

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

Date: _____

Class: 4

Div: A / B / C

Roll No: _____

Sub: S.S

Worksheet: SA-1 – (Revision)

Q1. Define the following:

- i. **Doab:** AN AREA OF LAND BETWEEN THE TWO RIVERS.
- ii. **Dasas:** PEOPLE LIVING IN INDIA BEFORE THE ARYANS CAME.
- iii. **Digitise:** PUT INTO DIGITAL FORM.
- iv. **Beverage:** ANY DRINK OTHER THAN WATER.
- v. **Rabi crops:** CROPS SOWN IN WINTER
- vi. **Plantation:** GROWING A SINGLE CROP ON A LARGE AREA FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSE.
- vii. **Kharif crop:** CROPS SOWN IN THE RAINY SEASON.
- viii. **Wildlife sanctuaries:** FOREST AREA SET UP BY THE GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT WILD LIFE.
- ix. **Precipitation:** RAINFALL AND SNOWFALL THAT FALLS ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE.
- x. **Oasis:** IT IS AN AREA IN THE DESERT WHERE THE UNDERGROUND WATER COMES THROUGH A SURFACE THROUGH A SPRING.
- xi. **Sand Dunes:** SMALL HILLS OF SAND IS CALLED SAND DUNES
- xii. **Mass Communication:** CONVEYING A MESSAGE TO A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE AT A SAME TIME.

Hydroelectricity: ELECTRICITY GENERATED OR PRODUCED FROM WATER

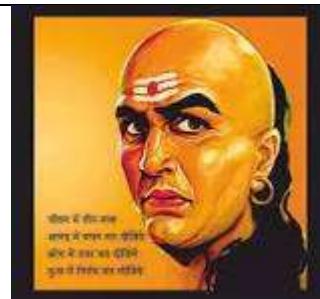
Q2. Identify the following pictures and write their names accordingly:



