



**Grade: IV**

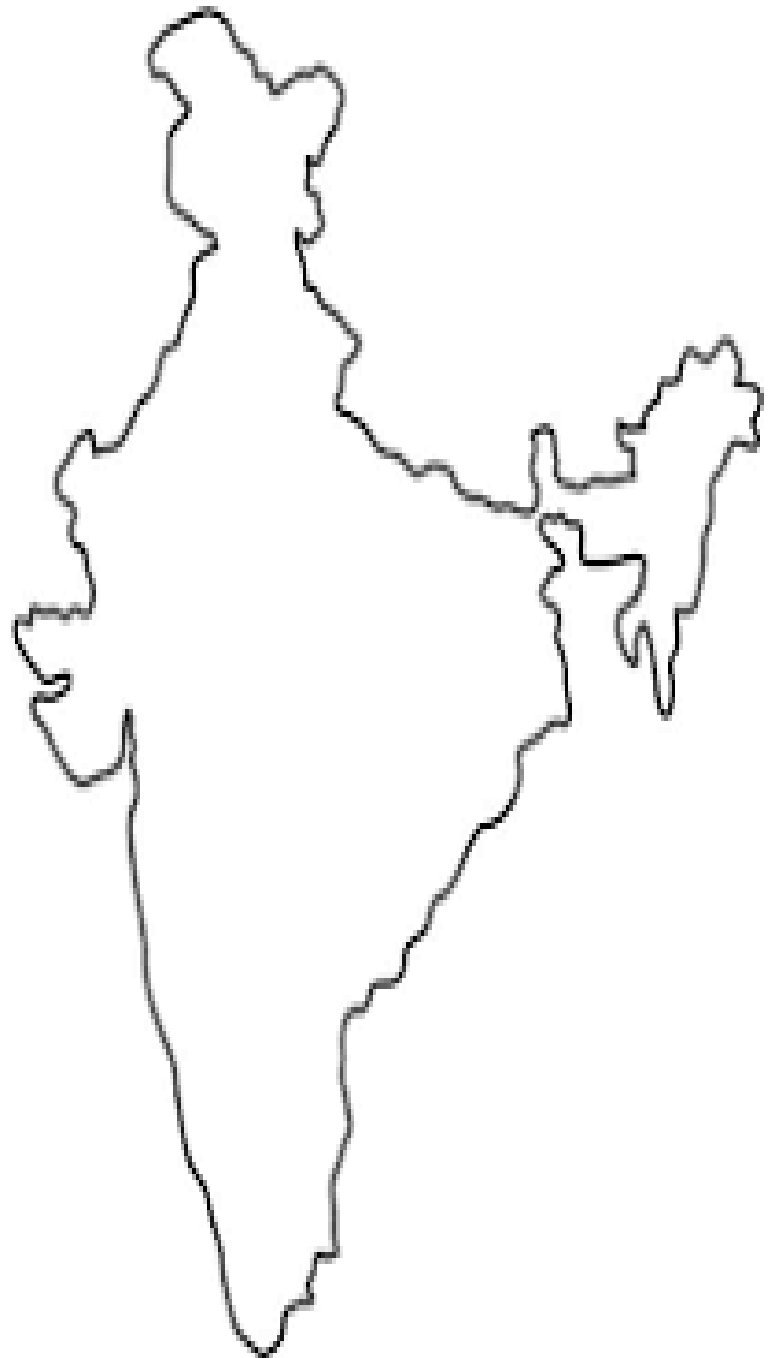
**Subject: Social Studies**

**Date:6.12.23**

## **9.Face of India**

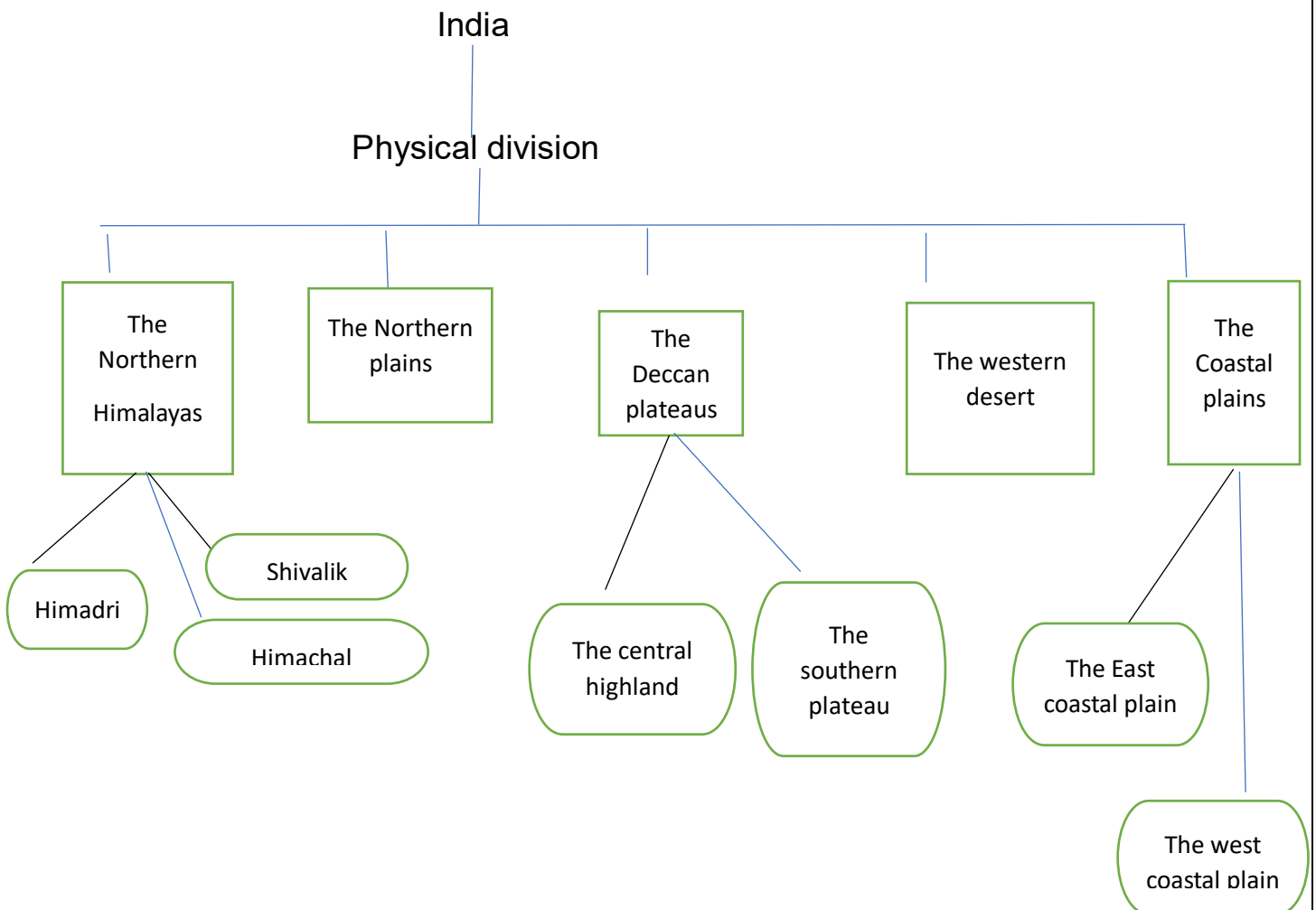
### **I. Word focus 1.Physical**

- 2.Himalayas
- 3.Himadri
- 4.Himachal
- 5.Shivalik
- 6.Terai
- 7.Agriculture
- 8.Carpet
- 9.Handicraft
- 10.Deccan plateau
- 11.Mining
- 12.Forestry
- 13.Tourism
- 14.Oasis
- 15.Nomads
- 16.Eastern ghats
- 17.Western ghats
- 18.Aravalli
- 19.Satpura
- 20.Vindhya
- 21.Perennial River



## 22. Non-Perennial River

### II. Concept map



### III. Answer the following

#### 1. What is a glacier?

A large mass of ice that moves slowly is called glacier.


#### 2. Define Drought.

A long period of low rainfall leading to a shortage of water.

#### 3. Name the physical divisions of India.

(Use Fish chart)

The physical divisions of India are

- 
- 1.The Northern Himalayas
  - 2.The Northern plains
  - 3.The Deccan plateau
  - 4.The Great Indian Desert and
  - 5.The Coastal plains.

#### **4.How do camels survive in Thar desert?**

- Camels can survive without food or water for several days. Its body is made in such a way that it can store water and use it later.
- It is also called the ship of the desert.

#### **5.Write a note on Oasis.**

An area in a desert that has vegetation surrounding a water source is called is called oasis.

#### **6.What are the parallel ranges of Himalayas?**

The parallel ranges of the Himalayas are

- The Himadri
- The Himachal and
- The Shivalik.

#### IV. Differentiate the following

##### 1.The East Coastal Plain and West Coastal Plain

S.No	The East Coastal Plain	The West Coastal Plain
1.	The east coastal plain lie between eastern ghats and the Bay of Bengal.	The west coastal plain lie between western ghats and the Arabian sea.
2.	The eastern coastal plain is wider than west coastal plain.	The western coastal plain is 60 – 80 kilometers wide.

