

Ch-9
Forest and wildlife
Sub - Social Science

In this chapter we will read about forest, different types of forests, conservation of forests, wildlife and conservations.

Forest is a large area of land covered with trees. Also it also has a large number of wild animals that may be as big as an elephant or as small as a squirrel.

In India generally five kinds of forests are found. They are evergreen forests, deciduous forests, desert forest, coniferous forest and Tidal forest.

Cutting down of forests is called deforestation. We must take proper measures to conserve our forest, we should plant more trees and try to make people around us aware of the importance of forest.

Wildlife is a beautiful gift given to us by nature. Forest and wildlife are our precious natural resources. All of us should make an effort to save and conserve this treasure.

Page no - 66 B and A (Answer only)

1. Evergreen forest
2. Mountain forest
3. Sundari tree

Page no - 67 B and A

1. Wild plants & animals
2. For pleasure
3. Corbett National Park, Jaldapara National Park.

D.A. Multiple choice Questions

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Deciduous | 2. coniferous |
| 3. Tidal forests | 4. Cutting |

(B) Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Large | ② Landforms | ③ deciduous |
| 4. 80,000 | ⑤ pleasure. | |

(C) True or false

- | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|
| 1. True | ② false | ③ True |
| 4. True | ⑤ True. | |

(D) One Liners.

10:- Define forest.

Ans:- A large area of land covered with trees is known as forest.

Q.1:- Name the different types of forest found in India.

Ans:- The different types of forest found in India are Evergreen forest, Deciduous forests, Coniferous forests and Tidal forests.

Q.2:- Where are Evergreen forests found in India?

Ans:- In India Evergreen forests are found in the regions which receive heavy rainfall throughout the year, like Tripura, Meghalaya, slope of western Ghats and Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Q.3:- what are endangered animals?

Ans:- The animals which have reduced so much that they might soon disappear from the earth are called endangered animals.

Q.4:- what has the Indian Government done to protect forests and wildlife?

Ans:- The Indian Government has declared many areas and forests as protected areas. Nobody is allowed to cut down any tree or kill any animals.

Sharp thinking

1. Q:- Do you think keeping animals in zoo is a good idea? Discuss.

Ans:- Animals should not be kept in zoo. However zoos are endangered species by bringing them into a safe environment. Where they are protected from poachers habitat loss, starvation and predators.

Deepika Senha
17/08/2020

The coastal Plains and Islands

In this chapter you will learn about the coastal plains and islands.

A coast is a land that lies near a sea or a ocean. Coastal plains are flat low laying lands that are located near a sea or an ocean.

India has two coastal plains eastern coastal plains and western coastal plains.

Eastern Coastal plains - Its two important divisions are Northern circars and the Coromandal coast.

Western Coastal plains - Western coastal plain lies between the western Ghats and the Arabian sea. It extends from Gujarat to Kerala.

Eastern coastal plains are wider than western coastal plains. The western coastal strip is irregular ^{but} the eastern coastline runs straight. ^

Islands - An island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides. There are groups of islands in India, Andaman and Nicobar is in the bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep islands is in the Arabian sea.

The coastal region is hit by major cyclones almost every year. main occupation of the people is fishing and farming.

page no-42 (Answers) Q and A.

- 1. Kanyakumari
- 2. Bhubaneswar, Puri
- 3. Mumbai

Page no. 45 Q and A

- 1. South of west Bengal
- 2. Coconut and Bajra
- 3. Onam.

D. A. Multiple choice Questions

- ① Near ; ② Eastern
- ③ The Gujarat coast ④ Mumbai

B. Fill in the blanks:-

- ① Summer ② western ③ Nicobar
- ④ Portugal ⑤ 1,000

C. True & false

- ① True ② True ③ false ④ True ⑤ True

D. One Liners

1. what is a gulf?

- A narrow strip of sea going deep into land is called a gulf.

2. write down some difference between Eastern and western coastal plain.

- The eastern coastal plains are wider than western coastal plains.

