

SOCIAL STUDIES QUESTION BANK (2026-27)

STD:III

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT : I

CHAPTER: 4

THE STATES OF INDIA

A. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:-

Q.1 How many states and Union territories are there in India?

A.1 There are 28 states and 8 Union Territories in India.

Q.2 What are Union Territories?

A.2 Some parts of our country are directly under the control of Central Government. These are called Union territories.

Q.3 When was India declared a Republic?

A.3 India was declared a Republic on 26th January 1950.

Extra Questions:-

Q.4 What is the role of government?

A.4 The government looks after the safety and welfare of the people.

Q.5 Name the two levels of government in India.

A.5 The two main levels of government in India are the Central Government and the State Government.

Q.6 What is local self-government?

A.6 It is the third level of government that works in villages and cities to take care of local needs.

B. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING :-

1. Nation – A group of people living together with the same identity and government.

2. Law – Rules made by the government that people must follow.

C. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER:-

1. The largest democracy in the world is:

a) USA

b) India ☒

c) China

2. The Chief Minister works at:

a) Village level

b) State level ☒

c) National level

3. The Central Government looks after:

a) One state

b) Whole country ☒

c) One village

D. FILL IN THE BLANKS:-

1. The capital of India is New Delhi.
2. People choose their leaders by voting.
3. Government works for the welfare of people.

E. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:-

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Delhi | (a) Bhubaneswar (4) |
| 2. Maharashtra | (b) Chennai (5) |
| 3. West Bengal | (c) New Delhi (1) |
| 4. Odisha | (d) Mumbai (2) |
| 5. Tamil Nadu | (e) Kolkata (3) |

F. CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS :-

Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:-

India is a very big country with a large population. To take care of the people and run the country smoothly, India is divided into smaller areas called States and Union Territories. New Delhi is the capital of India. Each state has its own government, led by a Chief Minister, to look after the needs of the people living in that state.

1. Why is India divided into smaller areas like states?

a. To make the map look colourful

b. To run the country smoothly and take care of its people (✓)

c. Because there are too many rivers

2. Which city is the capital of India?

a. Mumbai

b. Kolkata

c. New Delhi (✓)

3. Who leads the government of a state in India?

a. Chief Minister (✓)

b. King

c. Mayor

CHAPTER- 5

OUR FOOD

A. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:-

Q.1 Name the two most popular food grains of India.

A.1 Rice and wheat are the two most popular food grains of India.

Q.2 What do vegetarians eat?

A.2 Vegetarians eat fruits, vegetables, cereals, pulses, nuts and dairy products.

Q.3 Name three vegetables that are available throughout the year.

A.3 Potatoes, brinjals and onions are available throughout the year.

Q.4 Why do people living in the eastern and southern India eat more rice?

A.4 People living in the eastern and southern India eat more rice because it is grown in large quantities in these states.

Extra Questions:-

Q.5 Why do people in different parts of India eat different types of food?

A.5 The type of food one eats depends on the landform, climate, and the crops that grow best in that region.

Q.6 Why are spices added to food?

A.6 Spices are added to make the food tasty, colourful, and flavourful.

B. Define the following:-

- 1. Oilseeds : Seeds from which oil is extracted.**
- 2. Pulses: Edible seeds of various plants like dal, beans, and peas.**
- 3. Spices: Parts of plants used to add flavour, colour, and taste to our food.**

C. Fill in the blanks:-

- 1. In Western India, people mainly eat wheat and millets.**
- 2. Pulses like arhar, moong, and urad are eaten all over India.**
- 3. Mustard and groundnut are popular oils used in India.**

D. State True or False :-

- 1. Coconut oil is commonly used in South India. (True)**
- 2. West Bengal is a major rice-producing state. (True)**
- 3. Non-vegetarians do not eat pulses. (False)**

E. Tick the correct answer:-

1. Apple is famous in which state?

(a) Kerala

(b) Jammu & Kashmir ✓

(c) Uttar Pradesh

2. Which of these is used for cooking food?

(a) Mustard oil ✓

(b) Clove oil

(c) Petrol

3. People living in coastal areas eat a lot of:

a) Maize

b) Pulses

c) Fish ✓

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS :-

Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:-

Rohan lives in Delhi, where his family eats wheat rotis. During his summer holidays, he visited his grandparents in Kerala. For dinner, his grandmother served him a hot bowl of rice and fish curry cooked in coconut oil. The next day, Rohan went to a local market that smelled amazing because it was filled with baskets of turmeric, black pepper, and cloves.

