

# Worksheet 1

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. The areas close to rivers are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The famous sculpture of the \_\_\_\_\_ belongs to the Indus Valley Civilization.
3. The Mesopotamian Civilization lies in modern-day \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Popular sports of the Mesopotamian Civilization were \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ knew a lot about the human body.

**B. Which of these statements about the Egyptian Civilization are correct? Tick (✓) the correct answers.**

1. The Egyptians wrote on paper-like sheets made from a plant called papyrus.
2. They preserved the dead bodies of their kings.
3. The Egyptians were the first ones to write down laws.
4. Children in the Egyptian Civilization played with terracotta toys.
5. They built magnificent buildings, called the Pyramids.

**C. Rearrange the letters to make meaningful words.**

1. AGEDRAIN \_\_\_\_\_
2. DUSIN LEYVAL \_\_\_\_\_
3. SONSMA \_\_\_\_\_
4. RATSZIGG \_\_\_\_\_
5. PASSCOM \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 2

## A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- The people of the Indus Valley Civilization were adept  
a. builders  b. wrestlers  c. boxers
- The Mesopotamian Civilization came up between two rivers -  
a. Tigris and Nile  b. Tigris and Euphrates   
c. Euphrates and Nile
- \_\_\_\_\_ were the first to divide an hour into 60 minutes and a minute into 60 seconds.  
a. Chinese  b. Mesopotamians  c. Pharaoh
- The god of the \_\_\_\_\_, Ra, was the chief god.  
a. Moon  b. Stars  c. Sun
- The Great Wall of China was built to keep out the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. enemies  b. animals  c. humans

## B. What belongs to which civilization?

- Granaries \_\_\_\_\_
- Ziggurats \_\_\_\_\_
- Pyramids \_\_\_\_\_
- Compass \_\_\_\_\_
- Tea \_\_\_\_\_

## C. Answer the following.

- What is a civilization?
- Why did the earliest civilization developed on the bank of rivers?
- What does the Indus Valley Civilization known for?
- Which river was a lifeline for the Egyptian Civilization?
- Name some inventions by the Chinese.

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 1

A. Find five words related to the different sources of water in the given word search.

R	A	I	N	P	O	O
P	O	N	D	S	G	C
F	H	F	L	E	X	E
D	H	E	A	S	W	A
X	F	D	K	C	Q	N
R	I	V	E	R	S	S
Q	F	V	S	W	Y	R

B. Which of these statements on wells and tube wells are correct? Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1. Wells are dug to use ground water.
2. Tube wells are commonly used in the coastal plains of India.
3. Wells are used to spray water into the air using a pipe.
4. Wells are built to stop the flow of water.
5. Wells and tube wells are extensively used in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat.

C. Write true or false.

1. Rivers are of one type. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ocean water is sweet. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Canals are small channels. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sprinklers are used for irrigation. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Dams are also called multi-purpose projects. \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 2

**A. Write names of the different sources of water.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Write five sentences on several means of irrigation.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Answer the following.**

1. What is a groundwater?
2. What are canals?
3. Where in India tank irrigation is widely practiced?
4. Define sprinkler irrigation method.
5. What generates hydroelectricity?

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. Answer the following.

1. Write down a few examples of metallic minerals.
2. Write down a few examples of non-metallic minerals.
3. Write down the names of two states where coal is found.
4. Write down the names of two states where petroleum and natural gas are found.
5. What is manganese used to make?

## B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Natural gas is found in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are used as fuels.
3. We get \_\_\_\_\_ from metallic minerals.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to make jewellery.
5. The full form of CNG is \_\_\_\_\_.

## C. Rearrange the letters to make meaningful words.

1. LOGD                      \_\_\_\_\_
2. NESEMANGA                      \_\_\_\_\_
3. LEUMPETRO                      \_\_\_\_\_
4. ELFU                      \_\_\_\_\_
5. SAG                      \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 2

## A. Name any ten mining centres of India.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Name one state where the following minerals are mined.