The western coastal strip is

irregular but the eastern coastline runs straight.

The western coastal plains get heavy rainfall the eastern coastal plains.

3. What are islands? Name the main island groups?

- An island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.

The two main islands are Andaman and Nicobar island and Lakshadweep islands.

5. Name some National parks and wildlife sanctuaries of Gujarat.

- Gir National Park, Great Indian Bustard sanctuary, Nalsarovar Bird sanctuary, ~~to~~ and Ratan Mahal sloth Bear sanctuary are some national park and wildlife sanctuaries of Gujarat.

Sharp thinking

1. How do the coastal plains play an important role in development of India? Write some of the factors which you find important.

- Many parts of the Indian coastal plains have rich fertile soil on which apart from rice, a large variety of crops are grown, some deposits of mineral oil.

Hence the coastal plains play a very important role in the development in India.

By:-

Deepika Sinha
06/06/2020

Class - IV
Subject - Social Science

Ch - 06
The climate of India

In this chapter you will learn about the climate of India.

India is a huge country with various physical features like mountains, valleys, Plateaus and plains. These land features play a great role in determining the climate of a place.

Weather :- weather is the condition of atmosphere of a small area for a short period of time.

Climate :- climate refers to the general weather conditions of a large area over a longer period of time.

The major seasons in India are winter season (Dec to Feb), Summer season (March to May), Rainy season (June to Sept) AND Monsoon season (Oct to Nov).

Page no 48. Q and A (Answer)

1. Due to temperature, air pressure, latitude etc.
2. Rain fall
3. humid

Page no - 50 Q and A

1. Dec to Feb.
2. Summer Season
3. Mawsynram

Q.A Multiple choice Questions

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| ① weather | ② climate |
| ③ Rainy | ④ Monsoon. |

B. Fill in the blanks

- 1. Coastal (1) Cold regions
- (2) Shorter, longer (3) Cool, Pleasant

C. True & false

- (1) True (2) True
- (3) false (4) false

D. One Liners

1. :- What is weather ?

- weather is the condition of atmosphere of a small area for a short period of time.

2. How does the direction of winds influence the climate of a place ?

- Direction of wind influence the climate as wind coming from cold regions make a place cool, while wind coming from hot regions make a place hot and wind coming from the sea make a place humid.

3. How many seasons are there in India? Name them.

- There are four main seasons in India named as winter season, summer season, rainy season and monsoon season.

4. write down the duration of all the four seasons in India.

- The duration of all four seasons are three months.

5. Write a short note on season of retreating monsoon or autumn.

- The seasons of the retreating monsoon is from October to November.

In India the southern part receive rainfall in this season.

Sharp thinking

10. Polar Bears and Pandas are becoming extinct because of the melting snow of the mountains and the Arctic regions. How do you think climate is affecting the Rhinos of Kaziranga in Assam during monsoons?

- During monsoon in Assam the Rhinos of Kaziranga lose their habitat due to floods.

By:-

Deepika Senka
06/06/2020

Our soil

In this chapter you will learn about ~~create~~ our soil.

Soil is one of the most important natural resources. It is the top most covering of the earth's surface. It consists of rocks, minerals and organic matter. It varies from place to place.

The formation of soil is a long and slow process.

In India we have different kinds of soil -

- a. Alluvial soil - It is very fertile for the growth of crops. It is found in the northern plains and coastal plains.
- b. Black soil - It is formed by lava rocks found in Deccan plateau. It is good for growing cotton, sugarcane.
- c. Red soil :- It is found in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh. It is good for growing crops such as maize, bajra etc.
- d. Desert soil :- It is found in desert and is not fertile.
- e. Forest soil :- It is found in mountains and hills. It is good for growing tea, coffee, fruits etc.

Page no-54, B and A (Answer)

- ① fertility
- ② fertile land
- ③ Black soil.

