

2nd Term Worksheet [2018 – 19]

Subject – Social Studies

Class – IV

Name :

Sec. :

Chapter – 8

[Our World – Continents and Oceans]

[Stop to answer]

[A] Find out the names of four countries in Asia, Europe, North America, South America. [60]

[New words]

Continents : _____

Oceans : _____

Sea : _____

[Exercises]

[A] Choose the correct answer: [64]

1. Asia/Africa is the largest continent of the world.
2. Europe/North America is separated from South America by Isthmus of Panama.
3. Australia/Africa is called the 'Dark Continent'
4. Pacific Ocean/Indian Ocean is named after a country.
5. The water bodies cover approximately 70/50 percent of the Earth's surface.

[B] Name them: [64]

1. The largest ocean _____
2. The 'S' shaped ocean _____
3. The smallest continent _____
4. The largest continent _____
5. The fourth largest continent _____

[C] Match the words of column A to the words of column B: [64]

Column A	Column B
1. White continent	a. Pacific Ocean
2. River Nile	b. Asia
3. Mariana Trench	c. Antarctica
4. India	d. South America
5. Andes mountain	e. Africa

[D] Answer the following questions: [65]

1. What is a continent? How many continents are there? Name them.

Ans. _____

2. What is an ocean? Name the five oceans of the world.

Ans.

3. Why are heights on Earth measured as 'height above sea level'?

Ans.

4. Describe the continent of Asia.

Ans.

5. Write some facts about oceans.

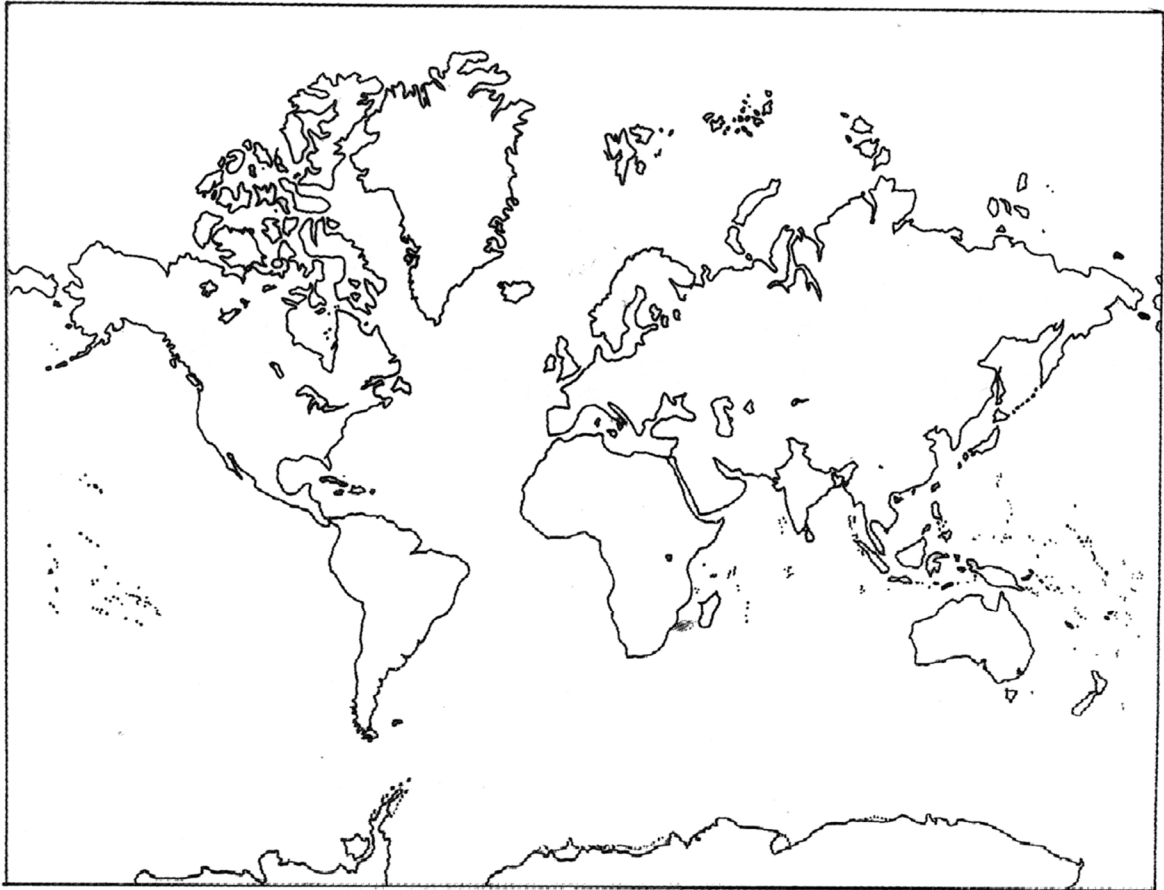
Ans.

