil wells
9. resources
10. exhausted

Flow chart

Minerals

Metallic
Minerals

Non-Metallic
Minerals

Conservation

→ Iron

→ Copper

→ Manganese

→ Aluminium

→ Gold

→ Mica

→ Limestone

→ Coal

→ Petroleum

→ Natural Gas

Answer the following questions in brief

Q1 What are minerals?

Ans Minerals are naturally occurring substances that are found deep under the earth's surface.

Q2 What are the main types of minerals?

Ans Minerals are mainly of 2 types:

- 1 Metallic
- 2 Non-Metallic

Q3 Where are oil fields found in India?

Ans Oil fields are found in Assam, Gujarat and Rajasthan in India.

Q4 What is the use of petroleum products?

Ans Uses of petroleum products are-

- 1 Petrol and diesel are used to run automobiles, trains and aeroplanes.
- 2 Kerosene and CNG are used for cooking.
- 4 Other products of petroleum are used in making plastics and cosmetics.

Q5 Give one method to conserve mineral resources.

Ans We conserve mineral resources by use of alternative renewable substitutes



Answer the following questions in detail.

Q1 Write the difference between metallic and non-metallic minerals.

Ans	Metallic minerals	Non-metallic minerals
1	They contain metal	They do not contain metal
2	They are usually hard and have a shine of their own	They are not usually hard and have no shine of their own
3	Example - iron, copper etc	Example coal, mica etc.

Q2 Explain the use of manganese. Where is it found in India?

Ans Manganese is used to make steel, glass, alloys and also in blue pottery.

It is found in Karnataka, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Goa.

Q3 List the uses of aluminium. Where is aluminium found in India?

Ans Aluminium is used in

- 1 making aeroplanes
- 2 making utensils
- 3 making household items

It is found in Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Q4 What is coal known as and why?
Where is coal found?

Ans Coal is known as fossil fuel because it was made from plants ~~to~~ which once alive.

Coal is found in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

Q5 List the products obtained from Petroleum.

Ans The products obtained from Petroleum are

1. Petrol
2. Diesel
3. Kerosene
4. Cooking gas.

non-metallic mineral

a mineral that does not contain a metal

Evaluate

A. Fill in the blanks.

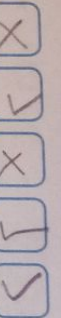
1. A ore mineral contains a metal in its raw form.
2. Bauxite is an ore of aluminum.
3. Copper is used for making electric wires.
4. Oilfield is an area with many oil wells.
5. The process of digging out minerals from the earth is called mining.

B. State true (T) or false (F).

1. Minerals occur in the open areas.
2. Metallic minerals are those from which metals can be extracted.
3. Limestone is a metallic mineral.
4. Odisha has large deposits of Aluminum.
5. Minerals are non-renewable in nature.

C. Answer the following questions in brief.

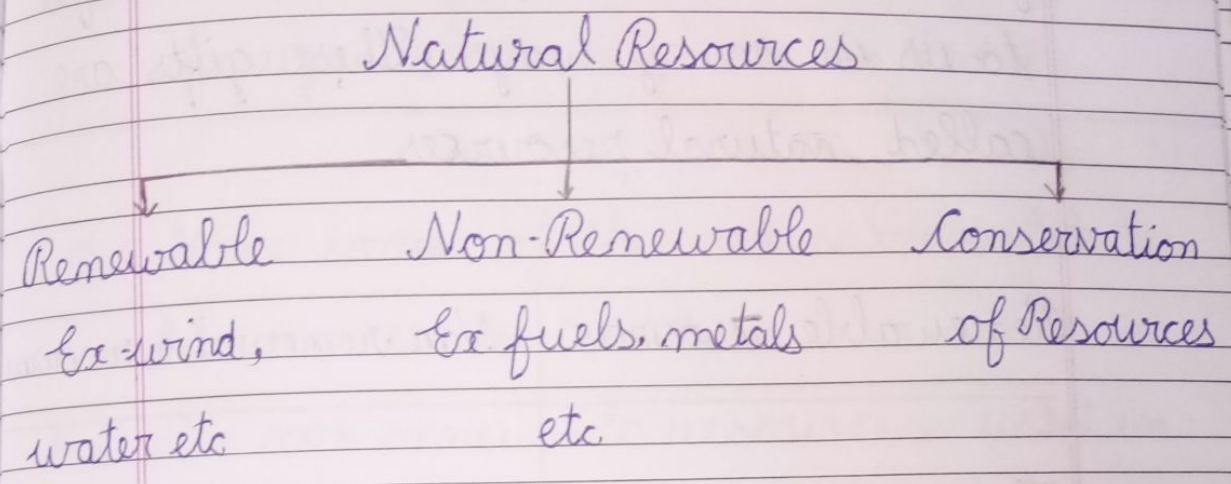
1. What are minerals? 240
2. What are the main types of minerals? 240
3. Where are oil fields found in India? in state



