



Super Revision Sheet for 18.03.26

SECTION A – ONE WORD ANSWERS

1. Who wrote the Vedas?
→ Sages (Rishis)
2. Pink City of India
→ Jaipur
3. Who built the Taj Mahal?
→ Shah Jahan
4. First Indian satellite
→ Aryabhata
5. River called the Sorrow of Bihar
→ Kosi
6. Soil suitable for cotton cultivation
→ Black soil
7. Mineral known as black gold
→ Coal
8. Gir National Park location
→ Gujarat
9. Liberalization (one word)
→ Removing restrictions
10. Poverty line
→ Minimum income level
11. Father of Indian Constitution
→ Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
12. GDP
→ Gross Domestic Product
13. Cash crop
→ Cotton
14. Renewable source of energy
→ Solar energy
15. Consumer awareness
→ Knowledge
16. Backbone of industrial development
→ Iron and steel industry
17. Globalization
→ Global integration
18. Urbanization
→ Growth of cities
19. Largest port in India
→ Mumbai Port
20. Human development
→ Improvement in quality of life

21. Biodiversity
→ Variety of living organisms
22. Deforestation
→ Cutting of forests
23. Road safety
→ Traffic rules
24. Largest producer of wheat
→ Punjab
25. One World Heritage Site in India
→ Taj Mahal

SECTION-B BRIEF ANSWERS (2 MARKS)

1. Cultural Heritage

Traditions, art, literature and monuments inherited from past generations.

2. Two features of literary heritage

Ancient texts like Vedas, Upanishads.

Epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata.

3. Two achievements of ancient Indian science

Discovery of Zero.

Development of Ayurveda.

4. Two objectives of heritage preservation

Protect culture and history.

Educate future generations.

5. Two uses of forests

Provide timber and fuel.

Maintain ecological balance.

6. Two causes of water pollution

Industrial waste.

Sewage disposal.

7. Two characteristics of black soil

Retains moisture.

Suitable for cotton cultivation.

8. Two features of Green Revolution

Use of HYV seeds.

Increased agricultural production.

9. Two uses of minerals

Industrial production.

Energy generation.

10. Two problems of manufacturing industries

Lack of raw materials.

Pollution.

11. Two advantages of transportation

Promotes trade.

Connects different regions.

12. Two causes of poverty

Unemployment.

Low income.

13. Two features of economic development

Increase in national income.

Improvement in living standards.

14. Two effects of globalization

Increased international trade.

Cultural exchange.

15. Two causes of unemployment

Population growth.

Lack of industries.

16. Two types of irrigation

Canal irrigation.

Well irrigation.

17. Two functions of RBI

Controls money supply.

Banker of government.

18. Two consumer rights

Right to safety.

Right to information.

19. Two indicators of human development

Education.

Life expectancy.

20. Two social problems in India

Poverty.

Unemployment.

21. Two causes of price rise

High demand.

Low supply.

22. Two wildlife conservation methods

National parks.

Wildlife sanctuaries.

22. Two road safety rules

Follow traffic signals.

Wear helmet/seatbelt.

24. Two features of Indian agriculture

Monsoon dependent.

Labour intensive.

25. Two causes of deforestation

Urbanization.

Industrialization.

SECTION-C SHORT ANSWER (3 MARKS)

1. Importance of Indian Heritage

Shows India's rich culture and traditions.

Helps us understand our history.

Promotes tourism and national pride.

2. Traditional Handicrafts of India

Hand-made products made by skilled artisans.

Examples: pottery, weaving, embroidery, wood carving.

Reflect Indian culture and traditions.

3. Contribution of Indian Architecture

India has many temples, forts and monuments.

Examples: Taj Mahal, Ajanta Caves, Khajuraho temples.

Shows artistic skill and cultural heritage.

4. Need for Preservation of Heritage

Protect historical monuments.

Maintain cultural identity.

Educate future generations.

5. Types of Natural Resources

Renewable resources – solar, wind.

Non-renewable resources – coal, petroleum.

Essential for human survival.

6. Forest Conservation Methods

Afforestation and reforestation.

Protection through national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

Control illegal cutting of trees.

7. Major Water Resources of India

Rivers and lakes.

Groundwater and dams.

Rainwater.

8. Types of Irrigation in India

Canal irrigation.

Well and tube well irrigation.

Tank irrigation.

9. Major Minerals of India

Iron ore.

Coal.

Bauxite.

10. Importance of Manufacturing Industries

Creates employment.

Increases national income.

Helps economic development.

11. Transportation System of India

Includes roadways, railways, airways and waterways.

Helps movement of goods and people.

Promotes trade and development.