Page no-56

- ① Laterite rocks
- ② Desert region
- ③ Humus

→

A. Multiple choice Questions

1. Long, slow (2) black
 (3) grey (4) living

B. Fill in the blanks

1. fertility (2) depends (3) Laterite rocks
 (4) Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh
 (5) Terrace

C. True & False

- (1) True (2) False
 (3) False (4) True

D. One Liners

1. Q. Describe the formation of soil -

- The formation of soil is a long and slow process.

Natural forces like sun, wind, water, temperature break large pieces of rocks in to smaller pieces, which are further broken down creating a layer of soil.

2. Q. Define the quality of alluvial soil.

- Alluvial soil is very fertile for the growth of crops. It is formed by fine silt deposited by rivers flowing down the Himalayan rivers.

3. Q. - Write short note on:-

- (a) Black soil :- This soil formed by lava rocks is generally black in colour and found in north western part of the Deccan plateau.

(b) Red soil :- Red soil contain a mixture of clay and sand. This soil

is found in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh etc.

c. Desert soil :- Desert soil is not fertile due to shortage of water and found in the desert region.

d. forest soil :- This soil is found on the slopes of mountains and hills. It is good for growing fruits.

4Q:- What is soil erosion?

- Soil erosion is the displacement of the top layer of soil. Some times heavy rainfall and strong winds remove this layer of the soil is known as soil erosion.

5Q:- How can we conserve the soil?

- We can conserve the soil by taking the following steps:-

- a. We should never cut trees.
- b. We should control overgrazing by animals.
- c. We should do terrace farming on hill slopes.

Sharp thinking

1Q:- Why is laterite soil red in colour?

- Laterite soil red in colour because of high iron oxide content.

QD:- How do we make red soil suitable for agriculture?

- Red soil can be made suitable for agriculture by adding manures and fertilizers.

By -

Deepika Senha
06/06/2020

Subject - social science
class - IV

Page no. 01

Ch-8

Our water resources

In this chapter you will learn about our water resources.

Water is essential for all living beings. No life can exist on the Earth without water. More than 70% of the Earth is covered with oceans and seas. 0.3% of water found on the Earth is fresh water. Water is needed in our daily life and for industrial purpose and irrigations. Rainwater is collected in ponds and tanks which is further used for irrigation.

Dams are barriers built across rivers to store water.

Clean water is a very precious resource. We must not waste and pollute water as it is very important.

Page no-59 Q and A (Answer)

1. 70%.
2. Rain
3. The huge water bodies on the earth are called oceans.

Page no-61 Q AND A

1. Through wells and tube wells
2. Indira Gandhi canal
3. Hugo lake.

A Multiple choice questions

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| ① water | ② industrial |
| ③ River | ④ clean |

B. Fill in the blanks

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| 1. glacier | ② industrial |
| ③ 70%. | ④ Hydroelectricity |

C. True & False.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. True | ② False |
| ③ True | ④ True |

D. One Liners

Q1. Why is water an important resources?

- water is an important resources as it is essential for all living beings. We need water for drinking and also in daily activities.

Q2. How is hydroelectricity produced?

- water falling from great height through the gates of a dam is used for generating electricity. Electricity

generated from water is called hydroelectricity.

Q.3. Why are dams also known as multipurpose project?

- A dam not only provides water for irrigation, but also provides electricity and controls floods. Hence, it is known as multi-purpose project.

Q.4. What do you mean by rainwater harvesting?

- Rainwater harvesting is a method to capture and store rain water in bore wells, pits and wells and using that stored rainwater for drinking, irrigation.

Q.5. Explain how water conservation is carried out?

- One of the strategies for water conservation is rainwater harvesting. We must not waste and pollute water as it is very precious.

Sharp thinking

What makes water so important in our lives? Write some points that should be noticed.

Water is essential for all living being as we need water for drinking, washing, bathing, irrigation and also in daily activities.

By:-

Deepika Senha

06/06/2020

Chapter - 1The Northern MountainsSubject - Social Science, class - IV

In this chapter you will learn about the Northern Himalayas.

