

VASISHTHA GENESIS SCHOOL, BARDOLI
(Academic Session: 2026-27)

Date: _____ **Class:** 4 **Div:** A / B / C **Roll No:** _____ **Sub:** S.S
Name: _____ **Worksheet:** 1 (P.T-1)

Ch.1 Reading and Using Maps

Q1. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the three types of maps and what do they show?

Ans-The three types of maps are physical, political and thematic map. (1)Political Map shows countries, states and cities. (2) Physical Map shows natural features like mountains, rivers, plains and deserts. (3)Thematic Map gives special information about a place mostly based on a particular theme or subject like rainfall or crops.

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2. How do symbols help us read maps?

Ans- Symbols help us read maps because they are small pictures or signs that show features like roads, rivers, mountains, schools, airports and landmarks, making the map easy to understand quickly.

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3. How do colours on a map help us? Explain with examples?

Ans- Colours on a map help us by representing different physical features such as hills, mountains, plains, forests, waterbodies and deserts. For example, blue is used for waterbodies like rivers, lakes or seas, green for plains and forests, brown for hills and mountains and yellow for deserts.

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4. List the importance of maps.

Ans-The importance of maps are given below:

- 1) Maps show the location of cities, countries, rivers, mountains, and oceans.
 - 2) They help us find the best route from one place to another.
 - 3) They help us understand directions like north, south, east, and west.
 - 4) They show how different places in the world are connected.
 - 5) They help us learn about land, weather, and people in different places.
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5. Name all the cardinal and intermediate directions.

Ans-The cardinal directions are north, south, east and west. The intermediate directions are north-west, north-east, south west and south-east.

Ch.2 Northern Mountains

Q1. Name the three parallel ranges in the Himalayas.

Ans-The word 'Himalaya' means 'abode of snow'. The three parallel ranges of the Himalayas are:

1. The Greater Himalayas (Himadri)
2. The Lesser Himalayas (Himachal)
3. The Outer Himalayas (Shiwalik)

Q2. Which occupations are mainly followed by the people living in the northern mountains?

Ans-Farming and animal rearing are the occupations mainly followed by the people living in the northern mountains.

Q3. Differentiate between the Shiwalik and Himadri ranges.

Ans-The Shiwaliks are the lowest and narrowest range in the entire Himalayas. Shiwaliks' slopes are covered with thick forests. Crops such as rice, wheat and sugarcane are cultivated. Himadri is the highest range; it is always covered with snow as it receives heavy snowfall. Farming cannot be practiced in this range.

Q4. Describe the life of people in the northern mountains.

Ans- The people of the Northern mountains face very cold weather, so they live in wooden or stone houses with sloping roofs. They practice terrace farming and rear animals like yaks, sheep and goats. Tourism, handicrafts, and farming are their occupations. They celebrate colourful festivals, wear woollens, eat food such as momo and thukpa, and speak many languages, reflecting their rich culture.

Q5. What type of vegetation and wildlife are found in Himalayas?

Ans-The vegetation and wildlife found in the Himalayas are:

Vegetation:

1. Himadri (Greater Himalayas): Only mosses and lichens grow.
2. Himachal (Lesser Himalayas): Thick forests of pine, oak, deodar, and fir; orchards and tea plantations in lower slopes.
3. Shiwaliks (Outer Himalayas): Thick forests with diverse plant life.

Wildlife:

1. Himadri: Yaks, mountain goats, snow leopards, musk deer, wild sheep.
2. Himachal: Tigers, leopards, rhinoceroses, red pandas, various deer.
3. Shiwaliks: Jackals, hogs, hyenas, bears, elephants, tigers, birds and snakes.

Q6. List the importance of the Himalayas.

The importance of the Himalayas is as follows:

1. The Himalayas protect our country by acting as a mighty defence barrier. They also shield our country from the cold winds coming from Siberia.
2. The Himalayas prevent rain-bearing (monsoon) clouds from escaping northwards beyond India. This causes sufficient rainfall in the northern part.
3. There are dense forests in the Himalayas. They provide habitat for a variety of plants and animals.
4. A number of rivers, such as the Ganga, Brahmaputra and Indus, originate in the Himalayas. These rivers provide water for irrigation to large parts of northern and eastern India.