[E] Map work:

[65]

1. On the given map of the world colour –

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a. All oceans – blue | b. Asia – Green |
| c. Africa – Yellow | d. N. America – Red |
| e. S. America – Orange | f. Europe – Brown |
| g. Australia – Purple | h. Antarctica – Pink |



2. Write the names of continents and oceans:

[66]

Continents

- (1) _____
- (3) _____
- (5) _____
- (7) _____

- (2) _____
- (4) _____
- (6) _____

Oceans

- (1) _____
- (3) _____
- (5) _____

- (2) _____
- (4) _____

3. Write the names of the marginal seas of the Indian Oceans and Atlantic Ocean:

[66]

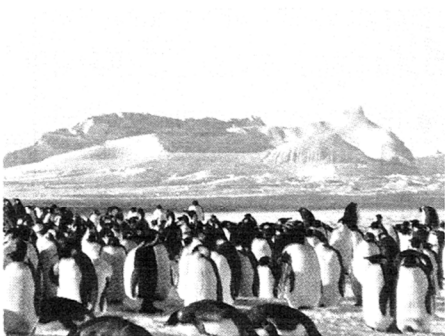
- (1) _____
- (3) _____
- (5) _____
- (7) _____
- (9) _____

- (2) _____
- (4) _____
- (6) _____
- (8) _____
- (10) _____

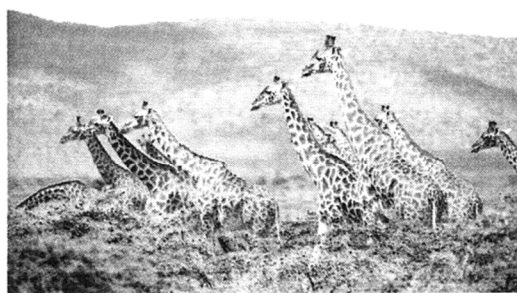
[F] Picture study:

[66]

Look at the animals in the pictures and identify the continents:



1



2

Chapter – 9

[Maps and Mapping]

[Stop to answer]

[A] What do you think will happen if we do not follow a common set of conventional signs and symbols internationally? [69]

[New words]

Globe: _____

Map: _____

Plan: _____

Sketch: _____

Astronaut: _____

Axis: _____

[Exercises]

[A] Choose the correct answer: [73]

1. A map/globe/sketch is a true replica of the Earth.
2. Political/Thematic/Physical maps show landforms.
3. Plains are shown in black/green/brown.
4. Distances on a map can be calculated by using a scale/a symbol.
5. The first atlas was published in 1595/1857.

[B] Write true or false: [73]

1. A globe gives us detailed information of the Earth's surface. _____
2. An atlas is collection of maps. _____
3. A population map is a political map. _____
4. Colours and symbols are used to decorate a map. _____
5. Directions on a map are denoted by the North line. _____
6. A sketch is a rough drawing or an outline not drawn to scale. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks: [74]

1. A _____ is a model of the Earth.
2. The distance between two places can be measured by _____ in a map.
3. _____ is given in a map to explain the meaning of the symbols and colour.
4. The boundaries of countries and states are shown in _____ maps.
5. _____ maps show the different landforms on Earth.

