

IV<sup>th</sup> - SA-2 - Social Studies - Revision - 2016-17  
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# PHOENIX PUBLIC SCHOOL

ISANPUR, AHMEDABAD - 382443.

DATE:	SUBJECT:	Roll No.:
STD.: IV <sup>th</sup>	Suppl. No.:	Supervisor's Sign./

SA-2 - Revision - 2016-17 (L-1 to 7)

## Social Studies

Que M.C.Q

(30)

- How many Languages are spoken in India?  
(a) 22 (b) 18  
(c) 10 (d) 20
- Hindi, Nepali and Sanskrit are written in \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Gurmukhi Script (b) Devnagari Script  
(c) Braille script (d) None of them
- which is the oldest Language of India?  
(a) Hindi (b) Nepali  
(c) Punjabi (d) Sanskrit
- Who was the famous singer in Akbar's court?  
(a) Tansen (b) Sarangi Haridas  
(c) Baiju Bawra (d) None of them
- which is the oldest religion?  
(a) Muslim (b) Hindu  
(c) Sikh (d) Christian
- which is the oldest Vedas?  
(a) Samveda (b) Rigveda  
(c) Atharvaveda (d) Yajurveda



(2)

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- 7 How many members are there in Lok Sabha?  
(a) 445 (b) 500  
(c) 545 (d) 400
- 8 How many members are there in Rajya Sabha?  
(a) 150 (b) 250  
(c) 200 (d) 300
- 9 For how many years the members of Rajya Sabha are elected?  
(a) Two Years (b) Four Years  
(c) Five Years (d) Six Years
- 10 What is the member of Vidhan Sabha called elected by people?  
(a) M.P (b) MLA  
(c) Minister (d) President
- 11 What are main functions of the government?  
(a) Making Laws (b) Executing Laws  
(c) Dispensing Justice (d) All of these
- 12 Who was made the chairman of the Drafting Committee of our Constitution?  
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) None of them
- 13 When did the new Constitution come into effect in India?  
(a) 26 January, 1950 (b) 26 January 1947  
(c) 26 January, 1955 (d) 26 January 1960
- 14 What is the minimum age of the candidate who has the right of vote in an election?  
(a) 22 Years (b) 25 Years  
(c) 15 Years (d) 18 Years



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- 15 What are the national goals of the Indian Republic?
- (a) Democracy (b) Socialism  
 (c) Secularism (d) All of them
- 16 How many spokes are there in Dharm Chakra?
- (a) 25 spokes (b) 28 spokes  
 (c) 24 spokes (d) 30 spokes
- 17 Our National Anthem was composed by the Bengali poet —
- (a) Bankimchandra Chatterjee (b) Rabindranath Tagore  
 (c) Chitrangyan Das (d) None of them
- 18 Who was the composer of National Song Vande Matram?
- (a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Bankimchandra Chatterjee  
 (c) Chitrangyan Das (d) None of them
- 19 How many Lions are standing on National emblem of India?
- (a) Three (b) Two  
 (c) Five (d) Four
- 20 What are our national symbols?
- (a) National animal (b) National bird  
 (c) National flower (d) All of these
- 21 The National Animal of India is —
- (a) Elephant (b) cat  
 (c) Tiger (d) Dog
- 22 The National Bird is —
- (a) Sparrow (b) Parrot  
 (c) Peacock (d) All of these
- 23 The National flower is —
- (a) Rose (b) Lotus  
 (c) Sunflower (d) None of these



(4)

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- 24 Our National Emblem printed on —  
a) coins (b) Postcards  
c) Envelops (d) All of these
- 25 Our National flag is — in shape.  
a) Rectangular (b) Square  
c) Triangle (d) None of these
- 26 The minimum age for becoming the President is — years.  
a) 25 (b) 35  
c) 30 (d) 45
- 27 — is also known as the Lower House of the Parliament.  
a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha  
c) Vidhan Sabha (d) None of these
- 28 Every Citizen aged — years has the right to vote in the elections  
a) 10 years or more (b) 18 years or more  
c) 15 years or more (d) None of these
- 29 — is also known as the Upper House of the parliament.  
a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha  
c) Vidhan Sabha (d) None of these
- 30 We must respect our —  
a) Books (b) Pens  
c) National Symbols (d) None of these
- 31 — is the most important national symbol of any country.  
a) National flag (b) Coins  
c) Rupees (d) None of these
- 32 A Country is identified by its —  
a) Pen (b) Pencil  
c) National flag (d) None of these



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- 33 The strip at the top is of \_\_\_\_\_ in colour.  
 (a) Red (b) Saffron  
 (c) Blue (d) Green
- 34 The strip at the middle is of \_\_\_\_\_ in colour.  
 (a) Red (b) white  
 (c) Blue (d) Green
- 35 The strip at the bottom is of \_\_\_\_\_ in colour.  
 (a) Red (b) Green  
 (c) Blue (d) Red
- 36 Our National flag is also called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Saffron (b) Reddish  
 (c) Green (d) Tiranga
- 37 The Saffron colour is the symbol of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Bravery (b) Courage  
 (c) Both (a) or (b) (d) None of these
- 38 The white colour is the symbol of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Peace (b) Truth  
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
- 39 The National Symbols give an \_\_\_\_\_ to a nation.  
 (a) focus (b) Identity  
 (c) Mirror (d) None of these

(6)

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40 Our National Song is composed in the ~~precise~~ praise of our —

(a) State

(b) Motherland

(c) Song

(d) All of these

Que Fill in the blanks.