1. Why do people in Kerala eat more rice and fish?

- a. Because it is a desert area
- b. Because it is a coastal area where rice grows well and fish is easily available (✓)
- c. Because they do not like wheat

2. Which of these spices did Rohan see in the market?

- a. Turmeric and black pepper (✓)
- b. Cumin and bay leaves
- c. Mustard and sugar

3. Based on the story, Rohan's grandparents are:

- a. Vegetarians
- b. Non-vegetarians (✓)
- c. Eggetarians

CHAPTER-6

OUR DRESSES

A. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:-

Q.1 Why do we need clothes to wear?

A.1 We need clothes to protect ourselves from heat, cold, rain, wind and insect bites.

Q.2 What do people wear in the cold regions?

A.2 People living in cold regions wear thick woollen clothes.

Q.3 What is the most popular dress of men in your state?

A.3 The most popular dress of men in Odisha is Dhoti- Kurta.

EXTRA QUESTIONS:-

Q.4 On what factors does the dress of a person depend?

A.4 The dress of a person depends mainly on the climate of the place they live in and the local seasons.

Q.5 What do men in cities and towns mostly wear?

A.5 Men in cities and towns mostly wear trousers, shirts, T-shirts, and suits.

Q.6 What is the difference between cotton clothes and woollen clothes?

Cotton Clothes	Woollen Clothes
These clothes are light and airy.	These clothes are thick and heavy.
They are worn in summer.	They are worn in winter.

They help to keep us cool.	They help to keep us warm.
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B. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING:-

- 1. Baku: The traditional long skirt worn by women living in Sikkim.**
- 2. Phiran: A long, loose woollen coat worn by both men and women in Kashmir.**

C. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER:-

1. Which garment is known as the national dress of Indian women?

(a) Saree [✓]

(b) Baku

(c) Ghaghra-choli

2. Sikh men cover their heads with a:

(a) Gandhi cap

(b) Turban [✓]

(c) Muffler

3. Traditional dress consisting of “churidar and jacket” is popular in which state?

(a) Sikkim

(b) Gujarat [✓]

(c) Haryana

D. FILL IN THE BLANKS:-

1. Cotton clothes are preferred in hot areas .
2. Gandhi cap is a very popular head cover in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.
3. The length of a saree in Karnataka and Maharashtra is 9 yards.

E. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:-

Column A	Column B
1. Mundu	(a) Rajasthan (3)
2. Baku	(b) Winter Wear (4)
3. Ghaghra with Katchli	(c) Kerala (1)
4. Jacket & Coat	(d) Sikkim (2)
5. Phiran	(e) Kashmir (5)

F. CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS :-

Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:-

Rohan lives in Mumbai, where the weather is warm, so he wears light cotton clothes. For winter vacation, his family visited Kashmir. It was very cold there! His uncle gave everyone thick jackets and long woollen coats called Phirans to stay warm. Rohan realized that people dress differently depending on the climate of the place.

1. Why does Rohan wear light cotton clothes in Mumbai?

- (a) Because it rains all the time.**
- (b) Because the weather is warm. (✓✓)**
- (c) Because it is very snowy.**

2. What long woollen coat did Rohan wear in Kashmir?

- (a) Phiran (✓✓)**
- (b) Baku**
- (c) Lungi**

3. What helps people in cold areas protect themselves from the chill?

- (a) Cotton t-shirts**
- (b) Raincoats**
- (c) Thick jackets and Phirans (✓✓)**

CHAPTER:7

OUR FESTIVALS

A. Answer the following:-

Q.1 What are the three national festivals?

A.1 The three national festivals are Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti.

Q.2 What are harvest or seasonal festivals?

A.2 The festivals that mark the change of seasons are called harvest or seasonal festivals.

Q.3 How is Diwali celebrated?

A.3 People light earthen lamps and candles, decorate their homes, worship Goddess Lakshmi, wear new clothes and exchange sweets with friends and family.

Q.4 How is Eid celebrated?

A.4 People offer Namaz at mosques, embrace each other saying “Id Mubarak,” and eat a special dish called sewiyan.

Extra Questions:-

Q.5 Why do we celebrate Republic Day?

A.5 We celebrate Republic Day on 26th January to mark the day India became a Republic.

Q.6 What is the significance of Dussehra?

A.6 Dussehra celebrates the victory of good over evil, marking the day Lord Rama killed Ravana.