Ch-4Our Energy ResourcesHard-words

1. Replenished
2. biomass
3. harnessed
4. solar
5. agricultural
6. conserve
7. depletion
8. petroleum
9. renewable
10. non-renewable

Flow chart



Answer the following questions

Q1 What are natural resources? Give two differences between renewable and non-renewable resources.

Ans Nature has provided us many things like air, water, sunlight, minerals,



forests and wildlife that prove useful to us in many ways. These gifts are called natural resources

Renewable resources	Non-renewable resources
1 These can be generated over and again	These cannot be replenished, once finished
2 Ex - wind, water and sunlight	Ex - fuels and metals

Q2 What is solar energy used for in India?



Ans Solar energy is used for cooking, drying, electricity etc in India

Q 3 Name some of the non-renewable resources used in India.

Ans The non renewable resources used in India are oil, petroleum, natural gas, coal etc.

Q 4 Name some of the renewable resources used in India.

Ans The renewable resources used in India are wind power, solar power, biomass etc.



Q5 Why should we conserve our energy resources?

Ans We should conserve our energy resources and use them wisely because overuse and wastage of energy resources leads to their depletion.



You know what?

Most of the resources we talk about are needed for comfortable living and even survival. But there is another way to think about resources. There are the resources we use to have fun. These are called recreational resources.



ces

and use them wisely. Overuse and wastage of their depletion. The following steps should be es.

conserve to keep something safe
depletion great reduction

natural resources.

dependence on non-renewable resources and develop resources better.

 I Understand  I Need Help

mass are

natural gas

the natural

Evaluate

A. Fill in the blanks.

- Electricity is a form of energy.
- Natural and human-made are two types of energy resources.
- Since coal and natural gas cannot be replaced at the same speed at which they are used up, these are also known as non-renewable.
- Biomass energy is derived from the wastes of plants and animals.
- Kerosene and LPG are used as fuels in the kitchen.

B. Unscramble the letters to get the correct answer.

- Electricity is produced using wind energy: wind mill
(DNIW LIMI)
- The resource using which petrol, diesel and kerosene are made: petroleum
(MTEROPULE)
- Solar energy is harnessed using them: solar panels (ORASL NEPSLA)
- Fuel used to run train engines: coal (LOCA)
- River water is used to produce it: electricity (ECYTLECIRIT)

C. State true (T) or false (F).

- Energy can only be derived from substances made by humans.
- Solar energy is harnessed using pressure cookers.
- Resources are of two types—natural and human-made.
- Natural gas is produced from coal.
- Coal is an important mineral used for generating heat and electricity.