12. Concept of Economic Development

Increase in national income.

Improvement in living standards.

Better education and health facilities.

13. Economic Liberalization

Removal of government restrictions on industries.

Encourages private investment.

Promotes economic growth.

14. Causes and Effects of Poverty

Causes

Unemployment

Low income

Effects

Poor living conditions

Lack of education and health facilities

15. Unemployment in India

Situation where people willing to work do not get jobs.

Caused by population growth and lack of industries.

16. Consumer Rights and Duties

Rights

Right to safety

Right to information

Duties

Check product quality

Keep bills and receipts.

17. Price Rise and its Effects

Increase in prices of goods and services.

Reduces purchasing power.

Affects poor people the most.

18. Human Development Index

Measures development of a country.

Based on health, education and income.

19. Social Change in India

Change in society due to education and technology.

Improvement in women's status and equality.

20. Social Challenges of India

Poverty.

Unemployment.

Illiteracy.

21. Types of Agriculture in India

Subsistence agriculture.

Commercial agriculture.

22. Importance of Forests and Wildlife

Maintain ecological balance.

Provide wood, medicines and resources.

Protect biodiversity.

23. Road Safety Measures

Follow traffic rules.

Wear helmets and seat belts.

Avoid over-speeding.

24. Sources of Energy in India

Coal and petroleum.

Hydropower.

Solar and wind energy.

25. Globalization and its Impact

Integration of world economies.

Increases trade and investment.

Improves technology and communication.

SECTION-D DETAIL ANSWER QUESTIONS (4 MARKS)

1. Describe the Cultural Heritage of India

Cultural heritage includes traditions, art, literature, monuments and customs passed from one generation to another.

India has a rich cultural heritage developed over thousands of years.

Ancient texts like Vedas, Upanishads, Ramayana and Mahabharata are important parts of literary heritage.

Monuments such as Taj Mahal, temples, forts and caves represent architectural heritage.

Indian music, dance, festivals and handicrafts also form part of cultural heritage.

It promotes national unity and attracts tourists from all over the world.

2. Explain Sculpture and Architecture of India

Sculpture means the art of making statues and images from stone, metal or wood.

Ancient Indian sculptures are found in temples, caves and monuments.

Famous examples include sculptures at Ajanta, Ellora and Khajuraho temples.

Architecture refers to the design and construction of buildings.

India has many historical buildings like temples, mosques, forts and palaces.

These structures show the artistic skill and cultural richness of India.

3. Describe India's Heritage of Science and Technology

Ancient India made great contributions to science and technology.
Indian mathematicians discovered zero and the decimal system, which are used worldwide.
In medicine, India developed the system of Ayurveda.
Ancient scholars also made progress in astronomy and metallurgy.
The Iron Pillar of Delhi is an example of advanced metallurgical knowledge.
These achievements show that India had advanced scientific knowledge in ancient times.

4. Explain Preservation of Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage must be preserved to protect the history and identity of the nation.
The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) maintains and protects monuments.
Many monuments are declared World Heritage Sites by UNESCO.
Government laws prevent damage and illegal construction near historical monuments.
Public awareness and cooperation are also necessary for preservation.
Proper preservation helps future generations learn about their culture.

5. Describe Types and Importance of Natural Resources

Natural resources are materials provided by nature that are useful for humans.
They are of two types:
Renewable resources such as solar energy, wind and forests.
Non-renewable resources such as coal, petroleum and minerals.
These resources are essential for agriculture, industries and daily life.
Proper use and conservation of natural resources are necessary for sustainable development.

6. Explain Forests and Wildlife Resources in India

Forests are an important natural resource that maintain ecological balance.
They provide timber, fuel, medicines and raw materials for industries.
Wildlife includes animals, birds and plants living in forests.
India has many national parks and wildlife sanctuaries for protection of wildlife.
Forests also help control soil erosion and regulate climate.
Conservation of forests and wildlife is necessary for maintaining biodiversity.

7. Describe Agriculture in India – Problems and Solutions

Problems

Dependence on monsoon rainfall.
Small land holdings and traditional farming methods.
Lack of irrigation and modern technology.

Solutions

Development of irrigation facilities.
Use of modern machines and improved seeds.
Government support and agricultural education.
These measures help increase agricultural production.

8. Explain Water Resources of India

India has many water resources such as rivers, lakes, ponds and groundwater.
Major rivers include Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Narmada and Godavari.
Water is used for drinking, irrigation, industries and hydroelectric power.
Dams and reservoirs help store water for future use.
Conservation of water is necessary because water resources are limited.