[D] Answer the following questions: [74]

1. What is a globe?

Ans. _____

2. What are the basic features of a map?

Ans. _____

3. Name and describe the three different kinds of scales used in maps.

Ans. _____

4. Give two examples of thematic maps.

Ans. _____

5. What is an atlas?

Ans. _____

6. What is the difference between a plan and a sketch?

Ans. _____

7. Point out the advantages and disadvantages of using a globe to study the Earth.

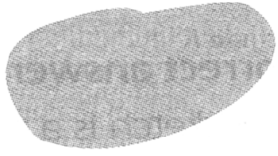
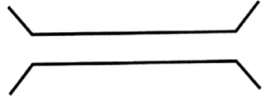
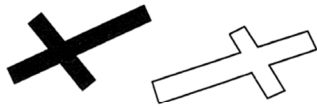
Ans. _____

8. What are the uses of maps?

Ans. _____

[D] Picture Study: [74]

1. Identify the keys given below:



1.

2.

3.

Chapter - 10
[India - Our Country]
[Stop to answer]

[A] If there are so many different languages, how do you think people from different states communicate with each other? [80]

[New words]

Diversity : _____
Peninsula : _____

Exercises

[A] Choose the correct answer: [82]

1. India is the fifth/seventh largest country of the world.
2. Delhi/Kolkata is the National Capital Territory of India.
3. The southern half of India forms a peninsula/island.
4. Saffron/Green colour in our flag stands for faith and fertility.
5. Karnataka falls in the Central Zone/South Zone.

[B] Fill in the blanks: [82]

1. The largest state in terms of area is _____.
2. Panaji is the capital of _____.
3. There are _____ union territories in India.
4. The South Zone comprises the states of _____ Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.
5. The state of Jammu and Kashmir is in the _____ Zone.

[C] Write true or false: [82-83]

1. India is located in the Southern Hemisphere. _____
2. India is the third largest country in Asia. _____
3. Indira Point is the southernmost point of India. _____
4. White colour of India's flag stands for faith and fertility. _____
5. Rabindranath Tagore wrote the National Anthem of India. _____

[D] Answer the following questions: [83]

1. Name the water bodies that surround peninsular India.

Ans. _____

2. What is the North-South and East-West measure of India?

Ans. _____

3. What bounds the northern part of India?

Ans. _____

4. Name the southernmost tip of the mainland Indian Peninsula.

Ans. _____

5. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

Ans.

6. When was SAARC formed? What does it stand for?

Ans.

7. Name the neighbouring island countries of India.

Ans.

8. How many states and union territories are there in India?

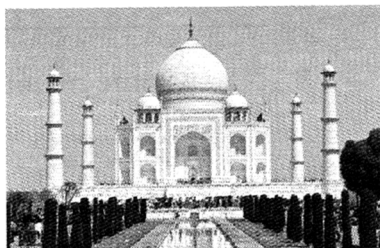
Ans.

9. Name the states in the East Zone. What is this zone famous for?

Ans.

[E] Picture Study:

[83]



Identify the famous monument and find out in which Indian state is it located.

Ans.

Chapter - 11
[India - Northern Mountains and Plains]

[Stop to answer]

[A] Why do you think so many people go to the hill stations to enjoy summer holidays? [87]

[New words]

- Water shed : _____
- Doab : _____
- Cultivation : _____
- Tributary : _____
- Elevation : _____
- Sand dunes : _____
- Barrier : _____

[Exercises]

[A] Choose the correct answer: [90]

1. The Northern Mountains Region separates India from _____ in the north.
a. Bangladesh b. China c. Sri Lanka
2. The Average height of the Himadri is _____.
a. 4,000 metres b. 6,000 metres c. 8,000 metres
3. The highest peak of the world is _____.
a. Mount Everest b. K2 c. Kanchenjunga
4. Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital are the hill stations found in _____.
a. Himachal b. Himadri c. Shiwalik
5. Himalayas protect us from the cold desert wind of _____.
a. Northern Plains b. Central Asia c. Eastern Asia