D. Answer the following questions

Ch- 5

Our Agriculture

Hard words

1 horticulture

2 cropping

3 rabi

4 kharif

5 zaid

6 plantation

7 consumption

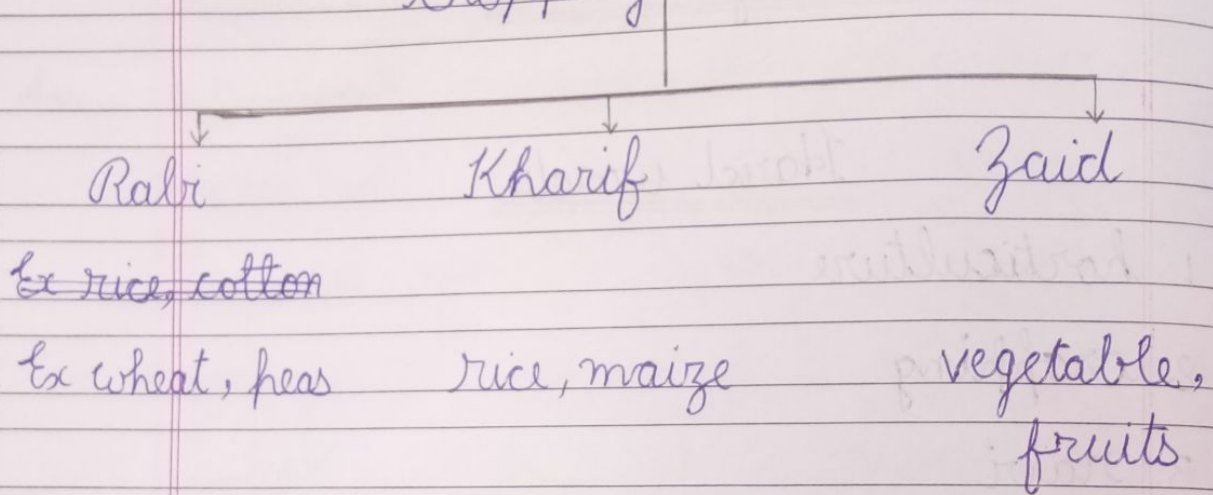
8 advancements

9 irrigation

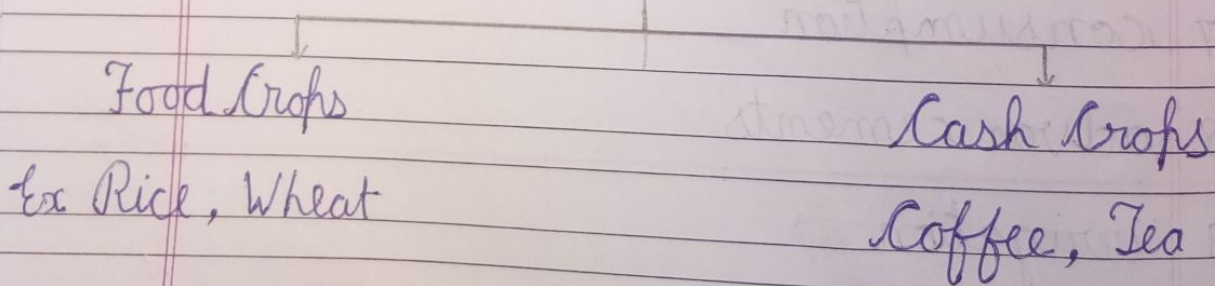
10 manures

Flow chart

Cropping Seasons



Types of Crops



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Answer the following questions.

Q1 Why is India called an agricultural country?

Ans India is called an agricultural country because

1. 2/3 Indian's population is dependent on agriculture.
2. India is having good sources of agriculture like land, water and climate.
3. Agriculture contributes 17% of Indian GDP.
4. It is a primary source of income for ^{rural} ~~total~~ people.

ates of India.



Q2 Differentiate between food crop and cash crops.

Ans Difference between food crop and cash crop

	Food crops	Cash crops
1	These crops are grown for direct consumption	These crops are grown as raw materials
2	These crops provide food to the people	These crops are economically important as they bring in much needed cash into the country.
	Ex Rice, Pulses etc.	Ex Tea, Coffee, Jute etc.

require for their growth. 253

5. List the steps taken by the government in India to help the farmers. 255

Map Work

On the physical map of India, mark the wheat and rice producing states of India.



Q3 Name all the different types of crops grown in India with two examples of each type

Ans Types of crops are

- 1 Food crops Ex - Millets, Pulses
- 2 Cash crops Ex - Sugarcans, Cotton

Q4 Name the most important food crops of India with and state the conditions they require for their growth.

Ans	Food crop	Climatic requirements
1	Rice	Hot and humid with plenty of rainfall
2	Wheat	Cool and moist
3	Millets	Hot and dry
4	Pulses	Dry



Q.5 List the steps taken by the government in India to help the farmers.

Ans Steps taken by the government are :-

1. Multi-purpose projects have been built to supply water for irrigation.
2. Farmers have been educated about the benefits and use of high-quality seeds, manures and natural fertilisers
3. Banks have been set up in villages to enable farmers to get loans to buy modern agricultural tools and machines such as tractors.

require for their growth
5. List the steps taken by
Map Work
On the physical map of India
256

Evaluate

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Agriculture is the practice of cultivating crops.
2. Agriculture gives food products and raw materials.
3. The kharif season begins in summer and ends in winter.
4. The rabi season begins in winter and ends in summer.
5. In India, farmers produce two types of crops food and cash.

