



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

27, BALLYGUNGE CIRCULAR ROAD,

KOLKATA – 700 019

Class: IV

2nd Term



Social Study

Worksheet – 19

Date: 20-10-2020

Lesson: India: Physical Features Topic : The Northern Plains and The Thar Desert

A. Answer the following:

a) What is a delta?

Delta is a triangular landform that a river forms near its mouth. The river deposits most of its sediments near the mouth. These deposited sediments force the river to split into several distributaries. This region is collectively known as delta. An example of a delta is where the Nile River drains into the Mediterranean Sea.

b) State the importance of Northern Plains

The fertile soil of the Northern Plains is ideal for agriculture. It is the most habitable region in our country. The rivers in Northern Plains are navigable throughout the year. It has flat land which makes it good for rails and roadways. Several dams have been built on the rivers of the Northern Plains to generate electricity and to supply water for irrigation.

c) Write about the Thar Desert

The Thar Desert lies mostly in the western state of Rajasthan. It is a vast lowland with sand dunes, rocky hills and large salty lakes, such as the Sambhar Lake. This region is extremely dry. It receives less than 15 centimetre of rainfall per year. The river Luni is one of the main rivers. The Thar Desert is also called the Great Indian Desert.

d) What is a distributary?

A tributary that branches off and flows away from the main stream or parent river is called a distributary. It may or may not flow directly into a sea, ocean or lake. It is generally found in the lower course of the river. The distributaries normally form a delta or estuary. Example, Hooghly is the distributary of Ganga.

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