



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

2nd Term Test – 2018



Sub : Geography
Duration : 1:30 mins

Class : 4 A, B & C

F.M. : 54
Date : 06.08.2018
Roll No: _____

(Marks will be deducted for untidy work, spelling mistakes and work not done in systematic manner).

SECTION – A

1. Fill in the blanks:

(4)

- The Malwa Plateau lies between the and the Vindhya Range.
- The Chota Nagpur Plateau lies between the of the Ganga and the Son rivers.
- The Eastern Ghats lie on the side.
- is a shrub found in the Thar Desert.

2. Write True or False:

(4)

- The word Rajasthan means abode of the prajas
- The Khejri tree is an evergreen tree.
- The main occupation of the people in the desert is pottery.....
- The Rann of Kachchh is in Rajasthan.

3. Match the following:

(4)

a.	hill station		herb
b.	Bishnois		Mount Abu
c.	Khair		Rajasthan
d.	Indira Gandhi Canal		Thar Desert

SECTION – B

4. Answer the following: -

- How many states and union territories are there in India? Which state has the highest literacy? (3)
- List the states that lie in the Eastern zone of India. Which languages are spoken in Tamil Nadu? (3)
- Describe the location of the island groups of India. (3)
- Why is the Indian Subcontinent called a peninsula? (3)
- How did the northern plains form? (3)
- Why are the desert animals nocturnal? Which is the highest peak in the Western Ghat? (2+1=3)

SECTION – C

5. Answer the following questions:

- Write four differences between Western and Eastern Ghats? (5)
- How are the rivers of the northern plains different from the rivers of the plateau region? (5)
- What are the special features of the Khejri tree? (5)
- Describe the climate condition of the Thar Desert. (4)
- On the outline map of India mark the following places: (5)
 - Indian Plateau
 - Thar Desert
 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - Lakshadweep Islands
 - Gujarat

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Sub : Geography

Class : 4A, B & C

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Duration : 1hr 30mins

MODEL ANSWERS

Date: 6.8.18

(Marks will be deducted for untidy work, spelling mistakes and work not done in systematic manner.)

SECTION - A

1. Fill in the blanks:

(4)

- The Malwa Plateau lies between the Aravalli and the Vindhya Range.
- The Chota Nagpur Plateau lies between the basins of the Ganga and the Son rivers.
- The Eastern Ghats lie on the leeward side.
- Banwli is a shrub found in the Thar Desert.

2. Write True or False:

(4)

- The word Rajasthan means abode of the prajas . False
- The Khejri tree is an evergreen tree. True
- The main occupation of the people in the desert is pottery. False
- The Rann of Kachchh is in Rajasthan. False

3. Match the following:

(4)

a.	hill station	<u>herb</u>
b.	Bishnois	<u>Mount Abu</u>
c.	Khair	<u>Rajasthan</u>
d.	Indira Gandhi Canal	<u>Thar Desert</u>

Section- B

4. Answer the following: -

- How many states and union territories are there in India? Which state has the highest literacy?

(3)

Ans. There are 29 states and seven union territories of India. Kerala has the highest literacy.

(3)

- List the states that lie in the Eastern zone of India ? Which languages are spoken in Tamil Nadu?

Ans.: Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

Tamil and English.

- Describe the location of the island groups of India.

(3)

Ans. India has two island groups- the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Lakshadweep islands. Andaman and Nicobar consist of more than 500 islands in the Bay of Bengal. Lakshadweep islands are located in the Arabian Sea.

- d. Why is the Indian Subcontinent called a peninsula? (3)

Ans. The Indian subcontinent is a peninsula. It is surrounded by water on three sides- the Arabian Sea in the West, Bay of Bengal in the East and the Indian Ocean.

- e. How did the northern plains form? (3)

Ans. Rivers, which originate from the Himalayas carry large quantities of sediments. As the rivers enter the plains. As a result, the northern plains get covered with thick fertile soil.

(2+1)

- f. Why are the desert animals nocturnal? Which is the highest peak in the Western Ghats?

Ans. Due to heat and scarcity of water, animals in the desert are nocturnal. Anai Mudi is the highest peak in the Western Ghats.

SECTION - C

5. Answer the following questions:

- a. Give four differences between Western and Eastern Ghats? (5)

Ans i. The western ghats mark the western boundary of the Deccan Plateau while the Eastern Ghats mark the eastern boundary of the Deccan Plateau.

ii. The Western Ghats faces the Arabian Sea while the Eastern Ghats faces the Bay of Bengal.

iii. The Western Ghats receives more rainfall than compared to the Eastern Ghats.

iv. The rain bearing winds from the Arabian Sea bring rain on the western side of the Western Ghats . As the Eastern Ghat lies on the leeward side so they do not receive adequate rainfall.

- b. How are the rivers of the northern plains different from the rivers of the plateau region? (5)

Ans: The rivers of the plateau regions are swift and fed by rain while the rivers of the northern plains are fed by snow and flows gradually. As the terrain is uneven a number of waterfalls are formed by the rivers of the plateau region while such formation are not formed by the rivers of the northern plains.

- c. What are the special features of the Khejri tree ? (5)

Ans: The Khejri tree is an evergreen tree found in the desert. It produces new leaves before summer. It also improves the soil quality. Its deep roots hold the sandy desert soil and protect farms from strong desert winds. The tree also provides shelter during the summer months. Pods of Khejri are used as fodder. The tree also produces gum and is highly recommended for the treatment of snakebite and scorpio sting.

- d. Describe the climatic conditions of the Thar Desert. (4)

Ans. In Thar Desert during summers the days are very hot and nights are cooler. During winters the days are pleasant but the nights are freezing cold. There is limited rainfall in the region.

- e. On the outline map of India mark the following places. (5)

- i. Indian Plateau
- ii Thar Desert
- iii. Andaman and Nicobar islands
- iv. Lakshadweep islands
- v. Gujarat