B. Complete the following table.

Crop	Cropping Season	Favourable Climate	Cultivation Area	Use(s)
1. Sugarcane	kharif	Hot and moist	Maharashtra	Making sugar
2. Maize	kharif	Hot and dry	Rajasthan	Eating
3. Cotton	kharif	Hot and dry	Gujarat	Making cloth
4. Clove	kharif	Warm with heavy rainfall	Tamil Nadu	To add flavour

C. Name the following.

1. Two states in India where rice is grown Assam, Odisha.
2. Two states in India where wheat is grown Rajasthan, Haryana.
3. Two states in India where sugarcane is grown Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra.

HOTS

Ch - 6Our IndustriesHard words

1. finished goods.

2. industry

3. raw-materials

4. machinery

5. labour

6. equipments

7. shipbuilding

8. engineering

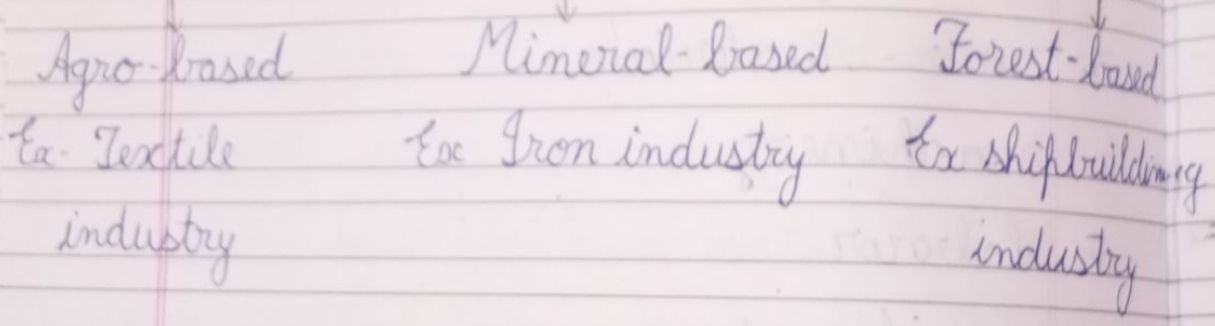
9. measures

10. comfortable

Flow chart

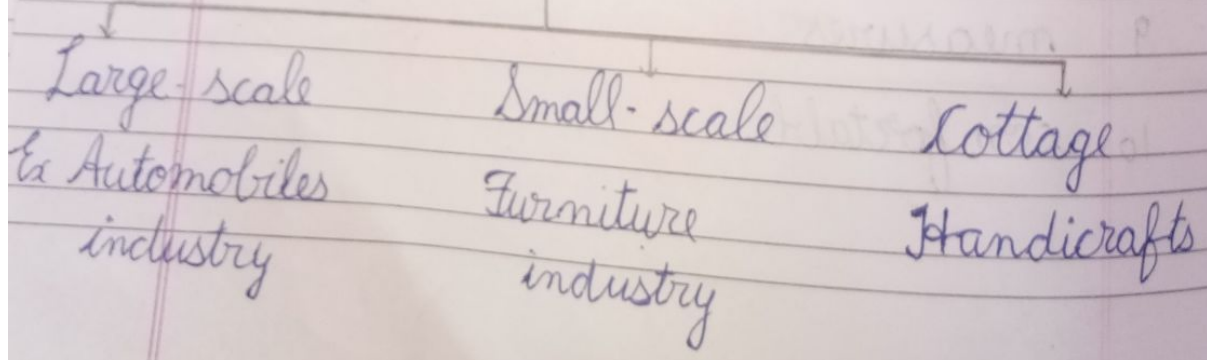
Types of industries

[On the basis of raw materials used]



Types of industries

[On the basis of Size]



Answer the following in a few words

Q1 What is an industry?

Ans The process of converting natural resources into finished goods using machines and human labour is called an industry.

Q2 Why are industries important for our country?

Ans If agriculture is the backbone of the economy, industry is the energy. The rapid development of capital goods industries promote the growth of



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agriculture, ~~trans~~ transport and communication that is why industries are important for our country.

Q3 Why is the city of Mumbai important for industries?

Ans

Mumbai, is the industrial hub of India. Its location provides it with all the important features required to run an industry well.

It has better availability of raw material, and labour ~~used~~ used as a base of any industry.

Q4 What are forest-based industries?

Ans Forest-based industries are those industries which use forest products as their raw material. For example, shipbuilding industry uses teak as raw material.

