

Social Studies-Class-4

Chapter 1 : The Face of our Country

A. a. A plateau is an elevated flat land at the top.
b. A place of land which is surrounded by water on three sides is known as peninsula.c. A place of land which is surrounded by water on all sides is known as an island.

B. 1. India is located Asian Continent.
2. India is called a peninsula because the southern part of India is surrounded by three big water bodies.
3. There are 28 states and 7 union Territories in India.
4. The neighbouring Countries of India are Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh.
5. The major physical divisions of India are
i) The Himalayan Region
ii) The Northern Plains
iii) The Great Indian Desert
iv) The Southern Plateaus
v) The Coastal plains and islands.

C. 1. Rajasthan 2. Delhi 3. South 4. Southern
5. Rivers
D. 1. v 2. iii 3. iv 4. ii 5. i
E. 1.iii 2. iii 3.ii 4. iii

Chapter 2 : The Northern Mountains

A. a. Glacier means river of ice that moves slowly.
b. The area at the foot hills of the Shiwalik range is called the Terai.
c. Trees or bushes with green leaves through out the year.
d. Low land between two mountains or hills known as valley.

B. 1. The word 'Himalaya' means 'the abode of snow'.
2. K₂ or Godwin Austin is the highest peak in the Himalayas in India.

3. Himalayas check the rain-bearing clouds coming from Siberia and these are responsible for causing rainfall in the plains during summer.
4. Farmers cut flat steps in mountain slopes to grow crops. This is known as terrace farming.
5. Himalayas are useful to us in many ways.
i) It protects us from enemies at northern borders.
ii) It checks the rain bearing clouds coming from Siberia.
iii) It protects us from the cold winds blowing from

the north.

iv) Several rivers originate in the Himalayas.
C. 1. Mount Everest 2. Himachal 3. Gangotri
4. Himadri 5. Mountains
D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F
E. 1. v 2. iv 3.ii 4.i 5.iii
F. 1. Range 2. Glacier 3. Himadri 4. Terai
G. 1. ii 2. i 3. iii 4. iii

Chapter 3 : Life in the Northern Mountains

A. a. The people of Jammu and Kashmir wear a loose shirt called Phiran.
b. 'Baku' is a long skirt wore by the woman of Sikkim.
c. Terai is an area at the foot hills of the Shiwalik Range.
B. 1. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarkhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, West Bengal and some parts of Uttar Pradesh.

2. The Mughal Emperor Jahangir described the Kashmir valley as 'Heaven on Earth'.
3. Eid and Shivaratri are the main festivals of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.
4. Badrinath, Kedarnath, Haridwar, Gangotri and Yamunotri are some famous religious places located in Uttarakhand.
5. The eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram are known as Seven Sisters.
C. 1. Rouf 2. Nati 3. Dehradun 4. mask
5. Kashmir
D. 1. iv 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iii
E. 1. ii 2. i 3. i 4. iii

Chapter 4 : The Northern Plains

A. a. A stream or a small river that flows into a longer river is known as tributary.
b. Delta means an area of flat land shaped like a triangle.
c. A basin is the total area watered by a river and its tributaries.
d. A large mass of ice formed by snow on mountain moving slowly down the slopes is known as Glacier.
B. 1. The Northern plains called 'the food bowl of India' because they are the granary of our country and they produce more food than any other part of our country.
2. The Northern plains so fertile due to the alluvium bring down by the Himalayan Rivers like Ganga,

Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi and Brahmaputra.
3. The Satluj Basin in the west, The Ganga Basin in the middle and The Brahmaputra Basin in the east.
4. Shillong, Guwahati and Dispur are the main cities of the Brahmaputra Basin.

5. Brahmaputra and Padma rivers form the biggest delta in the world.

C. 1. Three 2. Allahabad 3. Brahmaputra 4. basin
5. Ganga

D. 1. iii 2. iv 3. v 4. ii 5. i

E. 1. ii 2. i 3. iii 4. ii

Chapter 5 : Life in the Northern Plains

A. The domestication of

a) Bullocks and Cows are called cattle rearing.
b) Delhi is also known as Mini India.

