

VASISHTHA GENESIS SCHOOL, BARDOLI
(Academic Session: 2025-26)

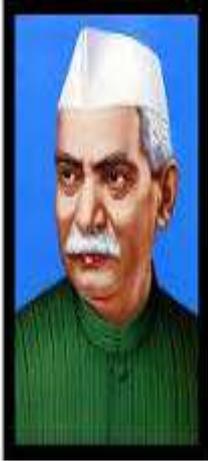
Date: _____
Name: _____

Class: 4

Div: A / B / C

Roll No: _____ Sub: S.S
Worksheet: SA-2(Revision2)

Q1. Identify the following questions and answer them:

		
i.	ii.	iii.
		
iv.	v.	vi.
		
vii.	viii.	ix.



x.

xi.

xii.

Q2. Choose the correct answer from the following questions:

i. _____ is the major city of the Malwa Plateau.

a) Ujjain

b) Goa

c) Kerala

d) Bihar

ii. Our constitution recognises _____ languages.

a) 25

b) 26

c) 22

d) 6

iii. _____ is the head of the country.

a) Prime Minister

b) President

c) Police

d) Chief Minister

iv. The first cotton mill was established on _____.

a) 1854

b) 1888

c) 1952

d) 1947

v. A _____ nation has no monarch ruling over it.

a) Republic

b) Democracy

c) Secularism

d) socialism

Q3. Fill in the blanks:

i. _____ is known as the storehouse of minerals.

ii. The _____ covers the large part of the Peninsular plateau.

iii. _____ is the longest river of Deccan plateau.

iv. _____ is known as 'The Heart of India'

vi.. Religious faith and cooking styles also influences _____

vii. The language panel on the currency note displays the denomination of the note in _____ languages.

viii. To meet the aspirations of the people of India, a _____ structures has been established.

ix. _____ is the highest court of authority in India.

x. The _____ is responsible for the day-to-day functioning of the government.

xi. All the ministers including the Prime Minister are collectively called the _____

xii. The constitution of India begins with the _____ that was drafted by the Constituent Assembly.

xii. The _____ is also responsible for promoting welfare of all the people.

xiii. An _____ converts the raw materials into finished goods.

xiv. Industries can be classified as _____,
and _____

xv. An Industry set up by the people in their homes is called a _____

xvi. The first cotton mill was established by _____

Q4. Read the following case and answer the following case:

The President appoints the leader of the majority party as the Prime Minister. The ministers are appointed by the President as per the advice of the Prime Minister. All these ministers, including the Prime Minister, are collectively called the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers is responsible for the day-to-day functioning of the government.

Indian citizen of 18 years or above cast their vote to elect the members. There can be maximum of ,552 members in the Lok Sabha at present there are 545 members.

i. Who appoints the Prime Minister

ii. What do you mean by council of minister?

iii. What is the age required to caste the vote to elect their members?

iv. Who is responsible for the day-to-day functioning of the government?

2) The southern part of the Peninsular Plateau consists of the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. The chief languages of this region are Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada.

People belonging to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are fond of eating spicy food. Pickles and chutneys are an essential part of their diet. Rice, fish, idli, dosa, sambhar and rasam are the main dishes of Kerala. Coconut is used in a variety of ways in their food. Idli, vada, ragi and fish popular dishes of Karnataka. Rice, appam, uttappam, fish and chettinad chicken are some dishes of Tamil Nadu.

i. Name the language spoken by the people living in south India.

ii. Name the food which is essential part of their diet.

iii. Name the popular dishes of Karnataka.

iv. Name some dishes of Tamil Nadu.

3) Ramu lives in Sukhpur Village in India. The village had many problems.

Some children did not go to school, poor people did not have proper food, and there was no clean water. The government decided to help the village by following the Directive Principles of State Policy.

- A free government school was opened so every child could study.
- Mid-day meals were started so children get healthy food.
- A health centre was built for free treatment.
- Clean drinking water taps were installed.
- Farmers were helped with seeds and loans.

Slowly, the village became clean, healthy, and happy.

People understood that the government works for the welfare of all citizens. These ideas of helping people are called Directive Principles of State Policy.

They guide the government to make India a fair and caring country.

Q1. What are Directive Principles of State Policy?

Ans. _____

Q2. Are Directive Principles laws?

Ans. _____

Q3. Name one thing the government did for children in Sukhpur village.

Ans. _____

Q4. Why did the government build a health centre?

Ans. _____

Q5. What is the main aim of Directive Principles?

Ans. _____