- Northern Himalayas are located at the top of our country.
- These mountain consist of the mighty Himalayas and the Karakoram range.
- The word Himalayan means 'abode of snow' as a large act of these mountains are covered with snow throughout the year.

① Himalayan range include these ranges!-

- (a) The Greater Himalayas, Himadri
- (b) The Middle Himalayas, Himachal
- (c) The outer Himalayas, Shiwalik.

② wildlife in Himalayas

Yaks, goats, snow leopards, musk are some of the wildlife of northern mountain.

③ Vegetation -

Vegetation in Himalaya region include shrubs, mosses, Pine, oaks, apples, plum, rice, sugarcane, wheat etc.

④ Life of in Himalayas:

Himalayan region include Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim ~~and~~, West Bengal and North eastern states.

Page no. 8

Question and Answer:

Q.1. Where are the Northern mountains located?

Ans:- The Northern mountains are located at the top of our country.

Q.2. Which is the southernmost range of the Himalayas?

Ans:- The southernmost range of the Himalayas is called Shiwalik.

Q.3. What do people use to cross a mountain?

Ans:- People use passes to cross a mountain.

Page no-13 Q And A

1. Name the capital of Kashmir - Srinagar
2. What do you mean by 'Dev Bhumi' - Land of Gods.
3. Which place gets the heaviest rainfall in the country? - Meghalaya.

Page no 14

Q. No (A) Multiple choice Questions

Answer: -

1. North - west
2. Shiwalik
3. South
4. climate
5. Dussehra

Page-14 Q. (B) Fill in the blanks:-

Answer:-

1. Middle Himalayan
2. Pass
3. Prone
4. Sikkim
5. Gangtok
6. Tourists

Q.No. C True OR False

Answer.

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True

Page no-15 Q.No. D. Match the following

Answer:-

1. Dhaulagiri - (d) 8,172
2. Makalu - (e) 8,481
3. Mount Everest - (a) 8,848
4. Nanga Parbat - (b) 8,125
5. Nanda Devi - (c) 8,817

Q.No. E One Liners

1. Q:- what do you mean by K₂?

Ans:- The second highest peak in the world Mount Godwin Austin is known as K₂.

20. What is a valley?

Ans: - A valley is a low area between hills or mountains and typically with a river running through it.

30. Name any three passes of the northern mountains.

Ans: - Zoji La, Chang La and Shipki La are the three passes of northern mountain.

40. Describe the pilgrimage centres located in Uttarakhand.

40. Describe terrace farming.

Ans: - The slopes of mountains are used for agricultural purposes. This type of farming is called terrace farming.

50. Name the pilgrimage centres located in Uttarakhand.

Ans: - Gangotri, Yamunotri, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Haridwar, Rishikesh are some of the pilgrimage centre located in Uttarakhand.

Q.6 - Write any three advantage of the Himalayas.

Ans: - Three advantages of the Himalayas are following -
i) They protect us from extremely cold winds blowing from the north.
ii) The forest in Himalayan region provide

us with wood, herbs and other useful products from the Himalayas.

iii. Many rivers like the Ganga, the Brahmaputra originating from the Himalayas provide water for irrigation.

Page: 15 Sharp Thinking

1. What will happen if the snow cover on the Himalayas starts reducing?

Ans:- If the snow cover on Himalayas start melting, they can cause flood in the nearby areas.

2. Why is Uttarakhand called Dev Bhumi?

Ans:- Uttarakhand is called Dev Bhumi as many pilgrimage centre are located there.

Deepika Senha
07/05/2020

In this chapter you will learn about the the Northern Plains.

The Northern plains are located in the south of the northern mountains. They extend from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. The Northern Plains have been formed by three major rivers and their tributaries: Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra. This plains is very fertile.

River Basins

An area watered by a river and its tributaries is called a river basin. The three main rivers of the northern plains.

(a) Satluj River Basin :- The western part of the northern fertile plain around the river Satluj is called the Satluj basin. This river provides water to irrigation and produce hydroelectricity.

