

1st Term Worksheet

Subject – Social Studies

Class – IV

Name :

Sec. :

Chapter – 2

[Calendar and Timeline]

[Stop to answer]

[A] Name the months of the Gregorian calendar. [21]

[New words]

BC:

AD:

BCE:

CE:

[Exercises]

[A] Write true or false: [22]

1. We need a calendar to organise our lives in a better way.

2. Saka calendar is also known as the Christian calendar.

3. The birth year of Jesus was taken as zero.

4. Saka calendar has 365 days in a leap year.

5. Gregorian calendar came into use in 1582.

[B] Fill in the blanks: [22]

1. We mark the important

,

 and festivals on a calendar.
2.

 calendar was started by Pope Gregory XIII.
3.

 is the official civil calendar used in India.
4. In a leap year, Chaitra has

 days.
5. BC was replaced by the term

 and AD was replaced by the term

.

[C] Answer the following questions: [22]

1. Which calendar was followed before the Gregorian calendar? Who started it and when?

Ans.

2. Where is the Saka calendar used?

Ans.

3. What was the purpose of adopting a national calendar?

Ans.

4. Differentiate between Saka calendar and Gregorian calendar.

Ans.

5. Define timeline.

Ans.

[D] Picture Study: [25]

1. Identify the Indian months from the given picture, in which we celebrate the following national festivals:

- a. Republic Day
- b. Independence Day
- c. Gandhi Jayanti

Months of Saka Calendar	Corresponding period in Gregorian Calendar
Vaisakha	April 21 – May 21
Jyestha	May 22 – June 21
Asadha	June 22 – July 22
Sravana	July 23 – August 22
Bhadrapada	August 23 – September 22
Asvina	September 23 – October 22
Kartika	October 23 – November 22
Margasirsa (Aghrayana)	November 23 – December 21
Pausa	December 22 – January 20
Magh	January 21 – February 19
Phalguna	February 20 – March 21
Chaitra	March 22 – April 20

[A] How do people born outside India before 26th January 1950 become Indian citizens? [26]

Migrated : _____

Consulate : _____

Private : _____

Public : _____

Responsibility: _____

Heritage : _____

Preserve : _____

Anti-social : _____

[A] Choose the correct answer: [31]

1. How many Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?
 - a. five
 - b. six
 - c. seven
2. Which of the following person cannot be a citizen of India?
 - a. One who was lived in India for four years
 - b. One who is born in India
 - c. One whose parents or grandparents were born in India
3. Who among the following are the citizens of India?
 - a. Those who migrated to India from Pakistan before 26 January 1950
 - b. Those who migrated to Pakistan from India before 15 August 1947
 - c. Those who migrated to India from Pakistan after 1950
4. What is public property also known as?
 - a. national property
 - b. private property
 - c. international property

1. Historical monuments are a part of our rich heritage. _____
2. An Indian citizen has the social and cultural right to represent India in any international event. _____

- 3. We should not pay the taxes on time. _____
- 4. Public property make our lives more comfortable. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks: [31]

- 1. Foreigners who come to India as tourist or on business are called _____.
- 2. In 1955,the Parliament passed the _____ to deal with the issue of citizenship.
- 3. Foreigners married to Indian citizens can acquire citizenship by _____.
- 4. Colleges _____, _____ and _____ are built and maintained by the government.
- 5. A good citizen obeys _____ of the country.

[D] Match the words of Column A to the words of column B: [32]

Column A	Column B
1. blackboard	a. hospitals
2. those who were born in India	b. pay tax
3. duty of a citizen	c. freedom of religions
4. Fundamental Right	d. school property
5. public property	e. Indian citizens

[E] Answer the following questions: [32]

- 1. Who is an alien?
Ans. _____

- 2. Give some examples of school property.
Ans. _____

- 3. Write a short note on civic sense.
Ans. _____

- 4. How can we take care of public property?
Ans. _____

5. How is citizenship obtained through naturalisation?

Ans.

6. Mention any three rights of a citizen.

Ans.

