# ACADEMIC WORLD SCHOOL, BEMETARA

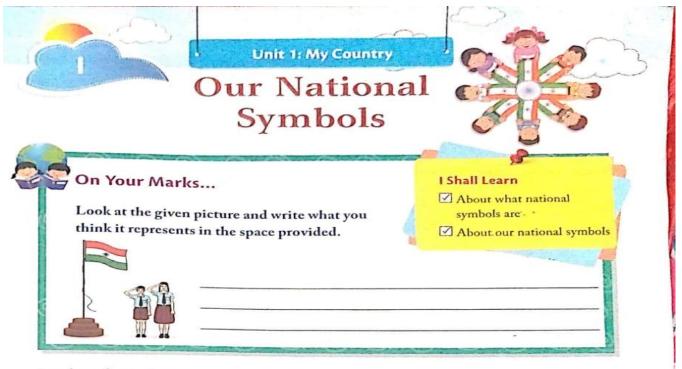
### SUMMER ASSIGNMENT

SESSION- 2020-21 Grade- IV Social Studies

#### **General Instructions :-**

- *Answer all the questions as instructed.*
- Write in clean and neat hand writing.
- *Draw the diagram where ever necessary.*

### **Chapter 1- Our National Symbols**



#### National Symbols

A national symbol represents a country.

Every country has its own national symbols. These are observed in places and objects like government offices, documents, stamps, currency notes and coins.

Let us learn about the national symbols of India.

#### **National Flag**

Our national flag is called the **Tiranga** or **Tricolour**. The rectangular flag has three horizontal bands of the same size.

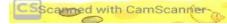
- The saffron band at the top symbolises courage and sacrifice.
- The white band is in the middle symbolises honesty, purity and peace.
- · The green band at the bottom represents prosperity.
- There is a navy blue wheel in the centre with 24 spokes. It represents the Dharma Chakra and symbolises righteousness.



Flag of India

### L@kUp

Prosperity: growth Righteousness: being morally right











The national flag symbolises our country and our pride.  It is hoisted on both government and private buildings, offices and public places. It is hoisted on national days like the Independence Day and the Republic Day.  A specific set of rules are observed when the national flag is hoisted.  National Anthem  Jana Gana Mana composed originally in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore was adopted as our national anthem or lit being sung always a respect by standing artention.	The peacock is our national bird. It is a symbol of beauty and grace.  The lotus is our national flower. It represents dignity, wealth and knowledge.  The banyan tree is our national tree.
und public places. It is hoisted on national days like the independence Day and the Republic Day.  A specific set of rules are observed when the national flag is noisted.  National Anthem ana Gana Mana composed originally ne Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore was dopted as our national anthem on 24  designed by Pingali Venkayya who was a freedom fighter.  Value Tip!  When you sing the national anthem on 24	The peacock is our national bird. It is a symbol of beauty and grace.  The lotus is our national flower. It represents dignity, wealth and knowledge.  The banyan tree is our national tree.
A specific set of rules are observed when the national flag is hoisted.  National Anthem  Jana Gana Mana composed originally in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore was adopted as our national anthem on 24  When you sing the national and anthem on 24	symbol of beauty and grace.  The lotus is our national flower. It represents dignity, wealth and knowledge.  The banyan tree is our national tree.
A specific set of rules are observed when the national flag is hoisted.  National Anthem  Iana Gana Mana composed originally in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore was adopted as our national anthem on 24  When you sing the national anthem or 24	The lotus is our national flower. It represents dignity, wealth and knowledge.  The banyan tree is our national tree.
hoisted.  National Anthem  Jana Gana Mana composed originally in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore was adopted as our national anthem on 24  When you sing the national anthem or 1 it being sung, always so respect by standing	The banyan tree is our national tree.
Jana Gana Mana composed originally in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore was adopted as our national anthem on 24 respect by standing	The banyan tree is our national tree.
Jana Gana Mana composed originally in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore was adopted as our national anthem on 24 it being sung always or respect by standing	
in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore was adopted as our national anthem on 24 respect by standing	
adopted as our national anthem on 24 respect by standing	
anuary 1950	
attendor.	Activity
The national anthem is sung on national Rabindranath Tagore	Later the signer should be Citable to extend and the Clade
days, functions and events of national	Look at the pictures given below. Circle the national symbols of India.
importance to pay tribute to our country.	
National Song	
Our national song Vande Mataram was composed by	
Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in Sanskrit.	
National Emblem Stamp issued to comme	morate
The Lion Capital is the national emblem of India. It was Bankim Chandra Chat	rterjee
adapted from the Ashokan Pillar at Sarnath. It has four	
ions (one is hidden from view) facing four directions. These LOOK Up	I Understand I I Need H
ions back to back are mounted on a circular abacus has four    Emblem: picture with motto	1 Understand 1 I Need I
Chakras and sculptures of a lion, a bull, an elephant and a  Triumph: a great victo	A national symbol represents a country.
horse between them.	Our national flag is the Tiranga.
The words satyamev jayate (truth alone triumphs) are inscribed below the base of the emblem.	Our national anthem is Jana Gana Mana.
	Our national song is Vande Mataram.
The emblem forms a part of all official government documents like identification documents, passport, voter ID and currency	Our national emblem is the Lion Capital.
of India.	
Other National Symbols	
Some other national symbols of our country are listed below.  Lion Capital of Ash	oka
Cam Scanner	
Same Callie	
1. Fill in the blanks: -	
<ol> <li>Our national anthem is</li> </ol>	•
2is our national a	quatic animal.
	<u>-</u>
3. Our national emblem is ada	
4. The national emblem of our	r country is the

