

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.

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: _____

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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.

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.

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 Dholu- _____ 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 Dholu-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: _____