[B] Write true or false: [90]

1. India can be divided into seven physical regions. _____
2. The Himadri or the Greater Himalayas is always covered with snow. _____
3. The Thar desert lies between the Chenab and Jhelum rivers. _____
4. The Himalayan region is rich in forest resources. _____
5. The Brahmaputra Plains is known as Assam Plains. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks: [90]

1. Longitudinal open valleys between the Middle Himalayas and the outer Himalayas are called _____.
2. The Northern Plains extend for _____ Kilometres in east-west direction.
3. _____ means the land between two rivers.
4. The _____ plains is one of the mostly thickly populated area.

[D] Match the words of column A to the words of column B: [90]

Column A	Column B
1. Lakshadweep	a. The Northern Mountain
2. Himalayas	b. The Northern Plains
3. Ganga – Brahmaputra Plains	c. The Brahmaputra Plains
4. Dehradun	d. The Islands
5. Assam	e. The Outer Himalayas

[E] Answer the following questions: [91]

1. Name the relief divisions of India.

Ans. _____

2. Name the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas.

Ans. _____

3. Which the world's highest mountain range?

Ans. _____

4. Which mountain range is known as Himadri? Describe the range.

Ans. _____

5. What is the name of the southernmost range of the Himalayas?

Ans. _____

6. The Himalayas act as a natural barrier – how?

Ans. _____

7. Why are the Himalayas important to us?

Ans.

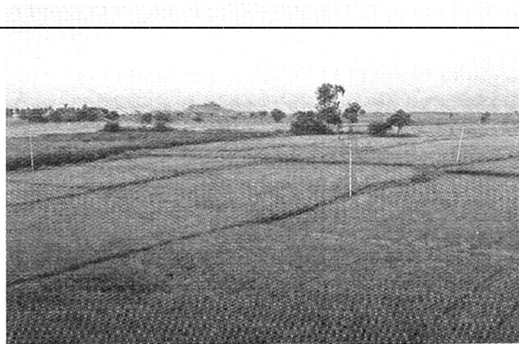
8. Why is the Northern Plains called the Ganga-Brahmaputra Plains?

Ans.

9. Why is the Brahmaputra Plains also called Assam Plain?

Ans.

[E] Picture Study:



[91]

Identify the landform in the given picture and write some of its features.

Ans.

Chapter - 12**[India - Deserts, Plateaus, Coastal Plains and Islands]****[Stop to answer]**

[A] What is an oasis? How are they useful in deserts? [93]

[New words]

Sand dunes : _____

Oasis : _____

Peninsula : _____

Ravines : _____

[Exercises]

[A] Choose the correct option: [97]

- In which of these states will you find a desert?
 - Bihar
 - Kerala
 - Rajasthan
- The Thar Desert is a _____ desert.
 - very cold
 - hot
 - cold
- Which is the highest peak in the Western Ghats?
 - K2
 - Anaimalai
 - Kanchenjunga
- Which of these is a port in the east coast?
 - Mangalore
 - Kochi
 - Chennai
- Which of these is the southernmost point of India?
 - Indira colony
 - Indira Point
 - Kanyakumari

[B] Write true or false: [98]

- The Great Indian Desert is also known as Kalahari Desert. _____
- Large salt lakes like the Sambhar lakes are found in the Thar Desert. _____
- The Peninsular Plateau lies to the north of the Northern Plains. _____
- The Malwa Plateau is composed of soft rocks like sandstones. _____
- The coastal plains from Mumbai to Goa are called the Kanara Plains. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks: [98]

- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the _____.
- Between the Krishna and Kaveri rivers is _____ coast.
- The Western Ghats extends from the _____ in the north to _____ in the south.
- The Chota Nagpur Plateau comprise of the _____ Plateau, the _____ Plateau and the Koderma Plateau.
- The highest waterfall in India is _____ in Karnataka.

