**GREENWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL, DD NAGAR, GWALIOR**

**OUR MOTTO- DEVELOPMENT WITH DELIGHT**

**Session: (2020-2021)**

**Class 4th,**

**sub: Social Science**

**Chapter: 1st, the face of India**

**Hard words**

1. Continents
2. Stretches
3. Mountains
4. Himalaya
5. Landscape
6. Peninsular
7. Island
8. Territory
9. Neighbor
10. Diversity

**Key terms / glossary**

**Thar Desert**

* The Great Indian Desert known as the Thar Desert is in the north western part of India.

**Plateau**

* It is triangular in shape.

**Unity in diversity**

* It means unity without uniformity and diversity without fragmentation.

**Islands**

* An island is a piece of land that is surrounded by water.

**Continents**

* A continent is one of several very large landmasses. It is separated from others by water or other natural features.

**Answer the following questions**

1. **Which is the highest mountain range of the world? Name the highest peak on it.**

Ans. The Himalayan Mountain is the highest mountain range of the world. Mount Everest is the highest peak of the world.

1. **Why do we have lots of food grown in the plains?**

Ans. In the great northern plains land is flat and fertile. So lots of food grown in the plains.

1. **How many states and union territories does India have?**

Ans. India have 29 states and 7 union territories.

1. **Name the neighboring countries of India?**

Ans. The neighboring countries of India are Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, and china, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Maldives.

**HotsQuestions**

1. **Why do we say that India has unity in diversity?**

Ans. India has unity in diversity because people in India belong to different religions, tribes and races. They speak different languages, wear different dresses and eat different food. In spite of all these differences we are all united and call ourselves Indians.

**Name the following**

1. **Six countries bigger than India in area?**

Ans. There are 6 countries which are larger than India those are Russia, Canada, United States of America, Australia, china and Brazil.

1. **Six physiographic division of India?**

Ans. The Himalayan Mountains

Northern plains

Peninsular plateau

Coastal plains

Islands

Desert

**Union territories & capitals**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.NO** | **UNION TERRITORIES** | **CAPITALS** |
| 1. | Andaman &nicobar | Port blair |
| 2. | Chandigarh | Chandigarh |
| 3. | Dadra &nagarhaveli | Silvassa |
| 4. | Daman &diu | Daman |
| 5. | Delhi | Delhi |
| 6. | Lakshadweep | Kavaratti |
| 7. | Puducherry | Puducherry |

**STATES AND CAPITALS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.NO** | **STATES** | **CAPITALS** |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | Itanagar |
| 3. | Assam | Dispur |
| 4 | Bihar | Patna |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | Raipur |
| 6 | Goa | Panaji |
| 7 | Gujarat | Gandhinagar |
| 8 | Haryana | Chandigarh |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | Shimla |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | Srinagar |
| 11 | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 12 | Karnataka | Bengaluru |
| 13 | Kerala | Thiruvananthapuram |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| 15 | Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| 16 | Manipur | Imphal |
| 17 | Meghalaya | Shillong |
| 18 | Mizoram | Aizawl |
| 19 | Nagaland | Kohima |
| 20 | Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| 21 | Punjab | Chandigarh |
| 22 | Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 23 | Sikkim | Gangtok |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 25 | Telangana | Hyderabad |
| 26 | Tripura | Agartala |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | Dehradun |
| 29 | West Bengal | Kolkata |