B. 1. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, parts of Assam and Tripura and the National Capital Territory of Delhi constitute the Northern plains region.

2. Punjab men and women wear Lungi-Kurta Salwar-Kurta with a Dupatta as the traditional clothes.

3. Punjab and Haryana states which share Chandigarh as their capital.

4. Gurgaon and Faridabad are famous industrial towns of Haryana.

5. The rivers Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati meet at Allahabad, which is known as Sangam.

C. 1. Kolkata 2. Sutluj 3. Tripura 4. Bhangra

5. Chhathisgarh

D. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

E. 1. ii 2. ii 3. ii 4. iii

Chapter 6 : The Great Indian Desert

A. a. An area of land with very little rainfall and vegetation is known as 'Desert'.

b. Nomads mean people who travel from one place to another place.

c. A storm carrying a cloud of dust is called as dust storm.

d. Hills of sand are known as Sand-Dunes.

B. 1. A land which receives very little rain and it has very few plants and animals is called as desert.

2. The Great Indian Desert lie from the Aravalli hills in the east to the border of Pakistan in the west. It extends from Rann of Kachchh in the south-west to the border of Haryana.

3. The underground water comes up to the surface at few places and forms big pools. This is called as 'Oasis'.

4. The climate of the Great Indian Desert is very hot and dry during summer. The days are pleasant but the nights become very cold in winter. Rainfall is scanty.

5. Camel is the chief mode of transport in deserts and it can live for many days without food and water. So, the camel is called as the 'ship of the desert'.

C. 1. Sheep 2. Africa 3. Oasis 4. colourful

5. Jaipur

D. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

E. 1. iv 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iii

F. 1. ii 2. ii 3. ii 4. ii

Chapter 7: Life in the Desert and the Central Plateau

A. a) A group of people moving with a large number of camels is called a 'Caravan'.

b) Oasis means a place in the desert where there is some water as well as vegetation.

c) A festival which is celebrated at the tomb of Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chisti is known as Urs.

B. 1. The life is tough in the desert area because of the scarcity of water, transport and climate

2. Gangaur and Teej are the important festivals of Rajasthan.

3. Camel is the common means of transport in the desert region. Its milk and meat are served as food for the people. So, the camel is an important people of desert region.

4. Rajasthan people wear colourful clothes. The men wear dhoti, kurta and women wear a ghagra-choli.

C. 1. Aravallis 2. pink 3. camel 4. Suratgarh

5. Black

D. 1. iv 2. iii 3. ii 4. v 5. i

E. 1. ii 2. i 3. iii 4. iii

Chapter 8 : The Southern Plateau

A. a) A plateau is a high land which is almost flat at the top.

b) Barrier built across the rivers are known as dams.

c) A soil which is very good for growing cotton and oil seeds is known as Black soil.

B. 1. Southern plateau is located to the south of the Northern Plains.

2. Most rivers in the Deccan plateau flow from west to east because the general slope of the land in the plateau is west to east.

3. The Chota Nagpur is famous for coal mines.

4. Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Pune, Nagpur and Bhopal are the major cities of the plateau region

5. Iron and Mica minerals found in the southern

plateau.

C. 1. Jharkhand 2. Narmada 3. Hirakud

4. Krishna 5. Chota Nagpur.

D. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F

E. 1. iii 2. i 3. iv 4. v 5. ii

F. 1. iii 2. ii 3. ii 4. iii

Chapter 9 : Life in the Southern Plateau

A. a) Kannada is the language of Karnataka people.

b) Molten matter thrown out by a volcano is known as lava.

c) Pilgrimage means a Journey to a holy place for religious reasons.

B. 1. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

2. The Kanha National Park and the Bandhavgarh National Park areas are the protected area.

3. The major crops of Chattisgarh are rice, linseed, betel and watermelon.

4. Mysuru, Bijapur and Mangaluru are famous cities of Karnataka.

5. The charminar, the Salar Jung Museum and a huge statue of Buddha in the Hussain Sagar Lake.

C. 1. Chandela 2. Lavani 3. Andhra Pradesh 4.

Bengaluru 5. Kanchipuram

D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T

E. 1. ii 2. ii 3. iii 4. i

Chapter 10: The Coastal Plains and Islands

A. a) Port is an area where ships stop to let goods and passengers on and off.

b) A narrow part of the Sea which enters the land is known as Gulf.

c) A small sea creature that lives in large groups are Corals.

d) A lagoon is a stretch of sea water separated by a narrow strip from the main sea. It is known as back waters.

