

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS-4 A&B
SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES SECOND TERM

CHAPTER-9
THE PLATEAU AND COASTAL PLAIN

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The plateau is called table land.
2. The Deccan plateau refers to an area of Southern India.
3. The word Deccan comes from the Sanskrit Dakshina which means south.
4. The Nilgiri Hills and the Cardamom hills are separated by the Palghat pass.
5. North western region lies between the Aravalli hills and the Betwa River.

B. Answer the following.

1. Name the four parts of Deccan Plateau?

Ans: The four parts of Deccan plateau are:

- a. the North-Western
- b. the North-Eastern
- c. the Central
- d. the Southern

2. What is the importance of the Chota Nagpur Plateau?

Ans: The importance of the Chota Nagpur Plateau is rich in mineral, iron, manganese, coal, mica.

3 describe the western Coastal Plain?

Ans: It stretches from the Rang of Kutch to the Gulf of Khambhat. It covers the konkon coast and the Malabar Coast.

4. What are called backwaters? Ans: Lagoons are called Backwaters.

5. Explain the north western-parts.

Ans: Its lies between the Aravalli hills and the Betwa River. The vidhya range lies to its south.

Chambal and Betwa is the important river. The rivers cut deep ravines in this region, the rich black soil help in growing cotton and oilseeds.

D. In the given map mark the following:

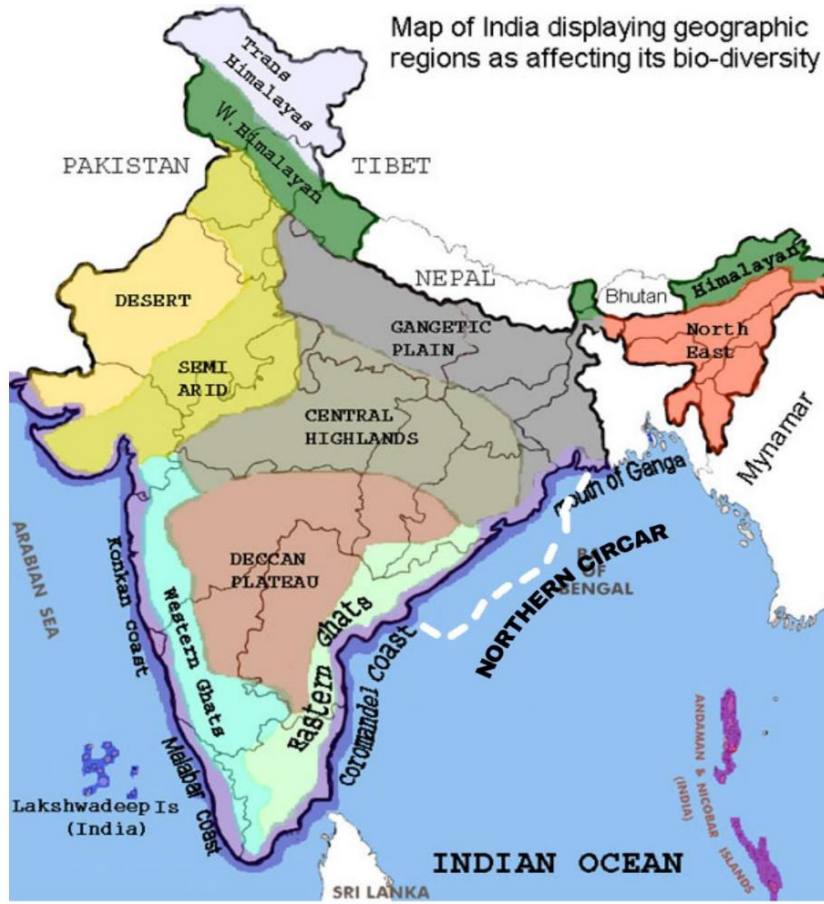
A). konkan coast,

B). Malabar Coast,

C). Northern Circars,

D). Coromandal Coast,

E). Deccan Plateau.



CHAPTER-10 THE CLIMATE OF INDIA

A. Fill in the blank:

1. December to February is the winter time in almost all part in India.
2. Normally winters are dry in northern India.
3. Summer is a time period when rays of the sun fall vertically on Indian subcontinent.
4. Hot wind, known as Loo is the marked features of summer in northern India.
5. Monsoon is the time period when India gets major part of its share of rain.