7. Mention any three duties of a citizen.

Ans.

[D] Picture Study:



[31]

This image represents an action that is both our right and duty. Discuss.

Ans.

Chapter – 4

[The Earth and Its Movements]

[Stop to answer]

[A] How and why do you think the changing seasons would impact the lifestyle of people? [37]

[New words]

Orbit : _____
Rotation : _____
Revolution : _____
Equinoxes : _____
Axis : _____

[Exercises]

[A] Choose the correct answer: [38]

1. Axis/Orbit is the imaginary line around which the Earth rotates.
2. The movement of the Earth on its axis is from east to west/west to east.
3. The Earth is tilted at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}/25\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the plane of the Earth's orbit.
4. When it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere, it is autumn/winter in the Southern Hemisphere.
5. On 23 September/22 December the days and nights are equal.
6. The path of Earth's revolution is round/oval.
7. The Earth takes 12 hours/24 hours to complete one rotation.

[B] Write true or false: [38]

1. The Earth rotates on its axis. _____
2. The Earth revolves around the Sun in a triangular path. _____
3. On 21 March, days are longer in the Northern Hemisphere. _____
4. Rotation causes day and night. _____
5. The axis of the Earth is not inclined. _____
6. Days and nights are never equal on Earth. _____
7. The distance between the Earth and the Sun always changes. _____
8. Revolution causes change in season. _____

[C] Match the words of column A to the words of column B: [39]

- | Column A | Column B |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. day and night | a. revolution |
| 2. 23 September | b. rotation |
| 3. season change | c. inclination of Earth's axis |
| 4. 22 December | d. Autumnal Equinox |
| 5. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ | e. Winter Solstice |

[D]

Answer the following questions:

[39]

1. What are the two movements of the Earth?

Ans. _____

2. What is orbit?

Ans. _____

3. What do you understand by the Earth’s axis?

Ans. _____

4. Name the four major seasons of the Earth.

Ans. _____

5. What is the effect of rotation on Earth?

Ans. _____

6. Explain the effect of revolution on Earth?

Ans. _____

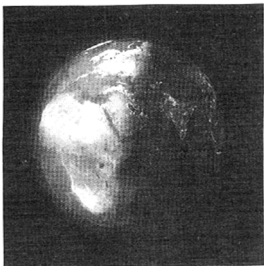
7. Distinguish between rotation and revolution of the Earth.

Ans. _____

8. The Sun rises in the East and sets in the West. Why?

Ans. _____

[D] Picture Study: [37]



Write what you see in the picture. Which movement of the Earth causes it?

Ans. _____

Chapter – 5
[Realms of the Earth]
[Stop to answer]

[A] What do you think can harm the atmosphere? [43]

[B] What will happen if air did not exist?

[New words]

- Composed :
- Extends :
- Evolve :
- Mass :
- Realm :

[Exercises]

[A] Choose the correct option: [44]

1. Life is possible on Earth because

a. there is water to drink and air to breathe

b. the Earth is not flat

c. the Sun gives out harmful rays
2. The thinnest layer of Earth is called the

a. atmosphere

b. lithosphere

c. biosphere
3. Earth’s surface consists of

a. land

b. water

c. both land and water

[B] Write true or false: [44]

1. The atmosphere regulates the temperature of the Earth’s surface.
2. The Earth can be divided into four realms.
3. The lithosphere is the thinnest layer of the Earth and is made up of soil and solid rocks.
4. Fifty-one percent of the lithosphere is covered by water.
5. The biosphere is that part of the Earth which supports life and various ecosystems.

[C] Fill in the blanks: [42]

1. is the only planet of the Solar System where life exists.
2. The Earth can be divided into spheres or zones.
3. percent of lithosphere is covered by water.
4. The is like a thick blanket of gases that surround the Earth.
5. Air is the medium that carries waves.
6. is used for breathing.
7. present in the atmosphere supports life on the Earth.

