

Integrated

Social

Science

Class - 4

2. Ranchi Plateau
 3. Vindhyas and Eastern and Western Ghats
 4. Heart of India
 5. Raipur
 6. Rice
 7. Bangalore
 8. Southern India
 9. The Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal
- C.
1. There are hills on the sides of southern plateau. The Eastern and Western Ghats are the eastern and western boundaries of the east and west respectively.
 2. The Malwa Plateau is located in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
 3. The Chota Nagpur plateau is located in eastern India and also covers some parts of Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar and Chattisgarh.
 4. Chhattishgarh is a newly formed state. Its capital is Raipur. It has 3 National Parks and 11 Wild life Sanctuaries. Hindi is the main language of the people. The people work in mines and factories and also make handicrafts.
 5. Ranchi is the capital of Jharkhand and Dumka is the sub capital of Jharkhand.
 6. Hindi, Munda, Indo-Aryan and Dravidian languages.
 7. Odisha is famous for its cultural heritage.
 8. Maharashtra is famous for many things such as its Heritage sites of Ajanta and Ellora, Elephanta Caves and Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus.
 9. The important industries in Andhra Pradesh include Biotechnology, Pharmaceuticals and construction and Real Estate.
 10. Beautiful coastlines with hundreds of coconut trees, majestic temples, cultural legacy and wildlife sanctuaries are the main attractions of Tamilnadu.
- D.
1. The malwa plateau in the west and the Chota Nagpur plateau in the east are the most important regions of the Central Highlands in India. The Malwa Plateau is located in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. The Chambal river and its tributaries drain most of the region.

The Chota Nagpur plateau is located in eastern India. It covers the states of Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar and Chattisgarh. Much of the plateau is covered by dry deciduous forests. Huge reserves of metal ores and coal have been found in the Chota Nagpur plateau.

2. The Deccan Plateau is a large triangular plateau, surrounded by the Vindhyas to the north and flanked by the Eastern and Western Ghats. It is 1.9 million sq. km. in area and is mostly flat. It has elevation ranging from 300 to 600 metres. It slopes gently from west to east and gives rise to many peninsular rivers such as Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri and Narmada. This region is mostly semi-arid as it lies on the lower side of both the Ghats. Deccan plateau has mostly thorn scrub forests with small areas of deciduous broadleaf forests. The climate is hot in summers and mild cold in winters.

Activity Time

Self-activity

6. The Coastal Plains and Islands

Time To Review

- A.
1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (a)
- B.
1. Six
 2. Three
 3. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, The Lakshadweep Islands.
 4. Andaman is a group of 300 islands and Nicobar is a group of 19 islands.
 5. There are 36 islands in Lakshadweep Islands.
 6. Gandhinagar
 7. Chennai
- C.
1. Eastern Coastal Plains extend from Tamilnadu in the south to West Bengal in the north.
 2. The climate of Eastern coastal plains is very humid.
 3. Western coastal plains extend from Gujarat in the north down to south in Kerala.
 4. Climate of Western Coastal Plain is little humid.
 5. Gujarat is famous for cotton textile and salt making industry. Maharashtra is famous for various industries, business, agriculture and film industry.

6. Kerala lies on Malabar Coast.
 7. Puducherry is famous for beautiful churches, temples, statues and buildings in this region to admire.
- D. 1. The eastern coastal plains are located on the land between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. This stretch of land is 120Km in width. The eastern coastal plains have rivers draining into them. This region is divided into six parts. These are : the Mahanadi Delta, the Southern Andhra Pradesh plains, the Krishna Godavari Deltas, the Kanya Kumari Coast, the Coromandal Coast and the Sandy Coastal regions. The eastern coastal plains have high levels of humidity due to abundant rainfall.
2. The western coastal plains are located between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. They extend from Gujarat in the north to the south in Kerala. Numerous rivers and back waters flow into this region. These rivers lead to forming of estuaries. The western coastal plains are smaller than the eastern coastal plains. These are divided into three parts. These are Konkan, Kanara and Malabar coast.

Activity Time

Self-activity

7. Climate of India

Time To Review

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (b)
- B. 1. It starts from the mid of March.
2. It ends after June.
3. December and January
4. Very heavy rain falls bring floods.
5. Meghalaya is the wettest region in the world.
6. The spring season has moderate climate.
7. Autumn season comes before the winter season.
- C. 1. Weather tells us about the conditions of rain, wind, sunshine and temperature of a place at a particular time period.
2. Climate is the weather of a place over a long period.
3. Climate is affected by the temperature of that place, amount of rainfall, direction of the wind and distance of the place from equator.

4. Summer season, Winter season, Rainy season, Spring season and Autumn season.
5. Mountain regions have cold climate throughout the year.
6. The cold winds blowing from the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal towards the land, are known as monsoon winds.
7. Floods are caused due to heavy rainfall. They cause damage to the particular areas.
8. After the winters and before the summers the weather becomes pleasant. This weather is known as the spring season.
9. The season which comes before the winter season with cool and pleasant weather, is known as Autumn season.

D. Self-activity

Activity Time

Self-activity

8. Sources of Energy

Time To Review

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (a)
- B. 1. Renewable resources, Non-Renewable resources
2. Biomass
3. Water is found in many forms like rain and water bodies.
4. Water is a natural resource that makes our planet the blue planet.
5. Photosynthesis
6. Coal is used for domestic and industrial purposes.
- C. 1. Nature has given us a lot of things. These things are known as natural resources. Sunlight, Water, Soil, Plants are natural resources.
2. Biomass is a natural resource which includes trees, food crops, algae, agricultural and forestry by-products.
3. Biomass is important because it has the potential to reduce green house gas emissions.
4. Water is very important for drinking and for producing electricity.
5. Wind is just moving air created as the sun heats the earth's surface.

