



St. Lawrence High School  
Second Term Test 2019



Sub: GEOGRAPHY  
Duration: 1.30 hrs

Class:4 A,B&C

F.M.:55  
Date:2.8.2019

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.	Mundas	c	Herb
b.	Hazaribagh	b	Mica
c.	Khair	d	Rajasthan
d.	Indira Gandhi Canal	a	Chota Nagpur Plateau

4. Who am I ?

(3)

- I am a shrub found in the Thar Desert, I am used as fodder. I am Banwli
- I am the oldest church in Goa. I have the biggest golden bell in my city. I am Se Cathedral
- I am a turtle. I am a carnivores and eat jellyfish, shrimp, snail crabs and variety of fish. I am Olive ridley

SECTION - B

Q.5. Answer the following questions:

(3×5=15)

- a. Write a note on the wild life of the Deccan Plateau.

Ans. Deccan Plateau is a home to a variety of animals. Wild dogs, Asian elephant, grizzled giant squirrel and gaur are some important animals of this region.

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

Ans. There are twenty nine states and seven union territories in India.

- c. Which languages are spoken in Bihar?

Ans. Hindi, Bhojpuri and Maithili languages are spoken in Bihar.

d. Why are desert animals nocturnal?

**Ans.** Due to heat and scarcity of water animals in the desert are smaller and mainly nocturnal which means that they become active at night. These animals can also conserve water in their bodies longer than animals living in any other region.

e. Why is the Indian Subcontinent called a peninsula?

**Ans.** The Indian Subcontinent is called a peninsula because it is surrounded by water on three sides. The Arabian Sea in the West, Bay of Bengal in the East and the Indian Ocean in the South.

### SECTION – C

1. Answer the following.

(5)

a. Which are the major rivers that flow through the Deccan Plateau? Where do they drain?

**Ans.** The river Narmada and Tapi drain from the northern part of the western coastal plain and flow into the Arabian Sea. The rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery flow through the Eastern Coastal plains and drain into the Bay of Bengal.

b. Describe the extent of Malwa Plateau. Which rivers flow in this region?

(2+3)

**Ans.** The Malwa Plateau lies between the Aravalli and the Vindya Ranges. This region is stretched across the states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

The rivers Chambal, Betwa and Son originate in this region and flow westwards to join Ganga and Yamuna. These rivers are seasonal and flow very fast.

c. What is the difference between Western and Eastern Ghats?

(5)

**Ans.** The Western and Eastern Ghats mark the western and eastern boundaries of the Deccan Plateau. The Western Ghats face the Arabian Sea and the Eastern Ghats face the Bay of Bengal. The Western Ghats are higher and receive much more rainfall than the Eastern Ghats. There is a greater variety in height along Western Ghats than Eastern Ghats. The Western Ghats are more continuous than the Eastern Ghats as the Eastern Ghats are cut by rivers.

d. Name the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas. What are the two island groups of India? (3+2)

**Ans.** The Himalayas comprise of three parallel ranges Greater Himalayas (Himadri), Lesser Himalayas (Himachal) and Outer Himalayas (Shivalik). India has two island groups- the Andaman and Nicobar Islands located in the Bay of Bengal, Lakshadweep Islands located in the Arabian Sea.

e. On the outline map of India, mark the following regions.

(5)

Deccan Plateau, Thar Desert, Gangetic Plain, Eastern and Western Coastal Plain.

The children will mark the following regions on the physical map of India.

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