1. Bauxite \_\_\_\_\_
2. Copper \_\_\_\_\_
3. Gold \_\_\_\_\_
4. Iron Ore \_\_\_\_\_
5. Manganese \_\_\_\_\_

## C. Write a note on non-metallic minerals.

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Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Answer the following.**

1. Who established the first ever empire in India?
2. Who looked after the administration of Pataliputra?
3. Who won the Kalinga War?
4. What is *Dhamma*?
5. How did Ashoka spend his time after the Kalinga War?

**B. Choose the correct option.**

1. The first ruler of the dynasty was **Bindusara / Chandragupta Maurya**.
2. The capital of Ashoka's empire was **Pataliputra / Kalinga**.
3. Ashoka issued **policies / edicts** in public places and markets.
4. Ashoka built **roads / empires** after the Kalinga War.
5. Ashoka regularly went on **hunting / tours** to solve the problems of his people.

**C. Rearrange the letters to make meaningful words.**

- |           |       |            |       |
|-----------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. IREEMP | _____ | 2. ASTYDYN | _____ |
| 3. DICTSE | _____ | 4. LLARSPI | _____ |
| 5. LACESP | _____ |            |       |

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 2

## A. Write True or False.

1. Emperor Ashoka ruled for more than 2,000 years ago. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Chandragupta Maurya was succeeded by his son Bindusara. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The capital of Ashoka's empire was Pataliputra. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ashoka spread the message of peace. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Ashoka built hospitals for people and animals. \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Fill in the blanks.

1. After \_\_\_\_\_, Ashoka became the ruler of the Mauryan empire.
2. Pataliputra was surrounded by a \_\_\_\_\_ wall to keep the enemies away.
3. A committee of \_\_\_\_\_ members looked after the administration of the city.
4. Ashoka followed the path of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. After the Kalinga War, Ashoka went on \_\_\_\_\_ to solve the problems of his people.

## C. Write a short note on Ashoka and Dhamma.

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Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_



# Worksheet 1

**A. Rearrange the letters to write them in the blanks.**

- 1. A GOBLE is used to study the Earth. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. TASAL is a book of maps. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Physical maps show the MORFDANL of a place. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. A city is marked by a small CLECIR on a map. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. GENDSLE are used on maps to help us understand the colour scheme and symbols used. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Write True or False.**

- 1. A globe is a simple and accurate model of the Earth. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. A globe is not difficult to carry around. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. The word 'map' comes from the Latin word mappo. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Every map has two major directions. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Symbols are used as it utilises space better. \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Rearrange the letters to make meaningful words.**

- 1. THEAR \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. BEGLO \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. PAMS \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. LESCA \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. CTIONSDIRE \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 2

A. Write names of any five types of maps.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

B. Write names of seven continents and five oceans in the world.

Continents	Oceans

C. Answer the following.

1. What are maps?
2. Who published the first atlas?
3. Write names of the four major directions.
4. What is a scale on maps?
5. What are key or legend?

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 1

**A. Which of these statements on artificial satellites are correct?**

Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- 1. Artificial satellites are launched into space with the help of rockets.
- 2. There is only one type of artificial satellite.
- 3. Remote sensing satellites help us map different parts of the Earth.
- 4. The first ever artificial satellite was launched on 4 December, 1975.
- 5. GSAT satellites are used for the purpose of audio-visual communication.

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

- 1. The Moon is the Earth's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. Communication satellites send \_\_\_\_\_ for television programmes.
- 3. Weather satellites help us predict the weather by taking pictures of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ help us know the location of mountains, islands, plateaus, rivers, and so on.
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ is India's first remote sensing satellite.

