



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

27, BALLYGUNGE CIRCULAR ROAD,

KOLKATA – 700 019

Class: IV

2nd Term



Social Study

Worksheet -20

Date: 27-10-20

Lesson: India: Physical Features Topic : The Southern Plateau and The Thar Desert

A. Describe the Southern Plateau.

The Southern Plateau lies to the south of the Northern Plains. It is separated from Northern Plains by the Satpura and Vindhya hill ranges. It is triangular in shape and covers a large part of the Indian peninsula. It is formed by lava flowing out of volcanoes. The plateau can be divided into 3 smaller regions – the Malwa Plateau; the Chota Nagpur Plateau and the Deccan Plateau.

B. What is a volcano?

A volcano is an opening in the ground through which rocks from deep inside the earth come onto its surface. The rocks are in a molten state as the temperature is extremely high. Pressure builds up in the earth's crust and results in volcanoes. The hot molten rock that flows throughout a volcano is called Lava. There are three categories of volcano: Active, Dormant and Extinct.

C. Write in brief about:

I. Western Ghats

The Western Ghats are a continuous chain of high and steep mountains. It lies along the western edge of the Deccan Plateau. Ranges like the Sahyadri, the Anaimalai and the Cardamom hills are a part of the Western Ghats. The Western Ghats contain a series of residual plateaus and peaks. Western Ghats are also called the Sahyadri.

II. Eastern Ghats

Along the eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau, run the Eastern Ghats. These hills are much lower than the Western Ghats. The hills do not form continuous ranges. The Sheveroy Hills and the Maliya Range lie in the Eastern Ghats. The Eastern and Western Ghats meet at the Nilgiri Hills.

Sharmistha Sen