B. 1. The Gujarath Coast, The Konkan Coast, The Malabar Coast, The Northern Circars and The Coramandal coast.

2. The extent of the eastern coastal plain is West Bengal in the north and ends at Kanya Kumari in the south.

3. The light houses built all along the Konkan coast because to warn the ships about the rocks and help them to sail safely.

4. Rice, banana, sugarcane, cloves, tobacco, coffee, pepper, coconut etc. are grown in the Malabar coast.

5. The land of Lakshdweep white because when polyps die their skeletons turn large masses of white limestone in Lakshadweep.

C. 1. Coast 2. Lighthouses 3. Odisha 4. Mumbai

5. Andaman and Nicobar

D. 1. ii 2. iv 3. v 4. iii 5. i

E. 1. i 2. ii 3. iii 4. i

Chapter 11:

Life in the Coastal Regions and Islands

A. a) A coast is the land adjacent to the sea.

b) People who live in interior places or hill areas known as tribe.

c) An area where wild animals and birds are protected and encouraged to breed is called as sanctuary.

B. 1. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Puducherry.

2. Most people of Gujarat are traders and farmers.

3. The St. Xavier's church, The Mahalakshmi Temple and the Fort Aguada are the places of tourist interest in Goa.

4. Ratnagiri and Nagpur cities are famous for fruits in Maharashtra.

5. Barren Island and the cellular Jail in Port Blair are the places of interest in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

C. 1. Gujarat 2. Ratnagiri 3. dairy 4. coir

5. island

D. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F

E. 1. i 2. i 3. ii 4. iii

Chapter 12: The Climate of Our Country

A. a) The average weather condition of a place is known as climate.

b) Hot and dry winds blow in summer called as Loo.

c) Amount of water vapour present in the air is known as atmosphere.

d) Spring is a season of India.

B. 1. The Climate of a place is the regular pattern of weather conditions for a long period of time.

2. i) The distance of a place from the equator.

ii) The distance of a place from the sea.

3. The Monsoon winds bring rainfall in India.

4. Hot and dry winds called Loo which blow in northern India in the afternoon.

5. We experience a pleasant weather in spring season in India.

C. 1. mild 2. March 3. Himalayas 4. North

5. Spring

- D. 1. ii 2. iv 3. v 4. iii 5. i
E. 1. ii 2. ii 3. i 4. iii

Chapter 13: The Soil

- A. a) Orchard is a piece of land on which fruit trees are grown.
b) Soil made from dead leaves and plants is called as Humus.
c) Having steps cut out of a hill so that crops can be grown there are Terraces.
d) Chemicals or natural substances added to increase soil fertility are known as Fertilizers.
- B. 1. Soil is the uppermost layer of the earth. It is formed when the rocks are broken into tiny particles by the actions of rain, wind, rivers and streams.
2. i) Alluvial Soil - Rice, Wheat
ii) Black Soil - Cotton, Oil seeds
iii) Red Soil - Millet, Maize
iv) Laterite soil - Tea, Coffee
3. The black soil called as black cotton soil because the presence of lime and iron.
4. The process of carrying away of the fertile layer of soil is called soil erosion. The factors responsible for soil erosion are cutting down of trees and forests, over grazing the fields and faulty agricultural practices.
5. The process of preserving the soil from getting carried away is called soil conservation. By controlling grazing, making dams and reservoirs across rivers are the steps for the conservation of soil.
- C. 1. cotton 2. slow 3. clay 4. Alluvial soil
5. orchard
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
E. 1. iii 2. iii 3. iii 4. I

Chapter 14: Our Forests and Wild Life

- A. a) A large area of land covered with trees is called as Forest.
b) In danger of becoming extinct is known as Endangered.
c) Forests which are found in the land is flooded by sea-water are known as marshy forests.
d) Sanctuary is a place where birds and animals are kept and protected.
- B. 1. A large area of land which covered with trees bushes, shrubs, grasses and creepers is called as forest.
2. Forests are useful to us in many ways.
i) They supply oxygen to the air.
ii) They make environment clear and pleasant.
iii) They control the floods.