**C. Write True or False.**

- 1. There are two types of satellite. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. The Moon is our natural satellite. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. India launched Aryabhata in 1950. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Artificial satellites are made by humans. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. There is only a few Indian Earth Observation (EO) Satellites floating in space today. \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 2

## A. Fill in the blanks.

1. An object that revolve around a planet is called its \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Artificial satellites are \_\_\_\_\_ objects.
3. The world's first artificial satellite was launched into space on \_\_\_\_\_.
4. India has a strong \_\_\_\_\_ programme.
5. GSAT is \_\_\_\_\_.

## B. Write True or False.

1. There are three types of satellites. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Some satellites help us predict the weather. \_\_\_\_\_
3. India has a weak space programme. \_\_\_\_\_
4. IRS-1A is India's first remote sensing satellite. \_\_\_\_\_
5. A remote sensing satellite helps scan the Earth's surface. \_\_\_\_\_

## C. Describe the uses of artificial satellites. Also, write some of their uses.

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Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 1

**A. Answer the following.**

1. Name the three ranges of the Himalayas.
2. What are the people of Ladakh and the Karakoram Mountains engaged in?
3. Where do the Purvachal Hill Ranges lie?
4. What is alluvium?
5. Which rivers form the world's largest delta?

**B. Which of these statements on the Indian coastal plains are correct? Tick (✓) the correct answers.**

1. The coastal plains of India are divided into four parts.
2. The southern part of the India coastal plains is called the Northern Circars.
3. The eastern coastal plains and the western coastal plains meet at Kanniyakumari.
4. Most people in the coastal plains of India are engaged in farming and fishing.
5. The coastal plains have ports that are used to export and import.

**C. Rearrange the letters to make words related to the various mountain ranges of India.**

1. KORAMKARA \_\_\_\_\_
2. ACHALPURV \_\_\_\_\_
3. YASLAHIMA \_\_\_\_\_
4. TALNAINI \_\_\_\_\_
5. IMSIKK \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 2

## A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- The Himalayan mountain range extends from Jammu & Kashmir to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Arunachal Pradesh  b. Delhi  c. Assam
- The Greater Himalaya is located to the extreme \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. north  b. west  c. southern
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest peak in India.  
a. Himalayas  b. K2  c. Nanda Devi
- The Purvachal Hill Ranges are covered with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. water  b. sand  c. forests
- River Brahmaputra begins from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Tibet  b. Mizoram  c. Assam

## B. Define the following:

- The Greater Himalaya/Himadri: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The Middle Himalaya/Himachal: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The Outer Himalaya/Shivalik: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## C. Write True or False.

- Ladakh and the Karakoram Mountains also lie in the Himalayas. \_\_\_\_\_
- Purvachal Hill Ranges lie towards the north-west of the Himalayas. \_\_\_\_\_
- Main tributary of River Satluj is Beas. \_\_\_\_\_
- The northern plains are not important to our country. \_\_\_\_\_
- The Coastal plains have numerous parts that are used to import and export goods. \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 1

**A. Find five words related to the western desert in the given word search.**

L	U	N	I	O	P	J
B	A	J	R	A	X	O
G	Q	G	G	D	H	W
V	C	A	M	E	L	A
T	J	R	O	P	W	R
G	H	O	O	M	A	R

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. The Great Indian Desert or the Thar Desert is lies to the west of the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The land surrounding an \_\_\_\_\_ is fertile.
3. Jaipur is popularly known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The rivers that flow eastwards from the Western Ghats are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is an important industry of Lakshadweep Islands.

**C. Write True or False.**

1. The land surrounding an oasis is fertile. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Trees such as khejri, kikar and babul grow in the eastern part of the desert. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Camels are also known as the 'Ship of the Desert.' \_\_\_\_\_
4. Jaipur is popular worldwide for its blue pottery. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The islands in the Andaman and Nicobar are mostly plain. \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 2

## A. Observe the picture and answer the following.

1. Where does the Thar Desert lie?
2. What is the extent of the Thar Desert?
3. Which river is the largest in the Thar Desert?
4. Which canal transports water to the desert from the River Satluj?
5. Who are banjaras?