9. Describe Minerals and Energy Resources

Minerals are natural substances found in the earth's crust.
Important minerals in India include iron ore, coal, bauxite and manganese.
These minerals are used in industries and manufacturing.
Energy resources include coal, petroleum, natural gas, hydropower, solar and wind energy.
Energy resources are essential for transportation, industries and electricity generation.

10. Explain Development of Manufacturing Industries in India

Manufacturing industries convert raw materials into finished goods.
Industries such as iron and steel, textile, cement and chemical industries are important in India.

Industrial development creates employment opportunities.

It increases national income and economic growth.

Industries also promote exports and technological development.

11. Describe Transportation and Trade in India

Transportation includes roadways, railways, airways and waterways.

It helps in the movement of goods and passengers from one place to another.

India has one of the largest railway networks in the world.

Ports and airports support international trade.

Efficient transportation promotes trade and economic development.

12. Explain Economic Development of India after Independence

After independence, India adopted planned economic development.

Development of agriculture, industries and infrastructure was given importance.

Many dams, factories and educational institutions were established.

Government launched several Five Year Plans to improve the economy.

These efforts helped improve living standards of people.

13. Describe Economic Liberalization and Globalization

Economic liberalization means reducing government control over industries and trade.

It encourages private investment and competition.

Globalization means integration of world economies through trade and technology.

It increases international trade and exchange of ideas.

These policies have helped India's economic growth.

14. Explain Poverty and Unemployment in India

Poverty means lack of basic necessities such as food, clothing and shelter.

Unemployment occurs when people who are willing to work cannot find jobs.

Causes include population growth and lack of industrial development.

Government schemes and employment programs help reduce poverty and unemployment.

15. Describe Price Rise and Consumer Awareness

Price rise means continuous increase in the prices of goods and services.

It reduces the purchasing power of people.

Poor and middle-class families are most affected.

Consumer awareness helps people know their rights and avoid exploitation.

16. Explain Human Development in India

Human development refers to improvement in the quality of life of people.

It includes better education, health and income levels.

Human development is measured using the Human Development Index (HDI).

Government programs focus on improving education, healthcare and employment.

17. Describe Social Problems and Their Solutions

Major social problems in India include poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and inequality.

These problems affect social development.

Education, employment opportunities and government welfare schemes help solve these problems.

18. Explain Social Change in India

Social change means transformation in society over time.

Education, technology and modernization have brought many changes.

Women's education and participation in jobs have increased.

Social reforms have improved equality and social justice.

19. Describe Importance of Biodiversity

Biodiversity means the variety of plants, animals and microorganisms.

It maintains ecological balance and supports life on earth.

Biodiversity provides food, medicines and raw materials.

Conservation of biodiversity is essential for sustainable development.

20. Explain Measures to Conserve Forests

Afforestation and reforestation.

Protection through national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

Strict laws against illegal cutting of trees.

Public awareness about importance of forests.

21. Describe Role of Agriculture in Indian Economy

Agriculture is the main occupation for a large population in India.

It provides raw materials to industries such as textile and sugar.

Agriculture contributes significantly to the national income.

It ensures food security for the country.

22. Explain Types of Irrigation and Their Importance

Irrigation means supplying water to crops artificially.

Types include canal irrigation, well irrigation, tube well irrigation and tank irrigation.

Irrigation increases agricultural production and helps farmers grow crops even in dry seasons.

23. Describe Role of Small Scale Industries

Small scale industries require less capital and simple technology.

They provide employment to many people.

They promote rural development and reduce migration to cities.

24. Explain Importance of Road Safety

Road safety rules help prevent accidents and save lives.

People should follow traffic signals and speed limits.

Wearing helmets and seat belts reduces injuries during accidents.

25. Describe Importance of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development means using resources without harming future generations.

It focuses on environmental protection and balanced development.

Proper use of natural resources ensures long-term economic growth.

SECTION-E Mark on map:

1. Gir National Park — Gujarat
2. Ranthambore National Park — Rajasthan
3. Sunderbans — West Bengal
4. River Ganga — Northern India (Uttarakhand → Uttar Pradesh → Bihar → West Bengal)
5. River Narmada — Madhya Pradesh → Gujarat (flows west into Arabian Sea)
6. Damodar Valley — Jharkhand & West Bengal
7. Mumbai Port — Maharashtra (West Coast, Arabian Sea)
8. Kandla Port — Gujarat (Kutch region)
9. Bhilai Steel Plant — Chhattisgarh
10. Bokaro Steel Plant — Jharkhand
11. Oil Field – Digboi — Assam
12. Coal Field – Jharia — Jharkhand
13. Wheat Producing State — Punjab
14. Cotton Producing State — Gujarat
15. Tea Producing State — Assam