B. Answer the following:

1. What is known as seasons?

Ans: The climate we experience over a period of time is called seasons.

2. How varied in winter season in north and south India?

Ans: Normally winters are dry in northern India the temperature is not so low. The N.E monsoon brings Rainfall in the south-east coast in particular.

3. Write about summer season in our country?

Ans: The summer season start from March to June in our country. Northern India is Hotter than the Southern region Because of the Loo.

4. Explain about advancing Monsoon.

Ans: June to September are the main months when India gets maximum rain from the advancing Monsoon.

5. Explain about Retreating Monsoon.

Ans: It starts in the month of September and ends by November. It retreats after drenching of all India.

CHAPTER-11 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. The National Highways are developed and maintained by the Union Government.
2. The state highways are connected to the National Highways
3. The first Railways line between Mumbai and Thane was laid in 1853.
4. Air India is the national Airline of India with a worldwide network of passenger and cargo service.
5. Air travel is very important in the North-eastern part of India which are mostly Hilly

B. Tick () mark the correct statement.

1. Chartered plane services are available in India. ()
2. Private airline provide their service in India only. ()
3. Helicopters are mostly useful in plains. ()
4. Kerala is the state with lagoons and coast canals. ()
5. The sea coast of India is 15000 kms long. ()

C. Answer the following:

1. How long are our inland waterways?

Ans: Our Inland waterways are 14500 kilometers long.

2. Which four major sea-ports of India are the busiest?

Ans: Mumbai port, Kochi port, Chennai port, Kolkata port are the four busiest sea-ports in India.

3. What are the aircraft families of Air India?

Ans: Jet Airways, spice Jet and Go Air are the aircraft families of Air India.

4. Where are lagoons and coast canals found in India?

Ans: They are found along the Malabar Coast.

5. What are the advantages of road transport?

Ans: The advantages of road transport are fast and cheap and even travel up to our door steps.

D. In the given map of India mark the important ports of India



CHAPTER—12

THE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

A. Say True (☑) or False (☐)

1. The Private companies operate the mail services called the courier services. **True**
2. Morse code was used to send message. **True**
3. Many numbers of telephone calls can be made in a single strand of wire. **True**
4. We can dial directly to any part of the world through STD. **False**
5. The satellites play an important role in the mass communication. **True**

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. We write letters on papers or on **post card** and place them in an **envelope**.
2. **TV** brings the people of the world closer to each other.
3. **Advertisements** create social awareness, inform about new policies and at the same time provide entertainment.
4. Through **internet** we can gather information about any topic in short time.
4. The **STD** helps us to contact our friends and relative in other parts of India.

C. Answer the following:

1. What is the difference between the personal and the mass communication?

Ans: Personal communication is done for a particular person whereas mass communication is done for a large number of people at the same time.

2. Why do we need to write address and pin code on the letter?

Ans: We need to write correct address and pin code on the letters to help postman to deliver the letter correctly and safe.

3. What is Fax?

Ans: Fax machine sends a printed message to any part of the world by making use of telephone line.

4. What is Internet?

Ans: Internet which is a network of computers all over the world, it helps in sending the E-mail.

5. What are the advantages of TV and Radio?

Ans: The advantage of TV is being able to take us to the spot and show us the news as it actually happens. Whereas Radio broadcasting station send music, news, speeches and songs through signals.

6. Write few notes about Print Media.

Ans: Print media supplies information through Newspaper, Magazines and Books. It gives us Political activities, world affair, sports entertainment etc.

CHAPTER-13 PEOPLE OF MOUNTAIN REGION

A. Fill in the blank:

1. The people of Jammu and Kashmir are called Kashmiris.
2. Mughal King Jahangir called Kashmir 'Paradise on Earth'.
3. Saffron is also known as Kesar and is added to food to give it a special flavor.
4. Sikkim shares its borders with two Neighbouring Countries Bhutan and Nepal.
5. Meghalaya is the land of Khasi, Garo and Jaintia Hill.

B. Name two major hill stations of the following places.

- A). Kashmir Valley --- Pahalgam and Gulmarg.
- B). Himachal Pradesh --- Kullu and Manali.
- C). Uttarakhand --- Mussoori and Nainital.