B. Define the following:-

1. National Festivals: Festivals celebrated by the entire nation to remember important events of the country.

2. Religious Festivals: Festivals celebrated by people of different religions according to their beliefs.

3. Langar: Langar is a free meal served to everyone in a Gurudwara to show that all people are equal.

C. Tick the correct answer:-

1. The harvest festival of Assam is:

a) Pongal b) Bihu (✓) c) Baisakhi

2. Baisakhi is mainly celebrated in:

a) Kerala b) Punjab (✓) c) Tamil Nadu

3. _____ is also known as Vijayadashami .

a) Dussehra (✓) b) Diwali c) Holi

D. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Goddess Durga is worshipped for ten days during Durga Puja.

2. Gurupurab celebrates the birthdays of the Sikh Gurus.

3. During Id-ul-Fitr, Muslims fast for a month called Ramzan.

4. Rakshabandhan is a festival about brothers and sisters.

E. CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS :-

Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:-

Rahul and his family are happily celebrating a festival today. They decorated their clean house with rangoli and lit small earthen lamps (diyas) in the evening. After wearing new clothes, they prayed to Goddess Lakshmi and shared delicious sweets with their friends. Rahul loves seeing the entire neighbourhood light up so beautifully!

1. Which festival is Rahul celebrating?

- a) Holi**
- b) Diwali (✓)**
- c) Christmas**

Answer: b) Diwali

2. What does Rahul use to light up the courtyard?

- a) Water colours**
- b) Diyas and candles (✓)**
- c) Christmas tree**

3. Which Goddess does Rahul's family pray to during this festival?

- a) Goddess Lakshmi (✓)**
- b) Goddess Durga**
- c) Goddess Saraswati**

CHAPTER- 8

OUR OCCUPATION

A. Answer the following:-

Q.1 Explain Poultry farming.

A. 1 Poultry farming involves rearing of domestic birds like hens and ducks to get eggs and meat.

Q.2 What are the forest related occupations?

A.2 Forest-related occupations involve collecting useful things from the trees and plants in thick forests. These include:

- **Collecting wood for making furniture, doors, and boxes.**
- **Collecting gum, herbs, and honey.**
- **Collecting latex from rubber trees to make rubber.**

Q.3 What is mining?

A.3 The process of digging and obtaining minerals like iron, coal, and other metals from deep inside the earth is called mining.

Q.4 Name some occupations which are related to farming.

A.4 Many industries and occupations depend on farming. Some of them are cotton mills, sugar mills, tea processing, jute industry.

Q.5 Name the occupations that depend on mining.

A.5 Occupations that depend on mining involve making products from the metals and minerals extracted from the earth. These include making:

- Bicycles and sewing machines.
- Railway coaches and car engines.
- Various types of heavy machinery.

Extra Questions:-

Q.6 What is dairy farming?

A.6 The rearing of cattle like cows and buffaloes on big farms for milk is called dairy farming.

B. Define the following:-

- 1. Pisciculture: Cultivation of fish in ponds for commercial use.**
- 2. Dairy farming: Rearing of cattle like cows and buffaloes on big farms for milk.**

C. Fill in the blanks:-

- 1. Bullocks are used by farmers to plough the fields.**
- 2. Sheep are mostly reared in dry and hilly areas.**
- 3. Sugarcane is used to make sugar and jaggery.**
- 4. People choose their occupations according to their skills and physical strength.**

D. Tick the correct answer:-

1. Which of these is a forest-related occupation?

- a) Mining [] b) Collecting Latex [] c) Fishing []**

2. Iron and coal are obtained through:

- a) Mining [] b) Farming [] c) Poultry []

3. Tea is made from:

- a) Roots [] b) Leaves [] c) Seeds []

E. CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS :-

Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:-

Raman lives with his family in a beautiful village near a thick forest.. His father is a farmer who grows sugarcane and cotton in his fields. His uncle works in a nearby town, where he digs, digging deep into the earth to extract iron and coal. Raman's mother collects latex from the rubber trees in the forest and sells it to a factory that makes erasers and tyres. Every member of Raman's Raman's mother goes to the forest to collect latex from rubber trees. Everyone in his family works hard in different occupations to earn money and fulfill their basic needs.

1. What occupation does Raman's father practice?

- a. Fishing
- b. Farming []
- c. Mining

2. Raman's uncle is involved in which of the following activities?

- a. Forestry
- b. Poultry farming

c. Mining [✓]

3. What is made from the latex collected by Raman's mother?

a. Sugar and jaggery

b. Erasers and tyres [✓]

c. Cotton clothes