- 1 Govind Sagar Lake is a man-made Lake.
- 2 Lotus temple is dedicated to Bahai religion.
- 3 Jesus christ was born in Bethlehem near Jerusalem.
- 4 In our country elections are held after every five years.
- 5 The judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are appointed by the President.
- 6 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of our constitution.
- 7 Constitution of India came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950.
- 8 Our National Flag is rectangular in shape.
- 9 Every Indian citizen of 18 years or above has the right to vote.
- 10 Brahmo Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.



(7)

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(8)

Que write true or false.

- 1 Cholera is a water born disease. = ✓
- 2 In Cottage industries most of the work is done by manual labour. = ✓
- 3 Mineral based industries are generally Large Scale industries. = ✓
- 4 Lok Sabha is the Upper House of the Parliament. = ✗
- 5 The Governor of a state is appointed by the president. = ✓
- 6 Any person can be appointed as the Chief minister of a state by the Governor. = ✗
- 7 Democracy means people will govern themselves. = ✓
- 8 Ashok Chakra has 28 spokes. = ✗
- 9 Jana-Gana-Mana was composed by the famous Bengali poet Rabindra Nath Tagore. = ✓
- 10 Guru Granth Sahib is the holy book of Sikhs. = ✓

Que Answer in One word.

- 1 when was India became Independent?  
→ 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947
- 2 How many members are there in Lok Sabha?  
→ 545 members



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2 who was elected the people of Rajya Sabha?

→ State Legislative Assemblies

3 what is the minimum age for becoming the president?

→ 35 years

4 write any two main functions of the government.

→ Making Laws, Executing Laws

5 write any two names of our National Symbols.

→ National Flag, National Anthem

6 when was our Constitution adopted?

→ 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950

7 what is the age of voter?

→ 18 years or above

8 what is the age of the candidate for the election in Lok Sabha?

→ 25 years

9 How many members are there in Rajya Sabha?

→ 250 members

10 How many spokes are there in Chakra?

→ 24 spokes

11 who composed Jana-Gana-Mana, our National Anthem?

→ Rabindra Nath Tagore

12 who composed Vande Mataram, our National Song?

→ Bankim Chandra Chatterjee





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- 13 what our National song describes?  
 → Beauty of our Motherland
- 14 which is our National flower?  
 → Lotus

Que Answer the following questions.

1) what are the various uses of water?

Ans water is used for the following - for irrigation use, for industrial use, for Domestic use.

2) what is Manufacturing?

Ans The changing of raw material into finished products is called manufacturing

3) which factors favour the Location of an industry?

Ans Availability of raw materials, good means of transport, sources of energy, Capital, Labour, market and economic conditions are the factor which favour the Location of an industry.



(10)

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4) Where is our National Emblem taken from?

Ans Our National Emblem has been taken from the Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath.

5) What do the Saffron colour of our National flag signify?

Ans The Saffron colour stands for bravery and courage.

6) How can the fundamental Right against Exploitation be protected?

Ans By prohibiting forced Labour and banning the employment of children below the age of 14 as labourers we can protect the fundamental right against Exploitation.

7) How is the president of India elected?

Ans The President of India is elected by the elected members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.

8) Which are the important subjects on which the state government can make laws?

Ans The important subjects on which the state government can make laws — Education, Health, Agriculture, police, forestry, irrigation.

9) What are the national goals of the Indian Republic?

Ans Democracy, Socialism and Secularism are the national goals of the Indian Republic.



(11)

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10) which are the various types of courts in India?

Ans The various types of courts in India —  
Supreme Court, High Court, District Court.

11) which are the important subjects on which the Union Government can make laws?

Ans The important subjects on which the Union government can make laws —  
Defence, Railways, post and telegraph, mines, foreign policy.

12) How is the Indian Parliament constituted?

Ans The parliament makes laws for the whole country and it consists of the president, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

13) How does a bill become a law?

Ans A bill becomes a law when it is approved by both the houses and the president.

14) what does our National Anthem describe?

Ans Our National Anthem describes the landscape of our country very nicely. It stands for the unity of the various regions of India.

15) why is there a unity in diversity in India?

Ans There is unity in diversity in India because people here speak different languages, follow different religions, celebrate different festivals and follow different social customs but in spite of all these they live in a unique fundamental unity.