i. TRACTOR

ii. JUTE

iii. COTTON



iv. FATEPUR SIKRI

v. CHANKYA

vi. ALEXANDER THE GREAT



vii. BANJARAS

viii. BAHADUR
SHAH ZAFAR

ix. FOUR -LION
MOTIF/NATIONAL
EMBLEM



x. TELEPHONE

xi. SATELLITE

xiii. TUBE WELL



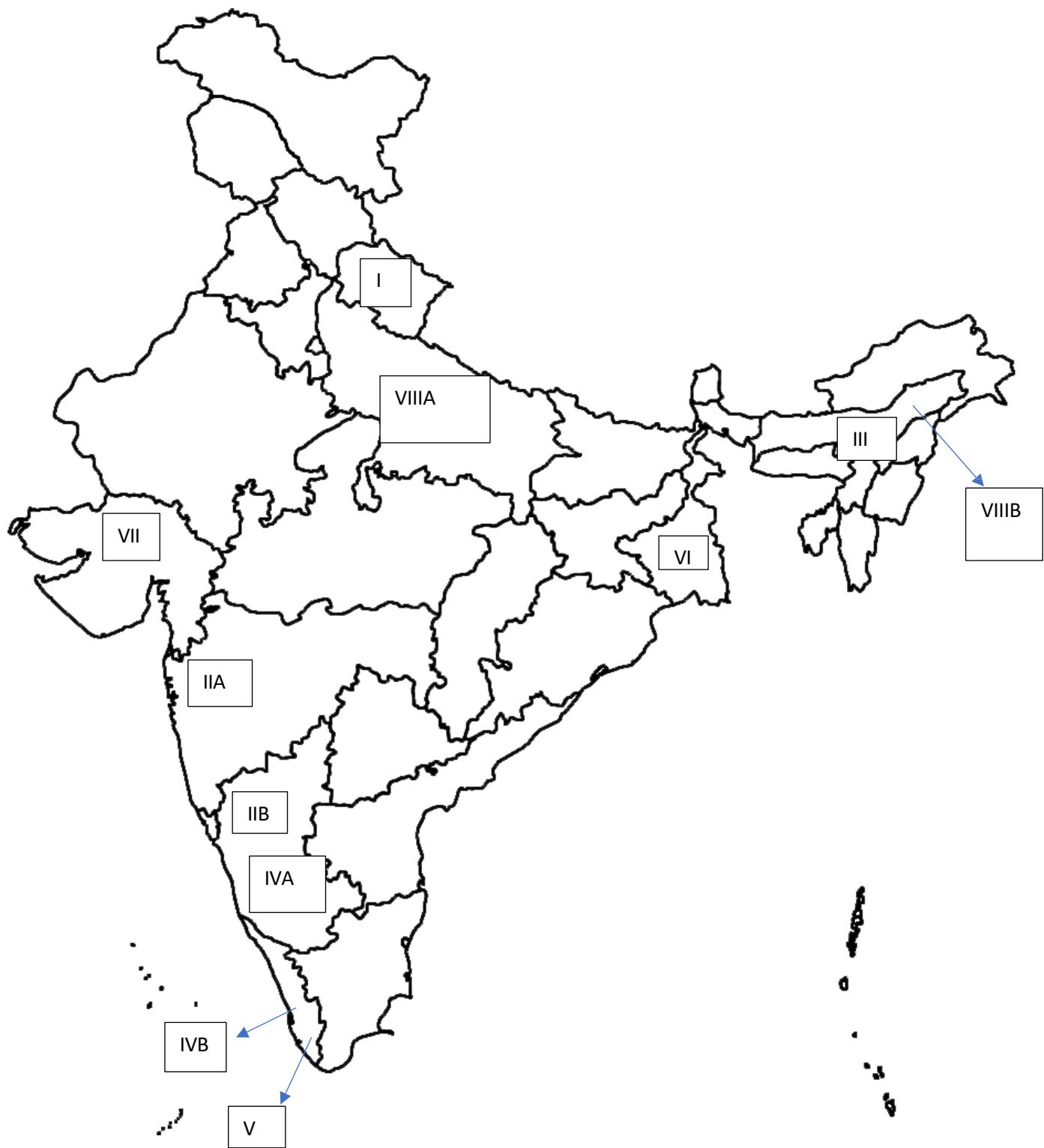
Xiii QUTUB MINAR

Xiv TAJMAHAL

Xv WELL

Q3. Locate the following in the political map of India.

- i. The state where Tehri dam is situated.
- ii. Two sugarcane producing states
- iii. The state where Kaziranga National Park is situated.
- iv. Two spice producing states
- v. The state is mainly where spices is mainly grown. _____
- vi. Sundarbans National Park
- vii. Gir national Park
- viii. The state where rice is mainly grown. _____



Case study:

1) India is a country rich in agricultural diversity, with a variety of crops grown across its different regions. For instance, the northern plains of India, particularly Punjab, are known for their wheat production, making it a staple food crop. In contrast, the state of Assam is famous for its tea plantations, which are among the best in the world. Meanwhile, the southern state of Gujarat is a major producer of cotton. Additionally, the eastern state of West Bengal is known for its rice production, which is a crucial food source for the country.

Agriculture in India is not just about growing crops; it also involves traditional practices, modern technology, and sustainable methods to tackle challenges like climate change. Understanding these diverse aspects helps students appreciate the significance of agriculture in India's economy and culture.

i. Why is India famous for?

INDIA IS FAMOUS FOR AGRICULTURE

ii. Which state is the major producer of cotton?

GUJARAT IS THE MAJOR PRODUCER OF COTTON

iii. Which part of India is known for their wheat production?

PUNJAB IS KNOWN FOR THE WHEAT PRODUCTION

2) Babar was the first ruler and the founder of the Mughal Empire. He claimed his descent from Timur on his paternal side and Changez Khan on his maternal side. He established the Mughal Empire during the medieval times. After the death of Babar in 1530 CE, his son Humayun ascended the throne. Humayun conducted his first campaign against Sher Shah Suri. In 1539 CE, the Battle of Chausa took place between Humayun and Sher Shah Suri, and Sher Shah defeated him. Humayun was also defeated in the Battle of Kannauj in 1540 CE and escaped from the battlefield. He wandered for about 15 years till he regained the throne in 1555 CE after Sher Shah's death.

i. Who was the first ruler and founder of the Mughal Empire?

BABAR WAS THE FIRST RULER AND FOUNDER OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

ii. Who was the son of Babar?

HUMAYUN WAS THE SON OF BABAR

iii. Name the battle fought between Humayun and Sher Shah Suri.

THE BATTLE FUGHT BETWEEN HUMAYUN AND SHER SHAH SURI WAS THE BATTLE OF CHAUSA