C. Answer the Following:

1. Which state form the mountain region?

Ans: Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura form the mountain Region.

2. Why is Kashmir called the Paradise on Earth?

Ans: It is called so because it is a beautiful Place with Lakes and snowcapped mountains.

3. What is the common dress of people of Himachal Pradesh?

Ans: The women wear Kurta, a long skirt or tight Pyjamas and cover their head with scarf. The men also use a cap with colourful bordered.

4. What has influenced the people of north—Eastern States the most?

Ans: The North—Eastern people are strongly influence by Buddhism and Christianity. The Mizo people are influenced by the British Missionaries. In Tripura Religion is influenced by the Mahabharata and Ramayana.

5. Name the three communities of Meghalaya Known by its three hill Ranges.

Ans: Khasi, Garo and Jaintia are the three communities of Meghalaya known by its hill ranges.

CHAPTER—14 LIFE IN THE NORTHERN REGION

A. Fill in the blank:

1. Uttar Pradesh is the land of Ramayana and Mahabharata.
2. The Bhangra dance of Punjab has the theme of Ploughing of fields and Harvesting of crops.
3. Amritsar is an important city of Punjab.
4. Dispur is the capital of Assam.
5. Agartala is the capital of Tripura.

B. Answer the following:

1. Which physical feature of land divides and influences the culture of people Northern plain?

Ans: The Aravali Range between the Indus valley and the Ganga Basin divide the land.

2. What influences are visible among the people of Punjab and Haryana?

Ans: Sikh influence prevails in Punjab while in Haryana it is Rajput Influence. The Green Revolution Influenced both the State as both state depends on irrigation.

3. Why is Bodh Gaya famous?

Ans: Bodh Gaya is famous because Buddha attained Enlightenment in Bodh Gaya.

4. What is the major Occupation of the people of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and why?

Ans: The major occupation of the people in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is farming wheat and sugar-cane as being the major crops. The habits of the people in the two states are different because to the west of Aravali Range Wheat is grown.

5. Which state has a rich cultural Tradition?

Ans: The state of West Bengal has a rich cultural tradition.

B. Answer the following in not more than three words.

1. The land of Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Ans: Uttar Pradesh (UP).

2. The place and the state where the battle of Mahabharata was fought.

Ans: Kurukshetra, Haryana.

3. The famous Punjabi dance.

Ans: Bhangra.

4. The place and the state where Buddha attain Enlightenment.

Ans: Bodh Gaya, Bihar.

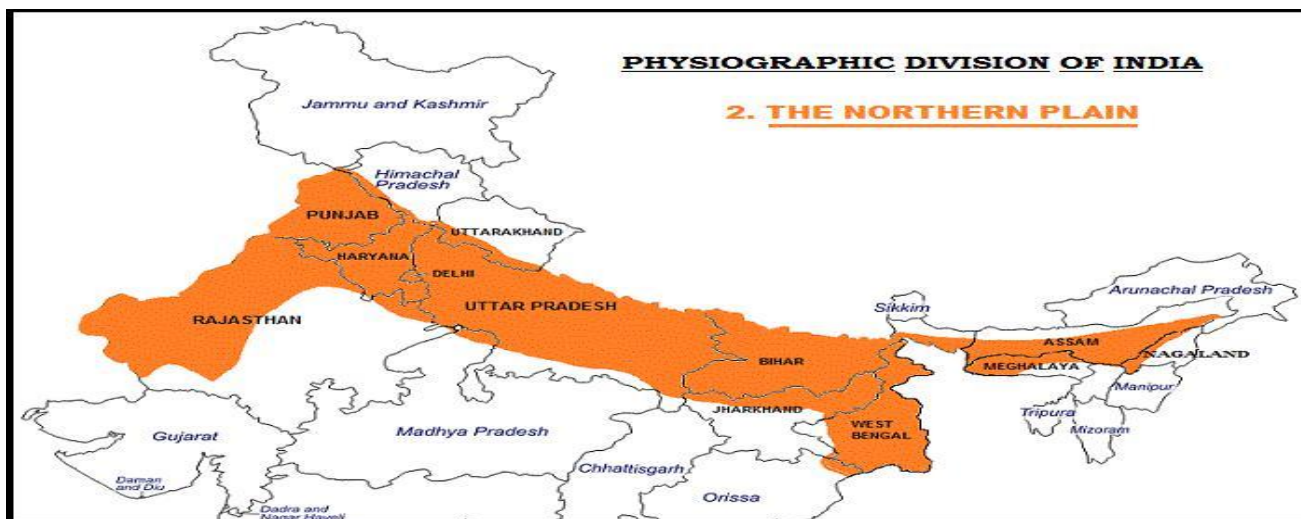
5. Three important festivals celebrated in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Ans: Dussehra, Diwali, Teej.