## B. Circle the odd one out.

- |                    |           |         |         |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1. Rann of Kachchh | Rajasthan | Haryana | Delhi   |
| 2. Khejri          | Neem      | Kikar   | Babul   |
| 3. Cotton          | Wheat     | Rice    | Mustard |
| 4. Elephants       | Camels    | Goats   | Cattles |
| 5. Ghaghra         | Suit      | Choli   | Odhni   |

## C. Write a short note on India's Island Groups.

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Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_



# Worksheet 1

**A. Answer the following.**

1. Which is the longest written constitution in the world?
2. What are the six Fundamental Rights?
3. What are Directive Principles?
4. Define right to equality.
5. Under which Fundamental Right can an Indian citizen move court?

**B. Write True or False.**

1. On 26 January 1950, India became a republic. \_\_\_\_\_
2. It is our Fundamental Duty to obey our Constitution. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Right to freedom of religion is a Fundamental Right. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Fundamental Duties are duties towards the world. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Directive Principles are duties towards one's country. \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Which of these statements about the Directive Principles are correct? Tick (✓) the correct answers.**

1. Directive Principles are the instructions listed by the constitution for the government.
2. Taking care of the environment and public property is a Directive Principle.
3. Under the Directive Principles people should have proper living conditions.
4. Under the Directive Principles every person should get proper treatment when they fall sick.
5. There are six Directive Principles.

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 2

## A. Name six fundamental rights.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Rearrange the following words to form a meaningful word.

1. C N O S T T U I O N I \_\_\_\_\_
2. E U Q A I L Y T \_\_\_\_\_
3. R G I H S T \_\_\_\_\_
4. E U D C T A I N O \_\_\_\_\_
5. T I C I E Z N \_\_\_\_\_

## C. What are Fundamental Duties? Give some examples.

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Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 1

**A. Which of these statements on the local self-government are correct? Tick (✓) the correct answers.**

- 1. The Panchayati Raj is a system of local self-government.
- 2. The municipal committee is also known as *nagar palika*.
- 3. The *Pradhan* heads the municipal committee.
- 4. Two members are elected from each ward in a municipal corporation.
- 5. The mayor is assisted by a deputy mayor.

**B. Rearrange the letters to write them in the blanks.**

- 1. The 28 states and 8 Union Territories of India are organised into TRICTSDIS. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. All the citizens of the country need some VICCI TIESAMEN. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. In a municipal committee TIONSELEC are held every five years. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. The head of a municipal corporation is called a YORMA. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. A CIPALMUNI RATIONCORPO is also known as *mahanagar palika*. \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Write True or False.**

- 1. There are 28 states and 8 Union Territories in India. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. The *Pradhan* or *Sarpanch* heads the municipal committee. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. The government works at three levels – centre, state and local. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. The municipal corporation is headed by the people. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. A municipal corporation is also known as *mahanagar palika*. \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 2

A. All the citizens of the country need some civic amenities. Name any five of them.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

B. Find names of some states that have municipal corporations in the word search. (Make a search word)

A	H	M	E	D	A	B	A	D
X	G	T	M	E	D	R	T	A
Q	U	N	K	L	B	K	C	D
T	W	S	P	H	E	D	S	I
B	A	J	Q	I	D	J	X	O
Z	H	O	S	Z	P	U	N	E
N	A	S	D	A	Z	K	X	M
M	T	Y	R	W	L	D	D	S
Y	I	C	H	E	N	N	A	I

DELHI  
CHENNAI  
PUNE  
GUWAHATI  
AHMEDABAD

C. Describe the work of local self-governing bodies.

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Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 1

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Rice, wheat, pulses and \_\_\_\_\_ are some examples of food crops.
2. Cash crops are grown for \_\_\_\_\_ in the market.
3. Farmers keep animals for their use which are called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and inland are the two types of fishing.