[D] Match the words of column A to the words of column B: [44]

- Column A

Column B
1. rocks

a. water
2. rainfall

b. Earth
3. oxygen

c. land
4. biosphere

d. air

[E]

Answer the following questions:

[45]

1. What are the four spheres of the Earth?

Ans.

2. Why is the hydrosphere important for us?

Ans.

3. Name the layers of the atmosphere.

Ans.

4. What do you understand by the lithosphere?

Ans.

5. What are the three landforms on the basis of height and slope?

Ans.

6. Write the importance of the lithosphere.

Ans.

7. What is the composition of atmosphere?

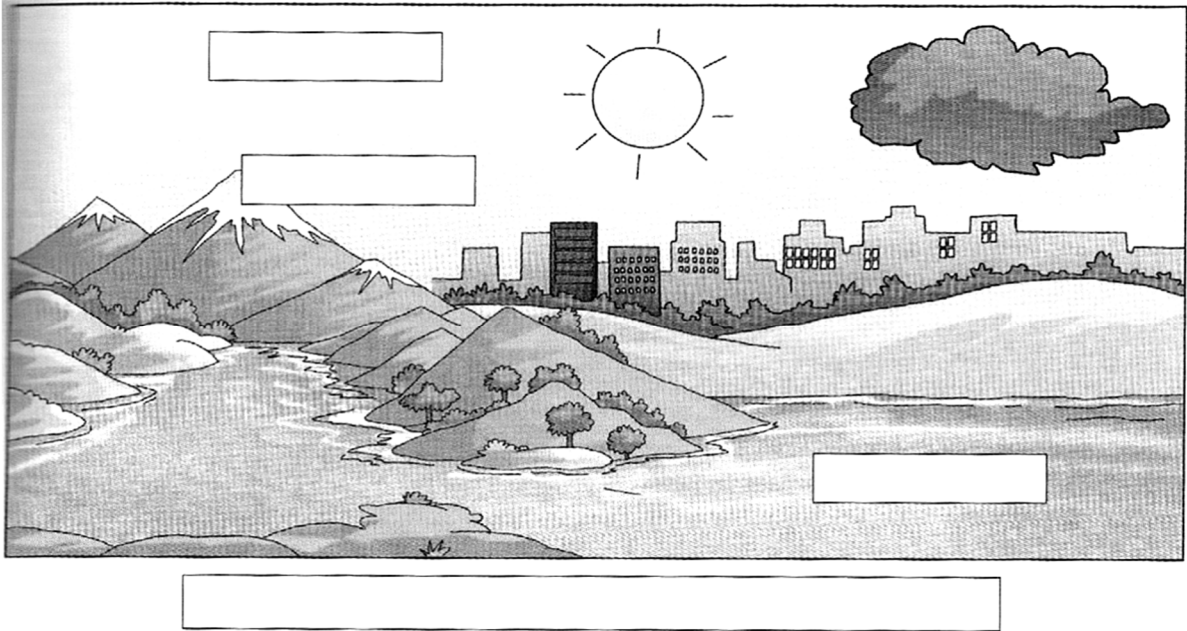
Ans.

8. Why does life exists on the Earth?

Ans.

[E] Picture Study:

[43]



1. Identify the three realms of Earth and write their names in the correct places in the picture.

Ans.

2. Give a suitable caption for the picture and discuss life on Earth.

Ans. _____

Chapter – 6
[Landforms on Earth]
[Stop to answer]

[A] Name three hill stations in India? [48]

[New words]

Dunes : _____
Elevation : _____
Sediments : _____
Slope : _____
Steep : _____
Tributaries : _____

[Exercises]

[A] Choose the correct option: [51]

- 1. A mountain range is
 - a. a chain of mountains
 - b. a narrow point of the mountains
 - c. the highest point of the mountains
- 2. A valley is a
 - a. low land found in between two plateaus
 - b. low land
 - c. low land found in between two mountains
- 3. An example of cold desert is
 - a. Sahara
 - b. Gobi
 - c. Ladakh
- 4. A part of the sea which is bounded by land on three sides is called a
 - a. bay
 - b. island
 - c. peninsula
- 5. The hills of Meghalaya are
 - a. Garo hills and Khasi hills
 - b. Nilgiri hills
 - c. Aravalli hills