(b) Ganga River Basin :- The Ganga river basin lies to the east of Satluj basin. Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal lie in this region. This is the largest river Basin in the world. The Ganga enters the plains near Haridwar. The soil of this basin is very fertile.

(c) Brahmaputra river Basin :- The Brahmaputra is the longest of the three rivers of north India. This basin lie in Assam. There is very heavy rainfall in this basin every year. The flood causes a lot of damage.

they also make the soil very fertile.
Many factories have come up along the bank of the rivers, made these rivers unfit for drinking and irrigation.

Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Delhi are some states located in the northern plain. In these areas lands are very fertile. Wheat, rice, sugarcane etc are grown here. India is famous throughout the world for its tea.

The climate of the northern plains is very healthy.

Page no-19 Answer

1. Three
2. Punjab and Haryana
3. Ganga

Page no 23

(A) Multiple choice questions

- (1) Living (2) Three (3) West
(4) Three (5) Haryana

(B) Fill in the blanks

- (1) Punjab, Assam (2) Golden Temple
(3) Tea (4) Northern Plain
(5) Kolkata (6) ~~Bihar~~ Assam

(C) True or False, Page no. 24

- (1) False (2) True (3) True
(4) True (5) False

① One Liners Page no, 24

1.Q:- Describe the location of Northern plains.

Ans:- The Northern plains are located in the south of the northern mountains.

2.Q:- Why is Ganga Basin called the Food Bowl of India?

Ans:- The Northern plains are extremely fertile and produce large quantities of food crops. So, Ganga Basin is called the Food Bowl of India.

③ Q:- Name some of the major cities of the Northern plains.

Ans:- Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Delhi are some of the major cities of the northern plains.

④ Q:- Write a short note on the pollution of rivers in Northern plains.

Ans:- Many factories have come up along the bank of the rivers of the northern plains. They throw their waste in these rivers and make rivers unfit for drinking and irrigation. Various projects for cleaning these rivers like the 'Ganga Action Plan' have been taken up.

⑤ Q:- Why are Northern plains important?

Ans:- Northern plains are important as the soil here is very rich and fertile. So major crops of India are grown here. Also many important industries like iron, steel, Jute and cement are located in this region.

Sharp Thinkers

Q:- Why are Northern plain thickly populated?

Ans:- The Northern plain of India are thickly populated because of the highly fertile land.

Q:- What differences do you observe between Ganga and Brahmaputra river Basin?

Ans:- The Ganga rises from Gangotri glacier in Himalaya while Brahmaputra river start in Tibet where known as Tsango. Ganga basin lies in Delhi, Uttarpradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. While Brahmaputra basin lies in Assam.

Deepika Sinha

11.05.2020

In this chapter you will learn about the Southern Plateau.

A plateau is an area of flat land that is higher than the area around it. It is called a tableland also.

The southern plateau is surrounded by Aravalli hills and Rajmahal hills and Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

The southern plateau is divided by the Narmada river in two parts. These are -

(i) The Central Highlands - Central Highlands is the part of the peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river covering a major area of the Malwa plateau.

(ii) The Deccan Plateau - The Deccan Plateau is the part of the peninsular plateau covering to south of the Vindhya range.

The Plateaus are the storehouse of several minerals.

The southern plateau includes states like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Page no- 32 Q and A

Answer:-

- (i) Kerala (ii) Tapi river (iii)
(iv) Dakshin Ganga

Page no- 37 Q & A Answer:-

- (i) Fort (ii) 2000 (iii) Agriculture

(2)

A. Multiple choice Questions

- (1) Two (2) oldest (3) Godavari
(4) Madhya Pradesh (5) 2,000.

B. Fill in the blanks

- (1) Plateau (2) Deccan Plateau
(3) minerals (4) Kanyakumari

C. True & False

- (1) True (2) False (3) True
(4) True (5) True

D. One Liners

1. Q! - Describe the location of Southern Plateau.

Ans! - The Southern Plateau lies to the south of the Northern Plains, extending up to Kanyakumari, the southernmost tip of India.