**B. Match the columns.**

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. food crops ●   | ● a. trout      |
| 2. cash crops ●   | ● b. jowar      |
| 3. livestock ●    | ● c. vegetables |
| 4. horticulture ● | ● d. goat       |
| 5. fish ●         | ● e. jute       |

**C. Arrange the letters to make words related to food crops.**

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. LLETSMI _____ | 2. RABAJ _____  |
| 3. GIRA _____    | 4. WARJOW _____ |
| 5. HARAR _____   |                 |

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 2

**A. The underlined word in each sentence is incorrect. Write the correct words.**

1. More than three thirds of our country's population is engaged in farming.
2. Food and horticulture crops are the two types of crops grown in India.
3. Sometimes, farmers sell animals for their use. It is called livestock.
4. Inland fishing refers to catching fish from the sea.
5. Livestock Rearing means the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables.

**B. Write the factors that have contributed to the increase in India's total agricultural production since Independence.**

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**C. Answer the following.**

1. What is Agriculture?
2. Name two types of crops.
3. Name some livestock rearing animals.
4. What is Horticulture?
5. Which states are popular for Inland fishing in India?

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Answer the following.**

1. Can natural resources be used directly?
2. What are cottage industries?
3. What are small-scale industries?
4. What are large-scale industries?
5. Which cities are home to ship building industries?

**B. Write True or False.**

1. In cottage industries only a few people are engaged. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Small scale industries employ a lot of people. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Large scale industries engage thousands of workers. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Vishakhapatnam is home to shipbuilding industries. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Electrical goods are made in small-scale industries. \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Which of these statements on the large-scale industries are correct?  
Tick (✓) the correct answers.**

1. They use small machines and work in small factories.
2. The vast majority of large-scale industries are in or near big cities.
3. Machineries, chemicals, cement are important industries of India.
4. Grinding, flour, extracting oil are examples of small-scale industries.
5. In a factory, raw material is turned into finished products.

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 2

**A. Name any five things that are used to set up an Industry.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Name any two locations for the following industries of India.**

1. Textiles: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Iron and steel: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Automobile: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Shipbuilding: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Railway equipment: \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Give three examples of each.**

1. Cottage industries: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Small-scale industries: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Large-scale industries: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_



# Worksheet 1

**A. Answer the following.**

1. What are bridges?
2. What are considered the lifelines of a country's development?
3. Where is the living tree bridge located?
4. The Dhol-Sadia Bridge connects which two states?
5. What materials are used in construction?

**B. Find five words related to the materials used in construction in the given word search.**

S	T	E	E	L	B	F
T	F	V	X	S	R	D
O	I	R	O	N	I	L
N	F	W	E	Q	C	D
E	C	Z	R	I	K	K
A	S	P	H	A	L	T

**C. Which of these statements on roads and bridges are correct?**

**Tick (✓) the correct answers.**

1. A bridge is a physically built structure that helps us cross obstacles, such as rivers, roads, forests, etc.
2. Roads and bridges are considered the lifelines of a country's development.
3. In the olden days, bridges were made from steel and cement.
4. A living tree bridge can still be found in Gujarat.
5. The Bhupen Hazarika Setu is 0.5 km long.

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 2

## A. Fill in the blanks.

1. A bridge is a \_\_\_\_\_ built structure.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ connects different parts of the country.
3. Roads and bridges are considered the lifelines of a country's \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In the olden days, bridges were made from ropes and \_\_\_\_\_ planks.
5. The Dholā- \_\_\_\_\_ Bridge is 9.5 km long.

## B. Write True or False.

1. Bridges help us cross obstacles like rivers, roads, forests, etc. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Bridges are constructed on the ground. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The Bhupen Hazarika Setu is also called the Dholā-Sadia Bridge. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Steel, cement, stone are not used to built bridges. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Constructing bridges may impact natural vegetations and lives of humans and animals. \_\_\_\_\_

## C. Design your own tree bridge in the space provided.



Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_