- iv) They provide shelters to the wild animals.
3. Evergreen forests, deciduous forests, Coniferous forests, Thorn forests and Tidal Forests.
4. The Chipko Movement is led by Sundarlal Bahuguna. The slogan of this movement was, 'If you cut one tree; plant at least three'.
5. Animals and birds living freely in natural condition is called wild life. Our Government has taken the following steps to protect wild animals.
i) No one is allowed to hunt animals and birds in sanctuaries.
ii) Sanctuaries are protected by special forest guards.
- C. 1. Forest 2. deciduous 3. Thorn 4. Tidal
5. odisha
- D. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
E. 1. iii 2. iv 3. v 4. ii 5. i
F. 1. ii 2. ii 3. i 4. iii

Chapter 15: Our Water Wealth

- A. a) Dams have been constructed across big rivers of our country for many purposes is called as Multi purpose project.
b) Electricity production by using the energy of water falling from height is called hydroelectricity.
c) Irrigation means supply water to land and crops using pipes, small canals etc.
- B. 1. Wells, Tube wells, Canals and Tanks are the sources of water.
2. We cannot use sea water for drinking because it tastes salty.
3. Tanks are one of the oldest means of Irrigation. States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu people use this.
4. Construction of dams various uses are known as multipurpose projects.
5. The Bhakra Nagal dams is the biggest Dam in India. Farakka Barage, Nagarjunasagar Dam, Hirakud Dam are some of the major Dams in India.
- C. 1. rain 2. three-fourths 3. electricity 4. odisha
5. Canal
- D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
E. 1. iii 2. iii 3. iii 4. iii

Chapter 16: Our Mineral Wealth

- A. a) A mixture of rocks, soil and minerals is known as ore.
b) Sun, wind and water are known as inexhaustible sources.
c) Hard and shiny material used to make many useful

things are known as metals.

d) Minerals are useful things which dug out from under the earth.

B. 1. The useful things dug out from under the earth are called minerals. Ex. Iron, Gold, Bauxite and Mica.

2. Mineral oil is known as liquid Gold. We get petrol, diesel, kerosene, cooking gas, grease etc. from it.

3. i) Iron - Machines, engines, knives and scissors

ii) Bauxite - Utensils and electric wires

iii) Gold-Ornaments

4. Coal is formed over millions of years from the dead remains of the plant. It is used in factories and trains.

5. Minerals take thousands of years to form which are known as exhaustible. Inexhaustible source of energy is called renewal energy.

C. 1. wealth 2. bauxite 3. mercury 4. coal

5. wind

D. 1. iii 2. v 3. iv 4. i 5. ii

E. 1. i 2. iii 3. iii 4. i

Chapter 17: Our Livestock and Human Resources

A. a) The state of being poor is known as poverty.

b) Veterinary means connected with the medical treatment of sick animals.

c) Bullocks and cows are called cattle.

B. 1. The Domestic animals that we tame for our use are our livestock.

2. A new scheme which is introduced by government for the development of fishing and fisheries is known as blue revolution.

3. A scheme which is introduced to increase the production of milk is called as white revolution.

4. The resources which is mostly needed for the proper uses of soil, water, mine and livestock is known as Human resources.

5. The reasons for poverty in our country

i) Rapid growth of population

ii) Problems related to food, clothing, drinking water, health and education.

C. 1. Animals 2. Blue 3. developing 4. Green

5. India

D. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

E. 1. ii 2. iv 3. v 4. i 5. iii

F. 1. iii 2. iii 3. i 4. i

Chapter 18 : The Face of our Country

A. a. A plateau is an elevated flat land at the top.

b. A place of land which is surrounded by water on three sides is known as peninsula. c. A place of land

which is surrounded by water on all sides is known as an island.