2. Q! - Write short notes on:-

- a. The Central Highlands
- b. The Deccan Plateau.

Ans! - (a) The Central Highlands - Central Highlands is the parts of the peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river covering a major area of the Malwa Plateau.

b. The Deccan Plateau! - The Deccan Plateau is the part of the peninsular plateau covering to south of the Vindhya range.

3Q:- Name some waterfalls and hills of Jharkhand.

Ans:- Dassam Falls, Jonha Falls, Hundru Falls and Bonda Hill, Ranchi Hill and Rock Garden are some of the waterfalls and hills of Jharkhand.

4Q:- Write down the crops grown in Tamil Nadu.

Ans:- The important crops grown in Tamil Nadu are paddy, millets, pulses, sugarcane, cotton, sunflower, coconut, groundnut etc.

5Q:- Name the bordering states of Andhra Pradesh.

Ans:- Andhra Pradesh shares its borders with Telangana, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

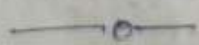
Sharp Thinking

1Q:- Mining is an important industry in Jharkhand. why?

Ans:- Jharkhand has one of the richest mineral zones in the world. Due to its large mineral reserves, mining industries are set up here.

2Q:- Why do all Deccan plateau rivers dry up in summer?

Ans:- Deccan plateau rivers depend only on rain for water get dried up in summer due to absence of rain.



Deepika Sinha
12/05/2020

Chapter-3

The Great Indian Desert

In this chapter you will learn about the The Great Indian Desert.

The Great Indian Desert is located in north-western part of our country. It is also known as Thar Desert. It extends from the Rann of Kachchh in Gujarat to the borders of Haryana.

Climate and vegetation

Desert is very hot in summer and very cold in winter. There is very little rainfall in this region. Thorny bushes, Kikar, date, palm and babul trees are found. Canals are used for irrigation.

Life in the desert

The life in desert is very tough. The most common mode of transport in the sandy desert is camel. Teej, Ganjaur are main festival here. Pushkar mela is the biggest animal fair in the country. The ghoomar and Kabbeliya are the folk dances of this state.

Page, 26 Answer B and A.

(i) Thar Desert (ii) Day time (iii) oasis

Page, 28 Answer B and A.

(i) Rajasthan (ii) Hump (iii) Fort & Places

A multiple choice question.

(i) Haryana (ii) hot, cold (iii) day
(iv) Monsoons (v) Rajasthan

(B) Fill in the blanks! —

(i) Great Indian desert (ii) Hot, dry
(iii) rainfall (iv) villages (v) handicraft.

(C) True or False

(i) True (ii) False (iii) True
(iv) True (v) True..

D. One Liners! —

(1) Where is Great Indian Desert located?

Ans:- The Great Indian Desert is located in the north-western part of the our country.

(2) Q:- what do you mean by an oasis?

Ans:- Oasis is a fertile place where underground water comes to the surface and form pools.

(3) Q:- What are Banjaras?

Ans:- The nomadic people who do not have a home and travel all the time in desert region in search of food are called Banjaras.

(4) Q:- write a short note on the houses in desert.

Ans:- Houses in desert have flat roof, as there is hardly any rainfall. The walls are thick to keep the heat out and windows are small.

Q1: Name the places of tourist attraction in Rajasthan.

Ans:- Rajasthan is famous worldwide for its beautiful forts and palaces. Tourist interest places are Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur etc.

Sharp thinking

Q2:- What is the importance of Indira Gandhi canal? Explain.

Ans:- Indira Gandhi canal earlier known as Rajasthan canal, is the largest irrigation project of the world. It has helped in making the western desert into fertile land.

Q3:- Can you point out some of the hardships faced by desert people?

Ans:- People living in the desert, have to walk a lot of distance in search of food, water or to purchase goods and clothes. Also the desert is very hot in summer and very cold in winter, which adds to hardships of people.

Deepika Sinha
11/05/2020.