

Social Studies Class- 4

Lesson-1 BEAUTIFUL INDIA

(pg.5)

I. Answer in one word:-

1. Combination.

Ans. Amalgamation.

2. A political system in which the supreme power lies with the citizens.

Ans. Democracy.

3. Representing for the benefit of the people at large.

Ans. Democratic.

4. Completely independent.

Ans. Sovereign.

5. A political advocate of socialism.

Ans. Socialist.

6. Not concerned with religion.

Ans. Secular.

II. Answer these questions:-

Q1. What is the total length and width of India?

Ans. Total length of India from North to South is 3214 kms., and 2933 kms. wide from East to West.

Q2. Write the names of five neighbours of India.

Ans. Pakistan, China, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Srilanka.

Q3. How many physical divisions of India are there? Name any two of them.

Ans. There are five physical divisions of India.

1. The Great Mountains of the North.

2. The Northern Indian Plains.

3. The peninsular Plateau.

4. The Coastal Plains.

5. The Islands.

Q4. Which are the major Union Territories of India?

Ans. The seven union territories of India are –

1. Andaman and Nicobar Island.
2. Chandigarh.
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
4. Daman and Diu.
5. Lakshadweep.
6. Puducherry (Pondicherry)
7. Delhi.

Lesson-2

THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

(pg.11)

I. Answer in one word :

1. Slow moving river of ice .

Ans. Glacier.

2. Borders.

Ans. Fringes.

3. Rocky mountains.

Ans. Rugged mountain.

II. Answer these questions :-

Q1. Name the three parallel ranges in the Himalayas?

Ans. The three parallel ranges in the Himalayan mountains are –

1. The Greater Himalayas.(Himadri)
2. The Middle Himalayas. (Himachal)
3. The Outer Himalayas. (Shivalik)

Q2. How do rivers originate in the Greater Himalayas?

Ans. The rivers arise from slow moving ice called glaciers. As the ice melts in the warmer regions it is changed into a fast flowing river.

Q3. What type of climate is found in the Himadri. ?

Ans. The climate in the Himadri is extremely cold.

Q4. Name some tourist places in Himachal .

Ans. The tourist places in Himachal are—Srinagar,Nainital,Kathmandu,Shimla,Mussorie,Darjeeling etc.

Q5. Name two main crops in : a. Himachal b. Shivalik

Ans. Two main crops and fruits are-

a. Himachal- 1. Rice, Maize.(crops) 2. Apples, Pears.(fruits)

b. Shivalik - 1. Wheat, Ginger.(crops) 2. Sweetlime, Lemon.(fruits)

Q6. What is a mountain pass? Name three important passes in the Himalayas.

Ans. The narrow ways in the mountains, through which we can travel from one place to another are called passes. The three important passes in the Himalayas are.

1. Nathula. (Sikkim)

2. Bomdila. (Arunachal Pradesh)

3. Shipkila. (Himachal Pradesh)

Q7. How are the Himalayas important to us?

Ans. The Himalayas are important to us in the following ways—

1. They act as a wall on the north of India and protect our country from enemies.

2. It also protects us from the cold winds of the north.

3. It stops the monsoon winds from going to the north and helps to bring heavy rainfall in the northern plains of India.

Lesson-3

LIFE IN THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

(pg17)

I. Answer in one word :-

1. All of the offspring from ancestors.

Ans. Descendants.

2. Small floating boats.

Ans. Shikaras.

3. A small pot with burning coal.

Ans. Kangri.

4. Brightly coloured and beautifully shaped flowers.

Ans. Orchids.

II. Answer these questions :-

- Q1. What kind of climate does Jammu and Kashmir have ?
Ans. Jammu and Kashmir has very cold climate.
- Q2. Which languages are spoken in Himachal Pradesh ?
Ans. The languages spoken in Himachal Pradesh are Hindi and Pahari.
- Q3. How do the people of Kashmir keep themselves warm during winter?
Ans. The people of Kashmir keep a small pot with burning coal, called kangri, to keep themselves warm.
- Q4. Where are the tea gardens found in the Northern Mountain region?
Ans. The tea gardens are found in Darjeeling in West Bengal.
- Q5. Name the state which is called the 'abode of holy shrines'.
Ans. Uttarakhand is called the 'abode of holy shrines'.
- Q6. Name the main tribes of Meghalaya.
Ans. The main tribes of Meghalaya are Garo, Khasi and Jaintia tribes.

Lesson -4

THE NORTHERN PLAINS

(pg.23)

I. Answer in one word :-

1. That which flows throughout the year.
Ans. Perennial.
2. A journey to a sacred place.
Ans. Pilgrimage.
3. The process of removing impurities.
Ans. Purification.

II. Answer these questions:-

- Q1. How do the rivers of the Northern Plains make the soil so fertile?
Ans. The rivers of the Northern Plains make the soil so fertile by bringing along with them broken rocks, sands and silt called alluvium and get deposits from alluvial soil which is very fertile.

Q2. What is a river basin?

Ans. The area watered by a river and its tributaries is called a river basin.

Q3. Name six tributaries of the river Ganga

Ans. The tributaries of the river Ganga are-the Yamuna,the Gomti, the Ghagra,the Gandak,the Kosi etc.

Q4. Name the three main states that lie in the Indus river basins in the Northern Plains.

Ans. The three main states that lie in the Indus river basins are-Jammu and Kashmir,Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

Q5. Which rivers form the biggest delta in the world?

Ans. The Ganga and the Bramhaputra rivers form the world's largest delta called the Sundarbans.

Q6. Name two main crops of each of the three river basins.

Ans. Two main crops of river basins are

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. The Indus River Basin | → | wheat,rice. |
| 2. The Ganga River Basin | → | wheat,sugarcane. |
| 3. The Bramhaputra River Basin | → | rice,jute. |

III. Write short notes on— (pg.27)

1. **Tributaries and Basin:** Many rivers like the Ganga,the Bramhaputra,the Indus and the Satluj originate from the Himalayas. All these rivers flow through the Northern Plains. Many other small rivers like the Yamuna,The Jhelum,the Chenab etc.which join these main rivers are called tributaries. The area watered by the main rivers and their tributaries is called its Basin.
2. **Sunderban delta:** The rivers Ganga and the Bramhaputra form the world's largest delta, called the Sunderbans.The Sunderbans is known for tigers and mangroves. Rice and jute are the main crops grown here.

Project FA-I (pg.10)

IV. Show the following on the Physical map of India---

1. Countries that are India's neighbours. (Any Five)
2. Oceans: Bay of Bengal,Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean.

(FA-I =Ls-1,2,3,4)

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