

IVth

SA-2 - Social Studies Paper Revision

□ + □ + □ + □ + □ = □



PHOENIX PUBLIC SCHOOL

ISANPUR, AHMEDABAD - 382443.

DATE:	SUBJECT: S.S.	Roll No.: S.A-2
STD.: IV	Suppl. No.:	Supervisor's Sign/

SA-2 paper Revision

(L-4,5,6,7)

Social Studies

Que

M.C.Q

(30)

- How many members are there in Lok Sabha?
(a) 445 (b) 500
(c) 545 (d) 400
- How many members are there in Rajya Sabha?
(a) 150 (b) 250
(c) 200 (d) 300
- For how many years the members of Rajya Sabha are elected?
(a) Two years (b) Four years
(c) Five years (d) Six years
- What is the member of Vidhan Sabha called elected by people?
(a) MP (b) MLA
(c) Minister (d) President
- What are main functions of the government?
(a) Making laws (b) Executing Laws
(c) Dispensing Justice (d) All of these
- 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

- 7 When did the new Constitution come effect in India ?
- (a) 26 January 1950 (b) 26 January 194
- (c) 26 January 1955 (d) 26 January 1960
- 8 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
- 9 What are the national goals of the Indian republic ?
- (a) Democracy (b) Socialism
- (c) Secularism (d) All of them
- 10 How many spokes are there in Dharm Chakra ?
- (a) 25 spokes (b) 28 spokes
- (c) 24 spokes (d) 30 spokes
- 11 Our National Anthem was composed by the Bengali poet _____
- (a) Bankimchandra Chatterjee (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Chitrangam Das (d) None of them
- 12 Who was the composer of National song Vande Mataram ?
- (a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Bankimchandra Chatterjee
- (c) Chitrangam Das (d) None of them
- 13 How many lions are standing on National emblem of India ?
- (a) Three (b) Two
- (c) Five (d) Four
- 14 What are our national symbols ?
- (a) National animal (b) National bird
- (c) National flower (d) All of these.

- 15 The National Animal of India is _____
(a) Elephant (b) cat
(c) Tiger (d) Dog
- 16 The National Bird is _____
(a) Sparrow (b) Parrot
(c) Peacock (d) All of these
- 17 The National flower is _____
(a) Rose (b) Lotus
(c) Sunflower (d) None of these
- 18 Our National Emblem is painted on _____
(a) Coins (b) Postcards
(c) Envelopes (d) All of these
- 19 Our National Flag is _____ in shape.
(a) Rectangular (b) Square
(c) Triangle (d) None of these
- 20 The minimum age for becoming the President is _____ years.
(a) 25 (b) 35
(c) 30 (d) 45
- 21 _____ is also known as the Lower House of the Parliament.
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha
(c) Vidhan Sabha (d) None of these
- 22 _____ is also known as the Upper House of the Parliament.
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha
(c) Vidhan Sabha (d) None of these
- 23 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

- 24 We must respect our identity.
 (a) Books (b) Pens
 (c) National Symbols (d) None of these
- 25 _____ is the most important National Symbol of any country.
 (a) National Flag (b) Coins
 (c) Rupees (d) None of these
- 26 A Country is identified by its _____.
 (a) ~~Gems~~ Pen (b) ~~Rupees~~ Pencil
 (c) National flag (d) None of these
- 27 The strip at the top is of _____ in colour.
 (a) Red (b) Saffron
 (c) Blue (d) Green
- 28 The strip at the middle is of _____ in colour.
 (a) Red (b) white
 (c) Blue (d) Green
- 29 The strip at the bottom is of _____ in colour.
 (a) Red (b) Green
 (c) Blue (d) Red
- 30 Our National flag is also called _____.
 (a) Saffron (b) Reddish
 (c) Giranary (d) Tirchinga
- 31 The Saffron colour is the symbol of _____.
 (a) Bravery (b) Courage
 (c) Both (a) or (b) (d) None of these
- 32 The white colour is the symbol of _____.
 (a) Peace (b) Truth
 (c) Both (a) or (b) (d) None of these