B. 1. India is located Asian Continent.

2. India is called a peninsula because the southern part of India is surrounded by three big water bodies.

3. There are 28 states and 7 union Territories in India.

4. The neighbouring Countries of India are Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

5. The major physical divisions of India are

i) The Himalayan Region

ii) The Northern Plains

iii) The Great Indian Desert

iv) The Southern Plateaus

v) The Coastal plains and islands.

C. 1. Rajasthan 2. Delhi 3. South 4. Southern

5. Rivers

D. 1. v 2. iii 3. iv 4. ii 5. i

E. 1. iii 2. iii 3. ii 4. iii

Chapter 19 : The Northern Mountains

A. a. Glacier means river of ice that moves slowly.

b. The area at the foot hills of the Shiwalik range is called the Terai.

c. Trees or bushes with green leaves through out the year.

d. Low land between two mountains or hills known as valley.

B. 1. The word 'Himalaya' means 'the abode of snow'.

2. K₂ or Godwin Austin is the highest peak in the

Himalayas in India.

3. Himalayas check the rain-bearing clouds coming from Siberia and these are responsible for causing rainfall in the plains during summer.

4. Farmers cut flat steps in mountain slopes to grow crops. This is known as terrace farming.

5. Himalayas are useful to us in many ways.

i) It protects us from enemies at northern borders.

ii

) It checks the rain bearing clouds coming from Siberia.

iii) It protects us from the cold winds blowing from the north.

iv) Several rivers originate in the Himalayas.

C. 1. Mount Everest 2. Himachal 3. Gangotri

4. Himadri 5. Mountains

D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

- E. 1. v 2. iv 3. ii 4. i 5. iii
 F. 1. Range 2. Glacier 3. Himadri 4. Terai
 G. 1. ii 2. i 3. iii 4. ii

Chapter 20 : Life in the Northern Mountains

- A. a. The people of Jammu and Kashmir wear a loose shirt called Phiran.
 b. 'Baku' is a long skirt wore by the woman of Sikkim.
 c. Terai is an area at the foot hills of the Shiwalik Range.
 B. 1. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, West Bengal and some parts of Uttar Pradesh.
 2. The Mughal Emperor Jahangir described the Kashmir valley as 'Heaven on Earth'.
 3. Eid and Shivaratri are the main festivals of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.
 4. Badrinath, Kedarnath, Haridwar, Gangotri and Yamunotri are some famous religious places located in Uttarakhand.
 5. The eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram are known as Seven Sisters.
 C. 1. Rouf 2. Nati 3. Dehradun 4. mask
 5. Kashmir
 D. 1. iv 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iii
 E. 1. ii 2. i 3. i 4. iii

Chapter 21 : The Northern Plains

- A. a. A stream or a small river that flows into a longer river is known as tributary.
 b. Delta means an area of flat land shaped like a triangle.
 c. A basin is the total area watered by a river and its tributaries.
 d. A large mass of ice formed by snow on mountain moving slowly down the slopes is known as Glacier.
 B. 1. The Northern plains called 'the food bowl of India' because they are the granary of our country and they produce more food than any other part of our country.
 2. The Northern plains so fertile due to the alluvium bring down by the Himalayan Rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi and Brahmaputra.
 3. The Satluj Basin in the west, The Ganga Basin in the middle and The Brahmaputra Basin in the east.
 4. Shillong, Guwahati and Dispur are the main cities of

- the Brahmaputra Basin.
 5. Brahmaputra and Padma rivers form the biggest delta in the world.
 C. 1. Three 2. Allahabad 3. Brahmaputra 4. basin
 5. Ganga
 D. 1. iii 2. iv 3. v 4. ii 5. i
 E. 1. ii 2. i 3. iii 4. ii