		1
3.	Our national emble	m is adapted from the in
4.	The national emble	m of our country is the
5.	Our national song v	vas written by
6.	A national	_represents a country.
<b>Q2.</b> C	hoose the correct	answer.
1)	The national flag of	India is known as
	a)Tiranga	c) Trikona
	b)Trishades	d) Triban
2)	The	colour in the Tiranga symbolizes courage and
sacrific	<b>2.</b>	
	a) Navy blue	c) green
	b) Saffron	d) white
3)	The	is our national bird.
	a) Dove	c) peacock
	b) Parrot	d) duck

4) Satyamev Jayate means	S
a) Truth may win	c) truth alone triumphs
b) Truth may not win	d) truth never wins
5) Our national anthem w	as adopted on
a) 25 January 1999	c) 23 December 1987
b) 24 January 1950	d) 15 August 1947
6) The national flower Lot	tus represents
a) Beauty	c) power
b) Dignity	d) strength

### Q3. Match the followings: -

A column	<b>B</b> column		
1. Mango	a) National emblem		
2. Lion Capital	b) National fruit		
3. Prosperity	c) Sarnath		
4. Wheel	d) Green		

### Q4. State True or False:

- a) Our national song was composed by Rabindranath Tagore.
- b) Lion is our national animal.
- c) Prosperity means growth.
- d) We celebrate Independence day on 2<sup>nd</sup> October.

# Q5. Answer in one word:

- a) Who designed the national flag?
- b) Which is our national heritage animal?
- c) Name the animal found in our national emblem.
- d) Write the national animal of Australia.

# Q6. Answer the following in few words:

- a) Name the animals found in our national emblem.
- b) Name five national symbols of India.
- c) What is the meaning of emblem?
- d) Write in brief about national songs of India.

# Q7. Answer the following in detail:

a) Identify the picture and write a short note on it.



b) Identify the following picture and make a list of five things where you can find it.



c) Name some plants and animals that have been adopted as national symbols of India. Does this benefit the species? How?



### Our Natural and Cultural Heritage



I Shall Learn

heritage

heritage

About our natura

About our cultural



On Your Marks...

Interview three classmates belonging to three different parts of the country using the questions given below. Note their responses in the space

rovided.				
Questions	Interviewee 1	Interviewee 2	Interviewee 3	l
l. Languages spoken				
P. Famous monuments				
. Traditional dance				
. Traditional music				
Common Continut(s)				

#### **Our Heritage**

India is a land of rich culture and heritage. Heritage includes culture, traditions, historial buildings, languages, dance and music, art forms (like pottery), coins, etc., that have been passed down from our earlier generations. These people lived long before us and are commonly referred to as our ancestors.

#### **Our Natural Heritage**

Our natural heritage comprises the environment that surrounds us. It includes the unique animals, birds, plants, forests, mountains, rivers, valleys and other natural features found in the country. Many of these are worshipped and have religious significance. Some have interesting folklores associated with them.



