

Class-IV
Sub: Social science
Assignment-Chapter 12
Climate of India

Q1. How does climate affect our daily life?

Ans.a). Our daily life ,food and clothing are greatly influenced by climate.
b). It also influences the animal and plant life of the region.

Q2 Explain the different seasons of India?

Ans. (1) Summer Season:a)-In India summer season begins in the month of April and ends in mid July.
b) June is the hottest month and in summers, days are longer and nights are shorter.
(2) Rainy Season: - a) In India rainy season begins from mid June and continues up to mid september.
b) During these months monsoon winds blow from the Arabian sea and the Indian ocean towards the west coast.
(3)Winter Season:-a) The winter season lasts from November to February every year.
b).The days are shorter and nights are longer.

Q 3.What is Loo?

Ans. In the northern plains during the day time hot winds blow.These hot winds are known as Loo.

Q 4.Why the southern part of India is not hot as northern India?

Ans. a). The southern part of India is covered on three sides by the sea.
b).The sea breezes from the sea keep the coastal and nearby areas cool.

Q 5. Which is the hottest month in South India?

Ans. April is the hottest month in South India.

Q6. Which is the coldest month in South India?

Ans. January is the coldest month in South India.

Q7. How rainy season is unpredictable in India?

Ans.a) Rainy season in India is unpredictable because sometimes rainfall is scanty and it causes drought conditions .
b). At other times , heavy rainfall causes flood and destruction in the affected area

Q9.Explain briefly the factors on which climate of a place depends.

Ans 1) **Distance from the equator :**

a).Places near the equator are hotter.
b).As we go away from the equator,it gets cooler.

2) .Height of the place:a). Places on the mountains have a cold climate

b). While the plain areas are warmer.

3).Places near the sea :-a)They are neither too hot nor too cold.

b) .Cool sea breeze keeps the coastal areas cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

Assignment (Class IV)
Chapter-14, Soils of India

Answer the following:-

1. Why soil is called non renewable resource?

Ans. It takes more than 500 years for the nature to produce just an inch of top soil, so it is called non renewable resource.

2. Why types of soil changes from region to region?

Ans. Each soil has different characteristics and is suitable for growing different types of crops. So types of soil changes from region to region.

3. Name the crops that grow well in Alluvial soil?

Ans. Rice, wheat, jute, sugarcane, groundnut etc grow well in alluvial soil.

4. Define terrace farming?

Ans. The farming done on hill slopes by cutting them into steps is called step farming or terrace farming.

5. What makes the soil less fertile?

Ans. The loss of top layer of soil which is rich in minerals, by soil erosion makes the soil less fertile.

6. What happens if the roots of the trees are cut?

Ans. a). Roots of the trees hold the soil together.

b). If the trees are cut, soil gets loose and erosion takes place.

7. Write short notes on:

a) Red soil – a). This soil is found in Deccan plateau .

b). Due to high content of iron, it is red.

c). It is not so fertile, but by adding fertilizers crops like wheat, rice, pulses and millets can be grown.

d). It is found in Tamil Nadu, some parts of Maharashtra, Odisha, Jharkhand etc.

b) Laterite soil – a). This soil is made up of clay and gravel.

b). By adding manure cash crops like coffee, tea, cashewnut, rubber and some fruits can be grown.

c). It is also used for making bricks for building and construction work.

d). It is found in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Assam etc.

c) Desert Soil – a). It is very sandy and coarse.

b). It is found in the Western desert.

c) It doesn't retain water. If water is made available crops like gram, millet, barley, cotton, dates and some fruits can be grown here.

d) Mountain soil – a). Humus formed by dead leaves, plants and remains of animals makes this soil rich..

b). Wheat, rice, tea and coffee etc are grown here.

c). Mountain soil is found in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

8. What is Humus and how it is formed?

Ans. a). Humus is formed by dead leaves, plants and remains of animals.

b). It makes the soil rich and fertile.

c). Wheat, rice, barley, maize, tea, coffee and spices grow in this soil.

9. Which soil is good for growing cotton?

Ans. Black soil is good for growing cotton.

Dr. M.K.K Arya Model School
Assignment (Class IV) S.Sc
Chapter-15, Forest and wildlife

Answer the following:-

- **What percentage of the total land is covered with forest?**

Ans. Near about 24% of the land is covered with forest.