[B] Write true or false: [51]

- 1. The tip of mountain is called the peak. _____
- 2. Ladakh is a hot desert. _____
- 3. The southern part of India is a peninsula. _____
- 4. A desert is a wet land covered with sand and rocks or stone. _____
- 5. Mountains are generally arranged in a chain called range. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks:

[51]

1. _____ is the highest peak in the world.
2. Plateaus are highest with a _____ and _____ surface on the top.
3. Low lying flat surfaces are called _____.
4. In deserts, the hills of sand are called _____.
5. _____ is a cold desert.

[D] Match the words of column A to the words of column B:

[52]

Column A

Column B

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|------------------|
| 1. | mountains | a. | khasi |
| 2. | valley | b. | Plateau of Tibet |
| 3. | hill | c. | Indo-Gangetic |
| 4. | Plateau | d. | Kashmir Valley |
| 5. | Plains | e. | Thar |
| 6. | desert | f. | Himalayas |

[E] Answer the following questions:

[52]

1. What is the difference between a mountain peak and a mountain range?

[illegible]

2. Why are plateaus called tablelands?

[illegible]

3. Describe a desert. Give one example.

[illegible]

4. Describe a plain.

Ans.

5. Give one example of cold desert.

Ans.

6. List the differences between a peninsula and an island.

Ans.

7. How do plains develop?

Ans.

8. Why the southern part of India called a peninsula?

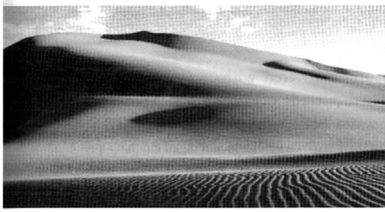
Ans.

[E]

Picture Study:

[49]

1. Identify and write the names of the landforms given in the pictures:



Chapter – 7

[Water Bodies on Earth]

[Stop to answer]

[A]

Do you think we should save water? Why?

[55]

[New words]

Attached :

Inlet :

Originates :

Stretches :

Survival :

[Exercises]

[A]

Choose the correct answer:

[57]

1. What do you mean by water bodies?
- a. A part of land covered with water

b. The parts of the Earth’s surface covered with water

c. A small area covered with water
2. Which of these is true about sea?
- a. A sea is a body of salt water

b. A sea is a water body larger than the ocean

c. A sea is bounded by land on three sides
3. What is a lake?
- a. A lake is a water body surrounded by land on all sides

b. Lakes are formed only during the rainy season

c. A lake is a large bay with a narrow mouth

[B]

Write true or false:

[57]

1. A river is a large flowing stream of water.
2. A tributary is the part of a lake.
3. A gulf is a large bay with a narrow mouth.

4. The Dal Lake is a salt water lake. _____
5. The Ganga, the Yamuna, the Godavari and the Brahmaputra are the main rivers of India. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks:

[57]

1. The water in the oceans and seas is _____.
2. A _____ is surrounded by land on all sides.
3. _____ is a large bay.
4. _____ are places where rivers originate.
5. A smaller river which joins the main river is called a _____.

[D] Match the words of Column A to the words of Column B:

[58]

Column A	Column B
1. gulf	a. Arabian sea
2. lake	b. Arctic
3. bay	c. Kutch
4. ocean	d. Chilika
5. sea	e. Bay of Bengal

[E] Answer the following questions:

[58]

1. Name all the oceans on Earth.

Ans.

2. What are bays?

Ans.

3. Name the oceans according to their size.

Ans.

4. What is a lake?

Ans.

5. Differentiate between bay and gulf.

Ans. _____

6. What do you understand by source and mouth of a river?

Ans. _____

[E] Picture Study:



[49]

1. Identify the water body in the picture and define it.

Ans. _____

