

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

Date: _____
Name: _____

Class: 4

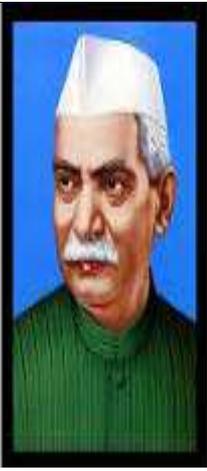
Div: A / B / C

Roll No: _____

Sub: S.S

Worksheet: SA-2(Revision2)

Q1. Identify the following questions and answer them:

		
i. PARLIAMENT HOUSE	ii. NARENDRAMODI	iii. DROUPADI MURMU
		
iv. DR. B.R AMBEDKAR	v. DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD	vi. BAISAKHI
		
vii. BHARATNATYAM	viii. IDLI SAMBAR	ix. RED FORT



x. THERMAL POWER PLANT

xi. CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

xii. SHIPYARD

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
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ii. Our constitution recognises _____ languages.

a) 25	b) 26	c) 22	d) 6
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iii. _____ is the head of the country.

a) Prime Minister	b) President	c) Police	d) Chief Minister
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iv. The first cotton mill was established on _____.

a) 1854	b) 1888	c) 1952	d) 1947
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v. A _____ nation has no monarch ruling over it.

a) Republic	b) Democracy	c) Secularism	d) socialism
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Q3. Fill in the blanks:

i. CHHOTANAGPUR PLATEAU _____ is known as the storehouse of minerals.

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

iii. GODAVARI _____ is the longest river of Deccan plateau.

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

vi. Religious faith and cooking styles also influences _____ FOOD HABIT _____

vii. The language panel on the currency note displays the denomination of the note in _____ 15 _____ languages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

xiv. Industries can be classified as _____ COTTAGE _____, _____ SMALL SCALE _____ and _____ LARGE SCALE _____

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

xvi. The first cotton mill was established by _____ COWASJI NANABHAI DAVAR _____

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?

The president appoints the Prime Minister

ii. What do you mean by council of minister?

The ministers including the Prime minister are collectively called the council of minister

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

THE AGE REQUIRED TO CASTE THE VOTE IS 18 YEARS OR ABOVE.

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

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTER 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.

THE LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY THE PEOPLE LIVING IN SOUTH INDIA ARE TAMIL, TELUGU, MALAYALAM AND KANNADA.

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

PICKLES AND CHUTNEY ARE ESSENTIAL PART OF THEIR DIET

iii. Name the popular dishes of Karnataka.

IDLI ,VADA ,RAGI AND FISH ARE THE POPULAR DISHES OF KARNATAKA

iv. Name some dishes of Tamil Nadu.

RICE, APPAM, UTTAPPAM, FISH AND CHETTINAD CHICKEN ARE 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. THE IDEA OF HELPING PEOPLE ARE CALLED DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

Q2. Are Directive Principles laws?

Ans. NO, THESE ARE NOT LAWS BUT THE GUIDELINES GIVEN BY THE CONSTITUTION.

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

Ans. FREE EDUCATION WAS THE ONE THING THE GOVERNMENT DID FOR CHILDREN IN SUKHPUR VILLAGE

Q4. Why did the government build a health centre?

Ans. TO GIVE FREE TREATMENT SO THE GOVERNMENT BUILD A HEALTH CENTRE

Q5. What is the main aim of Directive Principles?

Ans. TO IMPROVE THE LIFE OF PEOPLE AND CREATE A BETTER SOCIETY.