6. Two staple foods of people in Northern Plains.

Ans: Rice, Wheat.

D. Mark out the states of the Northern plains on the map along with their Capital.



CHAPTER—15
PEOPLE OF DESERT REGION

A. What do you mean by the following term?

1. **Oasis ---** A basin of water in a dessert.
2. **Caravan ---** A group of people moving across the desert with camels.
3. **Hump ---** A storage place on a camel's back with nourishment that can be Provided to the camels when needed.
4. **Nomads ---** People moving from place to place with their belongings. They do not have dwelling places.

B. Answer the following.

1. What is the main means of transport in Rajasthan?

Ans: Camel is the main means of transport in Rajasthan.

2. What do people of Rajasthan speak?

Ans: The people speak Rajasthani.

3. What is the famous dance of Rajasthan?

Ans: Ghoomar is the famous dance of Rajasthan.

4. What are the festivals in which women take part heartily?

Ans: Teej and Gangaur are the festivals in which women take parts heartily while swaying on swings and sing songs.

5. Why do we call the capital of Rajasthan as Pink City?

Ans: Jaipur the capital of Rajasthan is called the Pink City as most of the Buildings here are of pink colour.

C. Write in few words about the following regarding the state of Rajasthan.

1. **Vegetation ---** The only Vegetation is Palm tree, Cactus and Thorny Bushes.
2. **Transport ---** Transportation is mainly on caravan across the desert in camels.
3. **Occupation ---** Farming, animals raring, mining and craft work are some main Occupation of the people.
4. **Festival ---** Dussehra, Diwali, Holi, Eid, Teez and Gangaur are celebrated.
5. **Clothes ---** Both men and women cover their head. Men wear Turbans while Women wear Ghagra-choli with Odhni. They like to wear bright Colour with dark spots and jewellery.
6. **Places and tourist interest ---** Udaipur Lake Palace, Hawa Mahal, Amber Fort, Kota, Alwar and

D. On the map of India shades the Thar Desert.



CHAPTER-16 PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN PLATEAU

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Andhra Pradesh** is the largest of the southern state.
2. **Tamasha** is a form of dance famous in Maharashtra.
3. The Jog Fall are in **Karnataka**.
4. **Pongal** is the main festival of Tamil Nadu.
5. **Bengaluru** is known as the Garden City.

B. Answer the following:

1. Name the Important crops of Maharashtra?

Ans: Cotton, Jawar, Ragi, Coffee, Sugar-cane and Spices are some important Crops of Maharashtra,

2. What is Bengaluru famous for?

Ans: Bengaluru is also known as Garden City because it has many parks. It is a big Industrial Center producing aeroplanes, watches, telephones, machinery etc. And computer industry has make Bengaluru world famous.

3. Name the Famous Temple towns of Tamil Nadu.

Ans: Some of the famous Temple towns of Tamil Nadu are:

- (a). Meenakshi-Sundareswarar Temple (Madurai),
- (b). Nataraj Temple (Chidambaram),
- (c). Rameshwaram Temple (Rameshwaram Island).

4. Name two Tourist attraction of Madhya Pradesh.

Ans: Kanha and Bandhavgarh national park, the famous Khajuraho Temples, And Sanchi Stupa are the main tourist attraction of Madhya Pradesh.

5. Where is Bhilai Steel Plant located?

Ans: Bhilai Steel Plant is located in Chhattisgarh.

D. Write True (☑) or False (☐).

1. Tamil Nadu is the largest producer of tobacco in India. **False**
2. Maharashtra lies to the south-east of Karnataka. **False**
3. Hyderabad is the capital of Andhra Pradesh. **True**
4. The Bhilai Steel Plant is in Karnataka. **False**
5. Tirupati is in Andhra Pradesh. **True**

*****The End*****