

Class-4
BANGLADESH AND GLOBAL STUDIES
Revision Sheet
(Chapter 8- Social and National Assets)
Day-2
Date-11/8/2020

Exercise:

A. Answer in short of the following questions:

1. What is called social?
2. Define assets.
3. What is called social assets?
4. Write down five examples of social assets.
5. What is called school?
6. What is your school's name?
7. Write down two benefits of the schools.
8. Define the hospital.
9. When do the people go to the hospital?
10. What Do you have hospitals near you?
11. What types of benefits do you get from hospital?
12. What do you understand by playground?
13. Why do you go to the playground or park?
14. Write down two benefits of the parks.
15. How do the park and the playgrounds help society?
16. Why should we take care our social assets?
17. Where do the Buddhists go to pray?
18. Why do the Muslims go to the mosques?
19. Where do the Hindus go for praying?
20. What is called national asset?
21. Write down some examples of national assets.
22. Why do we use the road?
23. What is called tax?
24. Write down two using of the roads.
25. Which is the biggest road near you?
26. Which railways do you have near you?

27. Define the railway.
28. Why do you use railway?
29. Write down two uses of waterways in society.
30. What is called bridges?
31. Which bridges do you have near you?
32. Write down some names of the bridges.
33. Which jobs are there on the buses and the railways?
34. Do you see people building or repairing the transport?
35. What do you understand by waterways?
36. Why do the roads and the bridges need repairing?
37. Define the natural resource.
38. Write down some examples of natural resource.
39. Write down two uses of water.
40. What is called forest?
41. Where do natural resources come from?
42. How do the natural resources help people at work?
43. Write down two uses of forest?
44. Where do we get from oxygen?
45. Where do we get from natural gas?
46. Write down two uses of natural gas.
47. How do we make electricity?
48. What would happen if these natural resources were used up?
49. How do we use them wisely?
50. Write down two uses of electricity.

Exercise:

B. Answer the following broad questions:

1. What is called school? Write down four benefits of the schools.
2. What is called social assets? Discuss about any three types of social assets.
3. What is called national assets? Write down about any three types of national assets with its benefits.
4. Write down five sentences about a journey, using any one kind of transport from here (bus or train or launch).
5. What is called natural resources? Write down about any three types of natural resources with its uses.
6. How can we do to conserve natural resources?

***** True/False, MCQ, Fill In The Blank, Matching
(Unseen) from the main book on chapter -8**

***** Practice all Exercises from the book on Chapter- 8**

**Prepared by Tamanna Afrin
(Assistant Teacher)
Boshonto Campus**

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Answer Sheet

Exercise:

A. Answer in short of the following questions:

1. Ans: The term social refers to a characteristics of living organisms as applied to populations of humans and other animals.
2. Ans: An asset is a resource to meet our needs of lives. For example, house, building, money, property etc.
3. Ans: The notion of a social asset, an attribute that has value only because of the social institutions governing society is introduced. Social assets are local facilities ensuring people's well being.
4. Ans: The five examples of social assets are schools, colleges, hospitals, religious building, .parks.
5. Ans: School is a place where Students learn from the teacher.
6. Ans: My school's name is Cosmo School.
7. Ans: The two benefits of schools are
 - a. To learn us more things.
 - b. To improve our potential of lives.
8. Ans: An institution which is providing medical and surgical treatment and nursing care for sick or injured people.
9. Ans: When the people are sick, they go to the hospital.
10. Ans: Yes we have hospital near to us.
11. Ans: The benefits of the hospitals are
 - a. To provide health services to the people.
 - b. Doctors and nurses help to make us better.
12. Ans: Playground are a large public garden or area of land which used for recreation and play.
13. Ans: We go to the playground and park because of playing, walking, and also for recreation.
14. Ans: The two benefits of the parks are
 - a. Children and families can go to play sport.
 - b. They go for recreations.
15. Ans: We go to the park and playgrounds for playing and recreation. In this way park and playgrounds help our society.
16. Ans: We should take care our social assets because all these improve the standard social status.