Mawphlang sacred forest in Meghalaya

#### Our Cultural Heritage

Our traditional style of architecture, places of worship, inscriptions, pottery, coins, dance, drama, music and paintings comprise our cultural heritage. Literature, languages, food habits, dressing styles, housing, folklores, festivals and other such practices also form a part of our cultural heritage.

#### Architecture

Forts, palaces, temples, monasteries and pillars built by our ancestors help us understand their lives better The earliest architectural remains in India belong to the Indus Valley Civilisation. Its ruins speak about the 5,000-year old architecture marvels.

In the period following the Indus Valley Civilisation, many other buildings were constructed. Some of the famous buildings among them include the Buddhist stupas at Sanchi and Sarnath, the Ajanta and Ellora Caves and the Elephanta Caves. There are several statues of deities and murals in these buildings.

The Sun Temple at Konark, the Khajuraho Temple in Madhya Pradesh, the Meenakshi Temple and Brihadeshwara Temple in Tamil Nadu and the ruins of Hampi in Karnataka are some examples of temples built in the past.

The Red Fort, Qutub Minar, Jama Masjid and Humayun's Tomb are some famous monuments located in Delhi. The Taj Mahal in Agra made of white marble, is one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

#### Painting

Different styles of paintings developed at different times in the past in India. The cave paintings made by early humans at Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh, the wall

which are passed down to us Architecture: the style of making and constructing a building Mural: a wall painting

Look Up



The Sanchi Stupa



The Sun Temple in Konark



un's Tomb in Delh















paintings of Ajanta and Ellora depicting the life of Buddha are oldest examples of our rich heritage in painting.

In the later period, the Mughal paintings flourished and were called miniature paitaings due to their small size. These depicted court scenes, hunting scenes and battle scenes from Hindu epics like Mahabharata and Ramayana.



ared Buddha statue in Ajanta Caves

#### Dance

Dance forms in India are broadly categorised into classical and folk style.

#### Classical Dance

Classical dances were earlier either performed in temples as a form of worship or in courts for recreation.

Some of the major classical dances of India and their home states are listed in the table given below.

	Lcok Up
	Miniature: a representation
1	or image of something in a
A	small size
	N. Contraction of the Contractio

Classical Dance	State
	Tamil Nadu
Bharatanatyam	
Odissi	Odisha
Kathakali	Kerala
Mohiniattam	Kerala
Kathak	North India
Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh
Manipuri	Manipur



A Bharatanatyam

dancer



A Kathakali dance performance

Some of the famous classical dancers of India are Sonal Mansingh, Pandit Birju Maharaj, Mallika Sarabhai and Uday Shankar.

Folk dances are usually performed during festivals, harvests and marriages by people from the community. Some folk dances of India are listed in the table given below.

Folk Dance	Garba and Dandia	Ghoomar	Bhangra and Gidda	Bihu
State	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Punjab	Assam

Examples of tribal dances include Gaur Maria of Madhya Pradesh, Panthi of Chhattisgarh, Gotipua of Odisha, Thang Ta of Manipur and Chang Lo of Nagaland.

#### CamScanner Scanned we

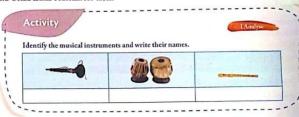
#### Music

Just like dance, music in India too is of classical and folk style. Classical music is further divided into Carnatic and Hindustani music. Hindustani music developed in the northern part of India while Carnatic music developed in the southern part.

Some of the famous vocal maestros of India are Pandit Jasraj, Bhimsen Joshi and

Other celebrated musicians known for playing classical musical instruments include

Pandit Ravi Shankar for sitar, Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia for flute, Ustad Bismillah Khan for shehnai, Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma for santoor, Ustad Amjad Ali Khan for sarod and Ustad Zakir Hussain for tabla.



#### Literature and Languages

India has a rich collection of literature (books) that includes both religious and non-religious literature.

Religious literature includes books like the Vedas, the Puranas, Ramayana, Mahabharata and the Bhagvad Gita. Non-religious literature includes poems, stories, dramas, etc., written by famous writers. There are 22 languages recognised by the Constitution of

India. Hindi in Devnagari script is the official language of India. However, English is also used for official purposes. Sanskrit and Tamil are two of the oldest languages of the world. Most of the Indian languages are written and read from left to right. However, Urdu, Kashmiri and Sindhi are written and read from right to left.

