

VASISHTHA GENESIS SCHOOL, BARDOLI
(Academic Session: 2025-26)

Date: _____ Class: 4 Div: A / B / C Roll No: _____ Sub: S.S
Name: _____ Worksheet No:2

CH-6 SOIL

Q1. Fill in the blanks:

- i. The top most layer of the Earth's surface in which plants grow is called _____.
- ii. The amount of sand, silt and clay determines the _____ of the soil.
- iii. Soil found in India can be categorized into _____ main types.
- iv. _____ is the most fertile soil found in India.
- v. _____ soil is formed by the rocks that are made of ancient lava.
- vi. _____ soil is found in the area where there is heavy rainfall.
- vii. _____ soil is poor in nature and granular in nature.
- viii. Mountain soil is rich in _____ and _____.
- ix. _____ is a natural fertilizer, which is formed from dead leaves and plants.
- x. _____ soil is sandy and porous.
- xi. The removal of the top layer of soil either naturally or a result of human activities is called _____.
- xii. The loss of the topmost layer adversely affects the _____ of soil.
- xiii. _____ should be practiced in the hilly areas as it prevents soil from being washed away by running water.

Q2. State whether the following sentences are 'True' or 'False':

- i. Desert soil is sandy. _____
- ii. Soil is the topmost layer of the earth's surface. _____
- iii. Alluvial soil is the least fertile soil. _____
- iv. Laterite soil is rich in humus. _____

Q3. Answer the following questions:

i. Define soil. Classify the types of soil found in India.

Ans: Soil is the topmost layer of the earth's surface in which plants and trees are grown. In India, six types of soils are found in different regions. These are classified as alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, mountain soil and desert soil.

ii. Differentiate between alluvial soil and black soil.

Ans:

Alluvial soil	Black soil
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Alluvial soil is very fertile.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Black soil is black in colour.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is used for cultivation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is found in large parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka,

	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is mostly found in the Northern Plains and the Coastal Plains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It can hold a large amount of moisture.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A variety of crops such as rice, sugarcane, wheat, pulses, oil seeds and vegetables grow well in it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is suitable for cultivation. Besides cotton, other crops such as millets, sugarcane, wheat, tobacco and oilseeds can also be grown in this soil.

iii. Why is mountain soil fertile?

Ans: The mountain soil is fertile because:

- (i) It is rich in nitrogen and humus.
- (ii) Humus is a natural fertiliser, formed from dead leaves and plants.
- (iii) The presence of humus in this soil makes plants grow better.
- (iv) Many crops such as tea, spices and fruits are grown in it.
- (v) It is found in the foothills of eastern ranges, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

iv. What is soil erosion? List the ways in which it can be prevented.

Ans: The removal of the top layer of the soil either naturally or as a result of human activities is called soil erosion.

Ways to prevent soil erosion are given below:

- (i) Controlled grazing will help in checking soil erosion.
- (ii) We should plant more trees and ensure that trees are not cut down.
- (iii) Embankments should be built around the fields.

v. Write any two effects of soil Erosion.

Ans: Two effects of soil erosion are given below:

- (i) It reduces fertility of the soil.
- (ii) The soil becomes loose and cannot be used for growing crops.

vi. How can soil erosion be prevented?

Ans: Ways to prevent soil erosion are given below:

- (i) Controlled grazing will help in checking soil erosion.

(ii) We should plant more trees and ensure that the trees are not cut down.

(iii) Embankments should be built around the fields.

Q4. Locate the following in the Indian Political map:



- i. Two states where black soil is found.
- ii. Two states where red soil is found.
- iii. Two states where alluvial soil is found.
- iv. Two states desert soil is found.
- v. Two states where mountain soil is found.
- vi. Two states where laterite soil is found.