- 33 The Green colour is the symbol of _____
(a) Prosperity (b) Truth
(c) bravery (d) All of these
- 34 In the Centre of the middle strip there is a Chakra of _____ colour.
(a) white (b) Blue
(c) Green (d) Red
- 35 The Chakra is also called _____ Chakra.
(a) Ashak (b) Mahavir
(c) Jayanti (d) None of these x
- 36 Our National Song is composed in the praise of our _____.
(a) state (b) Motherland
(c) Song (d) All of these
- 37 The Satyameva Jayate are written in _____ Script below the abacus.
(a) Devnagari (b) Jodhpuri
(c) Sindhi (d) None of these
- 38 The National Symbols give an _____ to a nation.
(a) Focus (b) Identity
(c) Mirror (d) None of these

39 Which is the oldest religion?

(a) Muslim

(b) Hindu

(c) Sikh

(d) Christian

40 Which is the oldest Veda?

(a) Samveda

(b) Rigveda

(c) Atharveda

(d) Yajurveda

Que.2 Fill in the blanks.

- 1 Every Indian citizen of 18 years or above has the right to vote.
- 2 In our country elections are held after every five years.
- 3 The minimum age limit of a person to become a member of the Lok Sabha is 25 years.
- 4 The Maximum age limit to become the President of the country or the Governor of a state is 35 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 26th January, 1950.
- 8 The Constitution is a Fundamental legal document according to which the government of a country functions.

9 Our National Flag is rectangular in shape.

10 Brahma Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Ques write true or false.

1 Lok Sabha is the Upper House of the Parliament. X

2 The President can appoint only the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister of India. ✓

3 The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the people directly. X

4 The Governor of a state is appointed by the President. ✓

5 Any person can be appointed as the chief minister of a state by the Governor. X

6 Democracy means people will govern themselves. ✓

7 Ashok Chakra has 28 spokes. = X

8 Jana-Gana-Mana was composed by the famous Bengali poet Rabindra Nath Tagore. = ✓

9 Our National bird is Parrot. = X

10 Guru Granth Sahib is the holy book of Sikhs. = ✓

Ques Answer in One word.

1 When was India became Independent?
→ 15th August, 1947.

2 When was our Constitution adopted?
→ 26th January, 1950

3 How many members are there in Lok Sabha?
- 545 members

4 What is the age of voters?
- 18 years or above

5 What is the age of the Candidate for the election in Lok Sabha?
- 25 years

6 How many members are there in Rajya Sabha?
- 250 members

7 Who was elected the people of Rajya Sabha?
- State Legislative Assemblies.

8 What is the minimum age for becoming the President?
- 35 years

9 Write any two main functions of the government.
- Making Laws, Executing Laws

10 Write any two names of our National Symbols.
- National Flag, National Anthem

11 How many spokes are there in Chakra?
- 24 spokes.

12 Who composed Jana-Gana-Mana, our national Anthem?

- Rabindra Nath Tagore

13 Who composed Vande Mataram, our National Song?

- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

14 What does our national song describe?

- Beauty of our Motherland

15 Which is our national Flower?

- Lotus

Que Answer the following questions

1 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.

2 How does a bill become a Law?

Ans. A bill becomes a Law when it is approved by both the houses and the President.

3 which are the various types of courts in India?

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

4 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.

5 what do you mean by socialism?

Ans Socialism means equal rights and equal opportunities for all the people to move forward. It also aims at reducing the gap between the rich and the poor.

6 what is the significance of the Right to Constitutional Remedies?

Ans Right to Constitutional Remedies is very significant as it allows person to seek protection from the court if his/her fundamental right is denied.

7 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.

8 where is our National Emblem taken from?

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

9 what do the saffron colour of our National flag signify?

Ans The saffron colour stands for bravery and courage.

10 what do the white colour of our National flag signify?

Ans The white colour stands for peace and truth.

11 what do the green colour of our National flag signify?

Ans The green colour stands for prosperity.

12 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.

13 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.

14 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.

15. what are the national goals of the Indian Republic?

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