

CLASS – 4 NOTES

Chapter 1: Explore India

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1.a, 2.c, 3.b, 4.c, 5.b

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. spoken languages. 2. third, 3. 29 States and 7 union territories, 4. Ceylon, 5. Bangladesh and Myanmar

III. Match the following : 1. (v), 2. (iii), 3. (i) 4. (iv), 5.(ii)

IV. Answer in brief :

1. India has a population of 1.2 billion people.

2. The states of Punjab and Haryana share a common capital Chandigarh while the state of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana share the capital 'Hyderabad'.

3. China, Bhutan and Nepal are the bordering countries to the north of India.

4. The official name of India is the Republic of India.

5. The states and union territories in India have been divided mainly on the basis of the languages spoken in these areas.

V. Answer the following questions:

1. India is called a peninsula because it is surrounded by water on its three sides, and it is also connected to the Asian mainland

2. India is a multilingual society. Its citizens represent diverse cultures, lifestyles and traditions. Yet the country stands united as one. This is the unique feature of India.

3. India can be divided into six physiographic regions: The Northern Mountains, the Northern Plains, the Western Desert, the Southern Plateaus, the Coastal Plains, and the Islands.

4. States and union territories in India have separate governments so that their administrative needs could be looked after in a better way.

5. India is surrounded by the Indian Ocean in the south, the Arabian Sea in the west, and Bay of Bengal in the east. 4 Chapter 2

Chapter 2 : The Northern Mountains

Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. b, 2. b, 3. b, 4. c, 5. b

Fill in the blanks :

1. Himalayas, 2. three, 3. Uttarakhand, 4. Mount Everest, 5. China

II. Match the following :

1. (iii), 2. (v). 3. (i). 4. (ii), 5.

(iv) Answer in brief :

1. Three ranges of the Himalayas are-the Himadri (Great Himalayas), the Himachal (Middle Himalayas), the Shivaliks (Outer Himalayas).

2. Mount Everest is the highest mountain peak in the world.

3. Neer Mahal is located in Tripura.

4. People of Arunachal Pradesh build stilted houses.

5. The Himadri (Great Himalayas) is the northernmost range of the Himalayas.

V. Answer the following questions :

1. The people of Jammu and Kashmir use kangris (small pots with burning coal) to keep themselves warm in winters.

2. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries form this river basin. The source of Ganga is Gangotri glacier, and the Brahmaputra originates from Angsi glacier in the Himalayas.

3. The Himalayas are important to the people of India as they protect India from enemies, and stop the monsoon wind! bringy are a home to rich wildlife and useful forests.

4. The Terai region is located at the foothills of the Shivaliks (Outer Himalayas).

5. Uttarakhand is divided into two divisions- Garhwal and Kumaon. It has popular hill stations like Nainital Kumaon, end pilgrimage destinations like Kedarnath, Badrinath, Haridwar and Riehikesh.

Chapter 3: The Northern Plains

I. Tick (✓) the correct option

1.c, 2.a, 3.d, 4.d, 5.b

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Ganga, 2. Tibet, 3. Kolkata, 4. Gauge 5. Majuli Island

III. Match the following :

1. (iv), 2. (iii), 3. (i), 4. (ii), 5.(v)

IV. Answer in brief :

1. The Sunderbans is the largest delta in the world.
2. Chandigarh is the capital of Punjab and Haryana and is a well-planned city.
3. The Ganga divides into Padma and Hooghly rivers in West Bengal.
4. A basin is an area watered by a river and its tributaries.
5. The Sutlej, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers with their tributaries drain the Northern Plains.

v. Answer the following questions :

1. Five rivers Jhelum, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej, and Chenab flow through Punjab so it is also known as 'the land of five rivers'.
2. The Brahmaputra river originates in Tibet. It enters India through Arunachal Pradesh and flows through Assam, and enters Bangladesh.
3. The Bhakra dam has been built on the Sutlej River for producing electricity and providing water for irrigation.
4. Wheat, oilseed, sugar cane, and rice are major crops grown in the Northern Plains.
5. Agriculture, leather shoes and woollen garments manufacturing tea plantation, rearing of silkworms, and bamboo handicrafts are the main occupations in the states of Northern Plains.

Chapter 4 : The Western Desert

I. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1.c, 2.b, 3.a, 4.a, 5.c

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Great Indian Desert, 2. Banjaras, 3. Sutlej and Beas, 4. Clothes, paint brushes, 5. Ghoomer

III. Match the following :

1. (v), 2. (iv), 3. (ii), 4. (iii), 5. (i)

IV. Answer in brief :

1. Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Barmer are three main cities of the Thar Desert.
2. The Rann of Kutch is located in the southwest part of the Thar Desert
3. Banjaras are people who travel from one place to another in search of food and water.
4. Thar Desert is dry and sandy because it receives very little rainfall
5. Desert Festival of Jaisalmer and Gangaur Puja

V. Answer the following questions .

1. The Great Indian Desert extends from Aravalli hills to the border of Pakistan in the west, and from Rann of Kutch in the south-west to the border of Haryana and Punjab plains.
2. The days are hot because of sandy soil and lack of water. Nights are cool because the sand cools down very quickly.
3. Trees like date palms, kikar, babul and grass grow in and around an oasis.
4. The camel is very important for the people living in the desert because it is the chief mode of transportation. It is also used to plough the fields and draw water from wells. Camel hair is used to make clothes and paint brushes. Camel skin is used to make tents.
5. Indira Gandhi Canal carries water to the most arid regions of the state for agriculture. It supplies drinking water to hundreds of people in far-flung areas. The blooming of desert has begun as a big farm has already been developed at Suratgarh.

Chapter 5 : The Southern Plateaus

Tick (✓) the correct option

1 a, 2. d, 3. c, 4. b, 5. d

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. the Nilgiri Hills, 2. Andhra Pradesh, 3. zari silk sarees, 4. white tigers, 5 Deccan trap

III. Match the following:

1. (ii), 2. (iii), 3. (iv), 4: (v), 5. (i)

IV. Answer in brief :

1. Ooty and Kodaikanal are two hill stations of Tamil Nadu.
2. Ranchi is called the City of Waterfalls and lakes.
3. Kanha National Park is located in Madhya Pradesh.
- 4 The Southern Plateaus are triangular in shape.
5. Narmada and Tapi are west flowing rivers of India

V. Answer the following questions.

1. The Deccan Trap was formed due to volcanic eruptions.
2. The Southern Plateaus are surrounded by the Aravalli Hills in the north-west and the Rajmahal hills in the northeast. The Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats are towards the east and west respectively.
3. The main crops grown in Southern Plateau are cotton, sugar cane, rice, groundnut and tobacco.
4. The Aravalli Hills in the northwest and the Rajmahal Hills in the north-east surround the Southern Plateaus while Western Ghats are towards the West and Eastern Ghats are towards the East.

5. The Deccan Plateau is surrounded by the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats. They meet at the Nilgiri hills. Mahendragiri is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats and Anaimudi is the highest peak in the Western Ghats.