[E] Answer the following questions: [98]

- What is the importance of the Thar Desert?

Ans. _____

2. Name the divisions of the Peninsular Plateau.

Ans.

3. Which type of rocks are found in the Malwa Plateau?

Ans.

4. Write a short note on the Malwa Plateau.

Ans.

5. Describe the Western Coastal Plains.

Ans.

6. Describe the two parts of the Eastern Coastal Plains.

Ans.

7. Name the island groups which belong to India.

Ans.

8. Briefly state how the Western Ghats is divided.

Ans.

[E] Find out these words in the word grid:

[99]

C	L	T	H	A	R	S	H	O
D	O	K	C	O	D	A	B	S
E	P	O	R	T	N	M	K	L
S	N	N	S	T	N	B	P	S
E	K	K	B	A	D	H	P	C
R	P	A	G	H	L	A	K	E
T	C	N	P	N	M	R	Q	R
A	D	D	E	C	C	A	N	S
A	N	D	A	M	A	N	T	W
M	A	L	W	A	U	X	Y	Y

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. DESERT | 2. PORT | 3. THAR |
| 4. KONKAN | 5. SAMBHAR | 6. LAKE |
| 7. DECCAN | 8. ANDAMAN | 9. MALWA |

[F] Picture Study:

[99]

Look at the picture carefully. Can you guess which place it is? Write a few lines about what you can see in the picture.



Ans.

Chapter – 13
[India – Rivers]
[Stop to answer]

[A] On the banks of which rivers is the Taj Mahal located? [102]

[B] Name some famous cities located on the banks of River Ganga.

[New words]

Depositional : _____

Estuary : _____

Encompasses : _____

[Exercises]

[A] Choose the correct answer: [106]

1. The rivers of Northern Plains are snow-fed/rain-fed.
2. The Indus drainage is shared by India and Bangladesh/Pakistan.
3. River Ganga rises from Mansarovar/Gangotri.
4. The Brahmaputra river drains into Arabian Sea/Bay of Bengal.
5. The combined river of Brahmaputra and Padma is known as Meghna/Ganga.
6. Mahanadi is a East flowing/West flowing river.
7. Son is the tributary of Ganga/Krishna.
8. East flowing/West flowing rivers do not form deltas.

[B] Fill in the blanks: [51]

1. The Indus river rises near _____ lake.
2. The important tributaries of Indus are the _____, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej.
3. _____ river is the longest river in India.
4. The East flowing rivers are those rivers that flow into the _____.
5. The _____ flowing rivers do not form deltas.

[C] Name them. [107]

1. River of Northern Plains. _____
2. A river of Peninsular India _____
3. An East flowing river of Peninsular India _____
4. A West flowing river of Peninsular India _____
5. The longest river of India _____
6. The largest river basin of India _____
7. A river that has no delta _____
8. The longest river of Peninsular India _____
9. North flowing river of Peninsular India _____
10. A non-perennial river of India _____

[D] Answer the following questions:

[107]

1. Why are rivers considered as the lifeline of India?

Ans. _____

2. Name the important rivers of the Northern Plains.

Ans. _____

3. Name some important tributaries of Ganga.

Ans. _____

4. Where do the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra originate?

Ans. _____

5. Name the two divisions of Ganga.

Ans. _____

6. Through which states does River Ganga flow?

Ans. _____

7. Which rivers form the largest delta in the world?

Ans. _____

8. Why is Brahmaputra called the 'river of sorrow'?

Ans. _____

9. Through which three countries does River Brahmaputra flow?

Ans. _____

10. State the major difference between the rivers of Northern Plains and the rivers of Peninsular India.

Ans. _____

[E] Picture Study:

[109]

1. Look at the picture carefully. This is a famous dam on River Sutlej. Can you find out the name of the dam? Write two purposes of building dams.