You know what Scholars suggest Ved iskrit to have been us early as 1500 BCE



### **Festivals**

India is a land of festivals. They mark days of religious, agricultural and national importance. Some religious festivals celebrated in India are Holi, Diwali, Dussehra, Durga Puja, Ganesh Chaturthi, Janmashtami, Rakshabandhan, Gurupurab, Eid, Muharram, Mahavir Jayanti, Buddha Purnima and Christmas.

# Value Tip!

People of different cultures and religions live together in India. We should respect each other's culture and traditions.

Basant Panchami, Baisakhi, Onam and Pongal are some harvest festivals. Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are our national festivals.

### **Other Cultural Practices**

Some other cultural practices of our country are described below.

Dresses: Traditional Indian clothes are a part of our rich cultural heritage. These vary from state to state. Sari and salwar kameez are popular dresses among women. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana women wear ghagra-choli. In towns and cities, both men and women wear shirts and trousers. Traditionally, men wear dhoti-kurta or kurta-pyjama. Men in south wear lungi. In some parts of the country, men also wear turban on their heads.

Cuisine: Different food preparation styles like Punjabi, Mughlai, Kashmiri, South Indian, etc., are available in India. Rajma-chawal, chole-bhature and shahi paneer are popular in North India, fish curry and rice are eaten in the eastern states and dal-baati-choorma is enjoyed

Think about it!

Can you tell which food is popular in Andhra

Pradesh?

by people in Rajasthan. Gujarat is known for dhokla, thepla and khandvi; and sambhar, idli and dosa are popular in South India.

Handicrafts and embroidery: Handicrafts are the handmade decorative items. Terracotta work, bidri work, bamboo and cane work are some examples of handicrafts of India. Phulkari, kantha, chikankari and zardozi are popular types of embroidery done in different parts of the country.

We as Indians should be proud of our diverse culture and heritage. Every citizen should respect it and make efforts to preserve it so that it can be passed on to the future generations.

Scanned with CamScanner

Q1. Fill in the blanks: -
1. The temple is in Konark.
2is the classical dance of Manipur.
3. The folk dance of Punjab is
4. India is a land of rich culture and
5is a classical dance of North India.
6. There arelanguages recognized by the constitution of India.
Q2. Choose the correct answer.
1)is the religious festival of India.
a) Janmasthami c) Pongal
b) Gidda d) classical
2)is the folk dance of Rajasthan.
a) Odissi c) Dandia
b) Ghoomar d) Salsa
3) is the folk dance of Odisha.
1. Gaur Maria c) Garba
2. Bhangra d) Gotipua
4) The paintings at Ajanta and Ellora depict the life of c) Rama c) Krishna
d) Shiva d) Buddha
5) Thetemple is in Madhya Pradesh.
a) Khajuraho c) Kolkata
b) Gujarat d) Rajasthan
6) Zardozi and phulkari are examples of types of done in India.
a) Dance forms c) Music forms
b) Embroidery d) Handicrafts
Q3. Match the followings: -
A columnB column
1. Bihu a) Musician
2. Ustad Zakir Hussain b) Assam
3. Chang lo c) Karnataka
4. Hampi d) Nagaland <b>Q4. State True or False:</b>
a) Kuchipudi is the classical dance form of Manipur.
b) The paintings at Ajanta depict the life of Mahavir.
c) Gujarat is known for dhokla and khandvi.
•
d) Gandhi Jayanti is our religious festival.

### Q5. Answer in one word:

- a) Which heritage comprises the environment?
- b) Where is Meenakshi Temple situated?
- c) Name the classical dance of Tamil Nadu.
- d) Ustad Bismillah Khan is famous for what?

# Q6. Answer the following in few words:

- a) What is heritage? What are the types of heritage in India?
- b) Write a short note on Indian dancers.
- c) Write any three religious and harvest festivals of India.
- d) The classical music is divided into how many parts? Name them.

## Q7. Answer the following in detail:

- a) Describe different classical dance form of India with pictures.
- b) Why India is known as a land of festivals?
- c) Write a short note on architectural diversity in India and give examples.

Activity: Prepare a wall hanging by using national symbols of India.

\*\*\*\*\*