Continue

OUR INDIA. ------- Physical diversity

1. Rivers of India

2. Desert Of India

3. Climate of India

I. Fill in the blanks : -

1. --------- is the largest desert in India ( Thar )

2. In desert the temperature is-------- and climate is --------- ( high , dry )

3. Camel is called as the ----------- ( Ship of the desert )

4. ------------ lake is the largest salt lake in India ( The Sambhar )

5. ---------------- are the main sources of north Indian rivers ( Himalayan mountains )

6. East flowing rivers join the --------- ( Bay of Bengal )

7. West flowing rivers join the ---------- ( Arabian sea )

8. The rivers are suitable for the generations of --------- ( hydro electricity )

9. India has a ---------- monsoon types of climate. ( tropical )

II. Match the following : -

 A. B

1. Thar. Desert

2. Sambhar. Lake

3. The Ganga. River of north India

4. The Krishna. River of south India

5. Sumner. Season

6. Camel. Ship of the desert

III. Answer the following questions: -

1. Write any three features of desert.

Ans :- \* The desert is a vast , dry and Sandy area with very little vegetation.

 \* The temperature is high and climate is dry.

 \* Scarcity of water due to less rain

2. What is an Oasis ?

Ans : - A fertile area in a desert is formed where the water comes Up to the ground surface.The is called as Oasis.

3. Which are the major rivers of north India ?

Ans : - The major rivers of north India are

 .The Indus

 The Ganga

 The Brahmaputra etc

4. In South India which are the east flowing rivers?

Ans : - The Mahanadi , the Godavari , the Krishna , the Cauvery, the Pallar, and the Pennar

5. which are the west flowing rivers of South India ?

Ans : - The Narmada, the Tapi , the Sharavathi , the Kali , the Netravathi , the Zuari and the Periyar.

6. How many types of season are there and name them.

Ans :- There are four types of season , They are

 . 1. Winter season

 . 2. Summer season

 . 3. South West monsoon

 . 4. Retreating monsoon

7.What is Wind ?

Ans : - The movement of air over the earth surface, from high pressure area to low pressure area is called wind.