6. Solar energy is the energy which we get from the sun.
 7. Coal is the most plentiful non-renewable resource in the world.
 8. Coal is used for domestic and industrial purposes.
 9. Natural gas is the result of decomposing plants and animals that were trapped beneath rocks millions of years ago.
 10. Natural gas is used for cooking, heating homes and fueling vehicles.
- D. 1. The resources which occur naturally in our environment are called natural resources. Natural resources are of two types—
- (i) The resources that can be produced again and do not get exhausted, are known as renewable resources, such as, Sunlight, air, water, soil, plants and animals.
 - (ii) The resources that get exhausted with the passage of time and are formed over millions of years are known as Non-renewable resources. Resources like oil, coal, petroleum, gas and minerals are non-renewable resources.
3. Alluvial soils are mainly found in the plains of northern India.
 4. Black soil is thin and sandy soil. It is also known as Regur soil.
 5. Black soil contains sufficient phosphorus required for the growth of plants.
 6. Black soil is found in the Deccan plateau and also in the plateaus of Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, Malwa and Maharashtra.
 7. Laterite soil contains the iron oxides in it.
 8. The soil found in the Himalayan region of the country is called Mountain soil.
 9. The soil found in the desert regions is called desert soil.
- E. 1. Soil is a thin layer of earth's crust which is a natural medium for the growth of plants. Soil is the unconsolidated mineral matter that has been subjected to, and is influenced by genetic and environmental factors such as climate, parent material, organisms and topography. These act over a period of time and serve as reserves of nutrients for crops. The components of soil are mineral matter, organic matter, water and air.
2. Do yourself.
 3. Soil erosion is a process that occurs naturally and affects all land forms. In agriculture, soil erosion means the wearing away of top soil in a field by the natural physical forces like water and wind. Soil erosion whether it is slow and continuous, or it is at a fast rate, causes serious loss of top soil.

Activity Time

Self-activity

9. Soils of India

Time To Review

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (a)
- B. Overstocking and over-grazing, lack of crop rotation, planting crops down the contour instead of along it, inappropriate farming techniques.
- C. 1. It has phosphorus and nitrogen content.
2. Manipur, Shillong Plateau and Mizoram.
3. Least moisture is present in laterite soil.
4. Mountain soil is found in dry and cold districts in the northern region of India.
5. Desert soil is found in the desert regions like in Thar desert of Rajasthan.
- D. 1. Soil is a thin layer of earth's crust which serves as a natural medium for growth of plants.
2. Alluvial soil, Regur soil, Red and Yellow soil, Laterite soil, Mountain soil, Desert soil.

Activity Time

Self-activity

Test Your Knowledge - 1

Self-activity

Test Your Knowledge - 2

Self-activity

Model Test Paper - 1

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (b), 6. (a), 7. (c), 8. (c), 9. (a), 10. (a)
- B. 1. 6100 kilometres 2. 29 states
3. Malavath Poorna 4. Yamuna
5. Making clothes

4. We are facing many problems such as shortage of food, clothing, housing, health, education and employment.
5. The living conditions of the people can be improved by providing enough food, better education and health conditions.

D. Self-activity

Activity Time

Self-activity

14. Agriculture

Time To Review

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (a)
- B. 1. Agriculture 2. Favourable
3. Pulses 4. Cotton and oilseeds
5. Cattle
- C. 1. Rice 2. Hot and wet
3. Cool and moist 4. Millets
5. In Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Haryana
6. Cotton is used for making clothes, cotton rolls and various other things.
7. Saffron, Cinnamon
8. Rubber is used to make tyres, erasers, toys etc.
- D. 1. Agriculture means cultivation of land. It also includes horticulture, livestock rearing and fishing.
2. The rabi crops are sown in winters and harvested in summers.
3. Pulses are seeds of plants like peas and beans. Moong, masoor, arhar, kidney beans are the examples of pulses.
4. Tea is made from dried tea leaves while coffee is made from cocoa beans.
5. The animals like cows, buffalo and bullocks, which are helpful in fields or yield milk, are called cattle.
6. Animals are very useful to farmers. We get food, wool, silk, eggs, leather, meat etc. from the animals. Some animals also carry our loads.
- E. 1. The main food crops are rice, wheat, millets and pulses.

Rice is the main staple food of people in East and South India. It grows in a hot and wet climate. It is grown in Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

Wheat is an important food crop of India. It grows well in cool and moist climate. It is grown mainly in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

Jowar, Ragi and Bajra are the millets which are grown in our country. Millets are grown in our country. Millets are grown in Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Pulses are seeds of plants like peas and beans. These are also important food crops. Pulses include moong, masoor, arhar, urad, gram and kidney beans.

2. The main cash crops grown are tea, coffee, jute, sugar cane, cotton and oilseeds.

Tea and coffee are important cash crops. Tea is made from dried tea leaves. It is grown in Assam, Darjeeling, West Bengal and the Nilgiri hills. Coffee is made from cocoa beans. It is grown in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.

Sugarcane is used to produce sugar and jaggery. It is grown in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Haryana.

Jute is grown in the states of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Odisha. It is used to make bags and carpets.

Cotton is used for various purposes such as making cloth, cotton rolls etc. It is grown in Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

3. Cattle such cows, buffaloes and bullocks are very useful for farmers. They are useful for agriculture and dairy farming. Cows and buffaloes give us milk which is used to make various products. Bullocks are used to plough fields, draw water from wells and draw carts.

Activity Time

Self-activity