17. Ans: The Buddhists go to pray to pagodas.
18. Ans: Muslims go to mosque because of praying.
19. Ans: Hindus go to the temples for praying.
20. Ans: The national assets are those which are built by government for our use. The state pays for these resources from the taxes that we pay to the government.
21. Ans: Some examples of national assets are roads, railway, bridges, airport, waterways.
22. Ans: We use roads to travel between places.
23. Ans: An amount of money paid to the government that is based on your income or the cost of goods for public purposes.
24. Ans: The using of the roads are
- a. The roads help us travel between places.
 - b. To transport goods from one destination to others via roads.
25. Ans: The biggest road near to me is Rokeya Sarani.
26. Ans: Bimanbandar railway is near to me.
27. Ans: A railway is a route between two places along which trains travel on steel rails. A railway is an organization that operates railways routes.
28. Ans: We use railway to travel from one place to another place and also to transport goods.
29. Ans: The two uses of waterways-
- a. People can travel from one place to another place.
 - b. To transport goods.
30. Ans: A structure that is built over a river, road, or railway to allow people and vehicles to cross from one side to the other side.
31. Ans: Gabtoli bridge is near to me.
32. Ans: Some names of the bridges are Bangabandhu bridge, China friendship bridge, Lalon Shah bridge.
33. Ans: The jobs on the buses and the railways are to carry people and goods from one places to another places.
34. Ans: Yes i see people building or repairing the transport.
35. Ans: A river, canal, or other body of water serving as a route or way of travel or transport.
36. Ans: We need repairing roads and bridges because it is our national assets and we use these. So this is our duty to maintain and repair roads and bridges.
37. Ans: A natural resource is what people can use which comes from the natural

environment.

38. Ans: The examples of some natural resources are air, water, wood, oil, wind energy, natural gas, iron, coal, forest etc.

39. Ans: The two uses of water are

- a. We use water for drinking, cooking, and washing.
- b. Farmers use water to help their plants grow.

40. Ans: The definition of forest is something that is green like an area covered with trees.

41. Ans: Natural resources come from the nature.

42. Ans: The natural resources help people at work like-

- a. We use water for drinking, cooking, and washing.
- b. We use gas for heat, for cooking, and for transport.

43. Ans: The uses of forest are

- a. We use trees in forest for wood, building, and furniture.
- b. To get fruits.

44. Ans: We can get oxygen from trees.

45. Ans: We get natural gas from ground.

46. Ans: The uses of natural gas are

- a. We use gas for heat, for cooking, and for transport.
- b. The scooters, bus, car in our towns run on natural gas.

47. Ans: The natural forces behind wind and water are used to make electricity.

48. Ans: If these natural resources used up, the world could not run.

49. Ans: We have to use slowly and reserve it.

50. Ans: The uses of electricity are

- a. We use electricity for lighting.
- b. We use it for cooking, running television and computers.

Exercise:

B. Answer the following broad questions:

1. Ans: **School:** School is a place where Students learn from the teacher. The benefit of schools are

- a. To learn us more things.
- b. To improve our potential of lives.
- c. To gain knowledge.
- d. To develop good habits, attitudes, values, and perception towards life.

2. Ans: **Social Asset:** The notion of a social asset, an attribute that has value only because of the social institutions governing society is introduced. Social assets are local facilities ensuring people's well being. Now we are discussing about three types of social assets.

a. Hospitals: An institution which is providing medical and surgical treatment and nursing care for sick or injured people.

b. Religious Building: It is an institution where people go to pray and practice their own religion.

c. Parks and playgrounds: Park and playground are a large public garden or area of land which used for recreation and play.

3. Ans: **1. Roads:** The government builds and repairs roads. We have large paved roads between towns and smaller earthen roads between villages. The benefits of the roads are

- a. The roads help us travel between places.
- b. To transport goods from one destination to others via roads.

2. Railways: A railway is a route between two places along which trains travel on steel rails. A railway is an organization that operates railway routes. The benefits of Railways are:

- a. Many people travel by the trains.
- b. To transport goods.
- c. High speed over the long distance.

3. Bridges: A structure that is built over a river, road, or railway to allow people and vehicles to cross from one side to the other side. The benefits of the bridges are

- a. To cross over the rivers
- b. To cross over the canals.

4. Ans: Students will write down in themselves.

5. Ans: **Natural resource:** A natural resource is what people can use which

comes from the natural environment. The three types of natural resources are given below with its uses.

a. Water: We get fresh water from rain, rivers and springs. The uses of water are

1. We use water for drinking, cooking, and washing.
2. Farmers use water to help their plants grow.

b. Forest/plants: The definition of forest is something that is green like an area covered with trees. The uses of the forest are

1. We use trees in forest for wood, building, and furniture.
2. To get fruits.
3. To get shelter for wild animals.

c. Gas: Gas is a natural resource which comes from the ground. The uses of gas are

1. We use gas for heat, for cooking, and for transport.
2. The scooters, bus, car in our towns run on natural gas.

6. Ans: We can conserve our natural resources like

- a. Using solar energy and wind energy are major ways of conserving natural resource.
- b. Planting more trees.
- c. Ensure the recycling of wastes.
- d. Rain harvesting
- e. Use of bio-fuels.

Prepared by Tamanna Afrin
(Assistant Teacher)
Boshonto Campus

