



BGS Vijnatham School

Step: IV

Revision Worksheet-7 Lesson 14 and 15

Q1. Read the extract carefully and answer the following questions given below.

India is a country rich in natural resources, skilled workers, and growing technology. Industries play an important role in the development of the nation. They provide goods, create jobs, and help improve the economy.

Industries can be broadly divided into three types: primary, secondary, and tertiary. Primary industries involve natural resources such as farming, fishing, and mining. Secondary industries manufacture goods in factories. For example, cotton is turned into cloth in textile factories. Tertiary industries provide services like transport, banking, and communication.

India has many important industries. The textile industry produces clothes, the iron and steel industry makes machinery and tools, and the information technology (IT) industry provides computer-based services. These industries contribute to trade and help the country grow.

Industries also affect people's lives. They provide employment, improve living standards, and encourage technological progress. However, industries must be developed carefully to protect the environment.

1. Why are industries important for India?

2. Name the three types of industries.

3. Give one example of a secondary industry.

4. How do industries affect people's lives?

Q2. Read the extract carefully and answer the following questions given below.

India has a rich and fascinating history that dates back thousands of years. Ancient India was home to one of the world's earliest civilizations, the Indus Valley Civilization. This civilization was known for its well-planned cities, drainage systems, and trade activities.

Over time, many powerful kingdoms and empires rose in ancient India. The Maurya Empire was one of the largest empires. One of its most famous rulers was Ashoka, who is remembered for promoting peace and non-violence after the Kalinga War.

Ancient India made great contributions to science, mathematics, art, and literature. Scholars developed the concept of zero, and great epics like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata were written. Temples, sculptures, and paintings reflected the rich cultural life of the people.

The heritage of ancient India continues to inspire us today. It teaches us about knowledge, values, and traditions that shaped the country

1. What was the Indus Valley Civilization known for?

2. Who was Ashoka?

3. Name two epics mentioned in the passage.

4. What can we learn from ancient India?