Answer the following in detail.

Q1 What is the difference between a large-scale and small scale industry?

Ans The major difference between a large scale and small scale industry are as follows:

- 3. What
- 4. What are u.
- 5. What are some u.



Ans	Features	Large-scale Industry	Small-scale Industry
	Start		
1	Set-up cost	A large amount of money	A little less money
2	Equipments	Large machines	Small machines
3	Labour	Thousands of people	A few people
4	Example	Iron and steel	Furniture

2.2 Define natural resources, raw materials and finished good / products with examples.

1. What is the...
2. Define r...
exampl...
3. What...
4. Wha...
5. Wh...

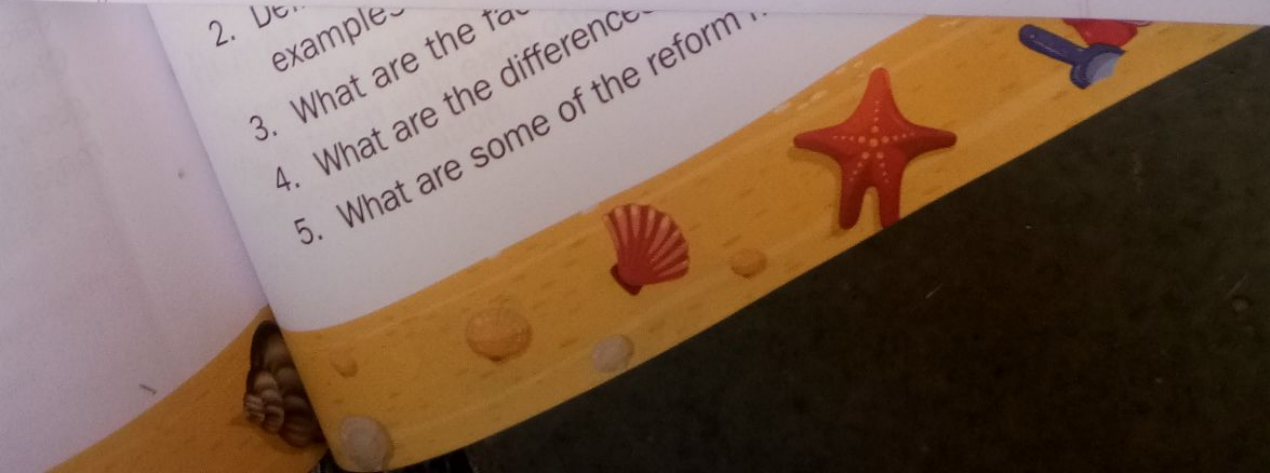
ard work
ustry involved in the manufacture of cloth

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Ans 1. Natural resources → Nature has provided us many useful things. These are called natural resources. Example air, water etc.

2. Raw materials → Raw materials are the basic things used in making a product. Example wood, iron ore.

3. Finished goods → Finished goods are the final products ^{that} are ready for the consumer to use. Example cars, furniture.

2. De...
example...
3. What are the fac...
 4. What are the difference...
 5. What are some of the reform...
- 

Q3 What are the factors required for setting-up an industry?

Ans The factors required for setting-up an industry are \Rightarrow

1. Money
2. ~~Raw~~ Raw materials
3. Machinery
4. Labour
5. Power supply
6. Transport

Q4 What are the difference between a small-scale industry and a cottage industry?

Ans

Features	Cottage Industry	Small scale Industry
1. Set up cost	A little few amount ^{of} money	A little amount of money
2. Equipments	Simple tools	Small machines
3. Labour	Very few workers	A few people
4. Example	Handicrafts	Plastic goods.

Q5 What are some of the reform measures taken by the government for industries?

at
hat are some



Ans Some of the reform measures taken by the government for industries are:-

1. New industrial policy.
2. Freedom to import technology.
3. Contraction of public sector.
4. Free entry of foreign investment.
5. Reduction in export - import tax

Evaluate

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Industries that depend on agricultural products are called Agro-based industries.
2. Sugar mills are generally located near Sugarcane farms.
3. Cottage industries are generally set up at home only.
4. Mumbai and Kochi cities in India have famous shipbuilding yards.
5. Money is an important requirement for setting-up an industry.

B. Complete the following table.

Industry	Scale	Raw Materials Used	Products Produced	Distribution
1. Iron and Steel	Large	Iron ore, Coal etc		
2. Automobile	Large			