##### 2.The perennial rivers and non-perennial rivers

S.No	The Perennial rivers	The Non-perennial rivers.
1.	The rivers that originate from the Himalayas have continuous flow of water throughout the year are called perennial rivers.	The rivers do not have continuous flow of water throughout the year are called non-perennial rivers.
2.	Ex: The Ganga , The Indus and the Brahmaputra.	Ex: Krishna and Cauvery.

##### 3.The Central highland and Deccan plateau

S.No	The central highland	The Deccan plateau
1.	The Central highland is surrounded by hill ranges.	The Deccan plateau is a triabgular landmass and surrounds chota Nagpur plateau.
2.	Chambal,Betwa and son are the rivers which are flowing through this region.	Ex: Godavari, Krishna and Cauveri are the main rivers.

## **V. Answer in detail**

### **1. Write about the occupation for the following. (Write on your own)**

- a. The Himalayan region -
  
- b. The Indo-Gangetic plain -
  
- c. The Deccan plateau -
  
- d. The Western desert --
  
- e. Coastal plains

### **2. Write a few lines about the Indo-Gangetic plain.**

- The Great Plains of India (also known as the Indo-Gangetic plains) is the fertile plains that lie between the Indus River and the Ganga River.
- The Northern plains is one of the most fertile regions of our country.
- This region is one of the most thickly populated regions in the world. More than 40% of India's population lives in this area.
- This region supplies food grains to the central and of southern states.
- That's why this region is called the "Food bowl of India".

### **3. Why are the Himalayas are important to us?**

The Himalayas form a strong natural barrier to our country in the North.

It acts as a strong defense barrier.

The Himalayas save our country from the cold and dry winds of Central Asia.

Many rivers have their sources in the Himalayan ranges.

It also prevented many invaders from invading our country.