- **How did Sundarban forest gets its name?**

Ans.a). Sunderban has been given this name after the name of Sundari trees. .

- **Explain Chipko movement?**

Ans.a). Chipko movement was started in 1974 by SunderlalBahuguna to prevent cutting of trees.

b). They put their arms around a tree till the time the tree cutters had left.

- **Despite the member of the grass family, why the bamboo is a tree?**

Ans. a). Bamboos are very tree like in appearance as they are larger in size than grass.

b). So they are often called “ bamboo trees.”

- **Which animals are found in Sunderbans?**

Ans a). Sunderbans in West Bengal are home to the famous Royal Bengal Tiger.

b) Elephants,rhinos,bear,and wild buffalo are also found here.

- **What causes destruction of wildlife in India?**

Ans. Clearing of jungles and cutting of trees has caused destruction of wildlife in India.

- **How wildlife sanctuaries are helpful to us?**

Ans1. Sanctuaries provide the animals natural habitat to live in.

2. They provide protection to animals from being hunted.

3. They help in survival of endangered species of animals.

. **How many wildlife sanctuaries India has?**

Ans. There are 515 wildlife sanctuaries in India.

- **Why India is considered a unique country?**

Ans.a). India is unique in the richness of flora and fauna.

b).Diversity of wildlife and natural vegetation makes it a rich country.

- **What should we do if we can't stop deforestation, to help the wildlife exist?**

Ans. We should plant more trees and begin afforestation to help the wildlife exist.

- **Which year was declared the International year of forests?**

Ans. The year 2011 was declared the International year of forests.

- **How many species of plants are found in India?**

.Ans.About 5000 species of plants are found in India.

- **Write a short notes on**

- 1. Tropical Rain Forests(Evergreen Forests):**-a) These forests grow in hot and rainy areas.
b).These forest areas having a rainfall of more than 200 cms.
c).These are found along the Western Ghats and in the hilly areas of North-eastern India..
- 2. Deciduous Forests:**-a) They are mostly found in the Deccan Plateau and the foothills of Himalayan Mountains.
b).The trees of these forests shed their leaves in the dry season of the year.
c).They are also called Monsoon Forests.
d). Trees like teak,sal and shisham are grown here.
- 3. Thorn and Scrub Forests:**-a).These forests grow in areas with a rainfall of less than 75 cms.
b).They are also known as desert forests.
b).Kikar,babul,and wild palm are found in these forests.
- 4. Tidal Forests(Mangrove Forests)-**
a).The tidal areas along the Ganga and Brahmaputra delta in West Bengal are covered with Mangrove forests.
b).These trees can survive both in fresh and saline water.
c).Sundari is a well known Mangrove tree.
- 5. Coniferous Forests:**-a)These forests are found in the slopes of Himalayas and in the Nilgiri hills in the South.
b).They have narrow needle shaped leaves.
c)Trees like Pine, Deodar,Spruce and Silver Fir are grown here.

Q.Why theTropical Rain forests are called Evergreen forests?

- A.a).The trees of these forests do not shed their leaves at one time.
b).They always look green.So they are called Evergreen forests.

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Social Science, Assignment class – IV
Ch- 19, Human Resources

Answer the following.

- **Describe briefly the problems faced by India in the development of Human Resources?**

Ans. 1) **Illiteracy** – The male literacy rate is 82.14% and female is 65.46%. But it needs to grow at faster rate if we have to create employment opportunities for the young population.

2) **Lack of higher education:-** Facilities for providing higher education will help in providing skilled jobs to the population.

3) **Insufficient vocational training** – Vocational training is needed to improve the skills of the young population so that they can get jobs.

4) **Overpopulation** – It leads to serious shortage of food, housing, shelter etc.. Smaller families can give better education and healthcare to their children.

5) **Migration of people from villages to cities** – Due to crop failure, people from the villages migrate to cities in search of jobs.

6) **Non-working female population** – Most of the female population either do household work or work in agriculture sector. If they are given education and training they can do highly skilled jobs.

7) **Lack of sufficient healthcare in rural areas** – Lack of sufficient healthcare facilities, affects the working capabilities of the people in rural areas.

- **Why the young population is considered as biggest asset of our nation?**

Ans. 1) India has the largest number of young population between the age group 25-35 years.

2) It is a biggest asset of our nation.

3) There are more people to work which leads to rise in per- capita income.