Chapter 22 : Life in the Northern Plains

- A. The domestication of
 a) Bullocks and Cows are called cattle rearing.
 b) Delhi is also known as Mini India.
 B. 1. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, parts of Assam and Tripura and the National Capital Territory of Delhi constitute the Northern plains region.
 2. Punjab men and women wear Lungi-Kurta Salwar-Kurta with a Dupatta as the traditional clothes.
 3. Punjab and Haryana states which share Chandigarh as their capital.
 4. Gurgaon and Faridabad are famous industrial towns of Haryana.
 5. The rivers Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati meet at Allahabad, which is known as Sangam.
 C. 1. Kolkata 2. Sutluj 3. Tripura 4. Bhangra
 5. Chhath
 D. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T
 E. 1. ii 2. ii 3. ii 4. iii

Chapter 23 : The Great Indian Desert

- A. a. An area of land with very little rainfall and vegetation is known as 'Desert'.
 b. Nomads mean people who travel from one place to another place.
 c. A storm carrying a cloud of dust is called as dust storm.
 d. Hills of sand are known as Sand-Dunes.
 B. 1. A land which receives very little rain and it has very few plants and animals is called as desert.
 2. The Great Indian Desert lie from the Aravalli hills in the east to the border of Pakistan in the west. It extends from Rann of Kachchh in the south-west to the border of Haryana.
 3. The underground water comes up to the surface at few places and forms big pools. This is called as 'Oasis'.
 4. The climate of the Great Indian Desert is very hot and dry during summer. The days are pleasant but the nights become very cold in winter. Rainfall is scanty.

5. Camel is the chief mode of transport in deserts and it can live for many days without food and water. So, the camel is called as the 'ship of the desert'.

C. 1. Sheep 2. Africa 3. Oasis 4. colourful

5. Jaipur

D. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

E. 1. iv 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iii

F. 1. ii 2. ii 3. ii 4. ii

Chapter 24: Life in the Desert and the Central Plateau

A. a) A group of people moving with a large number of camels is called a 'Caravan'.

b) Oasis means a place in the desert where there is some water as well as vegetation.

c) A festival which is celebrated at the tomb of Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chisti is known as Urs.

B. 1. The life is tough in the desert area because of the scarcity of water, transport and climate

2. Gangaur and Teej are the important festivals of Rajasthan.

3. Camel is the common means of transport in the desert region. Its milk and meat are served as food for the people. So, the camel is an important people of desert region.

4. Rajasthani people wear colourful clothes. The men wear dhoti, kurta and women wear a ghagra-choli.

C. 1. Aravallis 2. pink 3. camel 4. Suratgarh

5. Black

D. 1. iv 2. iii 3. ii 4. v 5. i

E. 1. ii 2. i 3. iii 4. iii

Chapter 25 : The Southern Plateau

A. a) A plateau is a high land which is almost flat at the top.

b) Barrier built across the rivers are known as dams.

c) A soil which is very good for growing cotton and oil seeds is known as Black soil.

B. 1. Southern plateau is located to the south of the Northern Plains.

2. Most rivers in the Deccan plateau flow from west to east because the general slope of the land in the plateau is west to east.

3. The Chota Nagpur is famous for coal mines.

4. Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Pune, Nagpur and Bhopal are the major cities of the plateau region

5. Iron and Mica minerals found in the southern plateau.

C. 1. Jharkhand 2. Narmada 3. Hirakud

4. Krishna 5. Chota Nagpur.

D. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F

E. 1. iii 2. i 3. iv 4. v 5. ii

F. 1. iii 2. ii 3. ii 4. iii

Chapter 26 : Life in the Southern Plateau

A. a) Kannada is the language of Karnataka people.

b) Molten matter thrown out by a volcano is known as lava.

c) Pilgrimage means a Journey to a holy place for religious reasons.

B. 1. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

2. The Kanha National Park and the Bandhavgarh National Park areas are the protected area.

3. The major crops of Chhattisgarh are rice, linseed, betel and watermelon.

4. Mysuru, Bijapur and Mangaluru are famous cities of Karnataka.

5. The Charminar, the Salar Jung Museum and a huge statue of Buddha in the Hussain Sagar Lake.

C. 1. Chandela 2. Lavani 3. Andhra Pradesh 4.

Bengaluru 5. Kanchipuram

D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T

E. 1. ii 2. ii 3. iii 4. i